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THE GILD MERCHANT

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THE
GILD MERCHANT

A CONTRIBUTION TO
British Municipal History

BY
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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 3, l. 27, for '4' read '14.'

P. 4, l. 5, for 'Ercheband' read 'Erchebaud.'

P. 4, l. 20. for 'tersegis' read 'cersegis,' i. e. Kersey. See the Glossary.

P. 4, l. 23, for 'ispania ; et promittant etiam' read 'ispania et permiscent [i. e. permiscent] ; et.'

P. 5, ll. 24, 25, for 'Ercheband' read 'Erchebaud.'

P. 5, l. 28, after 'gildam' insert 'suam.'

P. 5, l. 6 from bottom, for 'Feugal' read 'Fugel.'

PP. 6, 7, passim, for 'in rotulo' the correct reading is probably 'in respectu.' The contraction in the MSS. is generally 'in r^u.'

P. 7, l. 9, for 'inseratur in rotulo' read 'inquiratur in rotul[is].'

P. 7, l. 12, for 'inseratur' read 'inquiratur.'

P. 7, l. 22, after 'chit' insert '[? chir].'

P. 7, l. 30, the semi-colon should stand before 'vim.'

P. 7, l. 34, after 'em' insert '[i. e. diem].'

P. 8, l. 5, for 'Ercheband' read 'Erchebaud.'

PP. 9, 10, 11 to line 27, are printed more fully and more correctly on pp. 302, 320-346.

PP. 18-20. For some more materials illustrating the history of the Berwick Gild, see Scott, Berwick, 257-260. It is clear from his account of the Gild that this fraternity and the borough government were still distinct in the fifteenth century. He tells us (p. 257) that all debts between gildsmen were subject to a settlement at the hands of the Gild, 'presided over by the Alderman *pro anno*, rarely, if ever, by the Mayor.' Scott thinks that the charter of James I extended the power of the Gild over the whole of the town's affairs. It should also be noted that Edward I in 1302 granted to the burgesses of Berwick a charter in which the Gild Merchant is mentioned as one of the municipal privileges. (Ibid., 246, 247.)

The Gild Merchant.

ALNWICK¹.

1672, July 3.—‘It is ordered by consent of the four-and-twenty, *ALNWICK* that every apprentice shall be obliged, after one yeare of his entrance into his apprenticeship, to repare to the comon guild, whensoever assembled, and there shall record his time of entrance and the date of his indenture in the towne booke by the chamberlanes, and that afterwards he shall serve within his master’s house at meat, drinke, and lodging for seven years complete, upon paine of everye one that taketh any such apprentice contrary to this order, which hath been made, as appears to us, by our predecessors in the year 1628, and now confirmed by us the day and yeare above said.’—(*Tate, Alnwick*, ii. 237.)

In a similar order made April 20th, 1692, the apprentice is required to ‘repare to the *privet guild*?—(*Ibid.*)

The earliest notices in the borough accounts shew the connection between gilds and taxation: ‘1611—received in guild money and guild grots £3 7s. 4d.; 1613—received guild money £2 5s. 4d.; 1617—received the guild money at May-day last £2 6s. 6d.’ In 1613, at a meeting called a *gyld*, orders were made by the Four-and-Twenty taxing the freemen for the repairs of the Mart House, letting lands, etc.; and another order was made ‘by general consent of the Four-and-Twenty and of the aldermen and companies and of the freemen and others,’ authorising the aldermen to distrain for payment of the taxes imposed; at ‘a general guild’ orders were made for the maintenance of the schools ‘by the Four-and-Twenty, with the general consent

¹ See *Tate, Alnwick*, ii. 237, 269–272; *Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 1414–1418; *Davidson, Alnwick*, 325–327.

The Gild Merchant.

ALNWICK. of all the aldermen and companies of the town and of the free men and burgesses of the same.' During the seventeenth century the term gild was applied to the more important meetings of the Four-and-Twenty, when the whole would be expected to attend; and it seems that some of these meetings were openly held in the Common Guild Hall, in the presence of the freemen, bur gesses and inhabitants of the town.—(*Tate*, ii. 270.)

In 1629 'the custome Corne is lett by the consent of the Chamberlains and Comon Guild'; and 'the Comon Guild and Four and Twenty' made regulations for settling disputes between different companies.—(*Tate*, ii. 271.)

At the 'general gylde' held December 29th, 1631, the new Chamberlains refused to receive the accounts of the old Chamberlains, 'to the great contempt of the whole Towne and common gylde.' In 1633 'the Chamberlains, the 24 and the Comon Guild' agree that every freeman pay 4*d.* yearly to repair Pottergate and Clayport towers. A.D. 1649, 'granted then by the Chamberlaynes with the consent of the Four-and-Twenty, upon voate then passed in publique guild,' a lease of Hesleyside for seven years. Gilds were held in 1665 and 1669 which appear to have been merely meetings of the governing body; but from 1687 to 1712 gild meetings of the whole of the freemen were held by the authority of the Four-and-Twenty. —(*Tate*, ii. 271-272.)

In 1762 the freemen contended that an agreement between the corporate body and the Duke of Northumberland was not obligatory upon them, unless it received the sanction of the 'common guild.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1414.)

'January 13, 1628. It is ordered and agreed, by the four-and-twenty and common guild of this borough, the day and year abovesaid, that the chamberlains every year, for their year being, shall call together the four-and-twenty and common guild always upon the 10th of December, unless it fall on a Sunday, and then in the Tollbooth let, with the consent of the four-and-twenty and common guild, all such things as are due and belonging to the town.'—(*Ibid.*, 1417.)

In the seventeenth century the freemen appear to have had *ALNWICK*. — the power of calling for the yearly account of the Chamberlains in open gild. The former were now only convened in gild by the twenty-four, when there were important questions to consider affecting the franchise, or in which the personal interests of the freemen were concerned. The last common gild was held about the year 1712. Since the disuse of gilds the freemen had gradually lost all participation in the conduct of affairs.—(*Ibid.*, 1417-1418.)

ANDOVER.

‘Homines de Andeura reddunt compotum de x. marcis pro habenda eadem Libertate in Gilda sua, quam homines de Wiltona et de Saresberia habent in Gilda sua.’ Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II, Rot. 13 a.—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 27.)

‘Johannes Dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse hominibus de Andever quod habeant gildam mercatorum in Andever, et quod sint quieti de theolonio et passagio et consuetudine per totam terram nostram, sicut burgenses Wintonie qui sunt de gilda mercatorum sunt quieti; et super hoc nullus eos injuste disturbet pro consuetudine super decem libras forisfacture, sicut carte Henrici Regis patris nostri et Regis Ricardi fratris nostri quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Testibus, Ricardo comite Cestr’, Warin’ filio Ger’, W. de Braos^a, Petro filio Herb’, Henrico Bisset, Hug’ de Lascy, Petro de Stok’. Datum per manum J. de Well’ apud Rading’ i. die Maii, anno, etc. vi^o.—(*Rotuli Chartarum*, 148.)

The Gild Merchant of Andover was confirmed by charters of 12 Henry III, 29 Edward III and 4 Richard II¹.

The town archives of Andover contain many records of the ancient Gild. Subjoined is a transcript of the oldest²—

¹ *Madox, Firma Burgi*, 44; *Petyt MS.*, i. 46.

² This membrane was evidently a part of a larger Roll. It is a thin parchment, 14 by 5 inches. One entry is defaced by a number of perforations, and a corner of the MS., embracing portions of the last entries, is wanting. Otherwise the MS. is in an excellent state of preservation, the writing being very distinct.

ANDOVER. Morgespeche gilde mercatorie de Andeuere die veneris proxima
 A.D. 1262. post diem Pasce Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis
 XL sexto.

Esson. Johannes Waukelin uersus Adam de Faccumbe per Rad'
 Ercheband, et datus est ei dies usque ad proximum morhespeche.

Petrus Wyking de Rogero Sc̄pin; plegii de proseundo,
 Stephanus le Setere et Reginaldus Euerard, Symon le Setere.

Alicia relicta Philippi le Setere de Cristina relicta Nich'
 Osward; plegii, Stephanus le Setere et Ricardus Marscallus.

Henricus le Tanere optulit se et petit societatem gilde de
 gilda que fuit Willielmi Hendibodi, et filius Willielmi comparuit
 et inhibuit, et habet ius filii et non alias.

ii.s. Emma que fuit filia Ricardi Bus dat gildam suam Beatrici
 Relicte Walteri Ascelm'; sit super forwardmannos. Juret quod
 non recipit nec dat aurum nec argentum nec valenciam, nec
 aliquis alias pro ipsa; habeat et gaudeat et det iura.

ii.s. Robertus filius Roberti le hayward intrat in gildam merca-
 toriam per uxorem suam; faciat que facere debet domui, et habeat.

Memorandum de illis qui ponunt lanam de Ispania in pannis
 tersegis; vnuisque gildanorum intromittat et capiat pannos
 ad comodum domus gilde; et uocentur omnes textores coram
 commune; et jurent quod dicent ueritatem qui sunt illi qui
 faciunt pannos de lana [de] ispania; et promittant etiam quod
 nullum pannum facient, nisi dicant ballius.

Auicia filia Thome Roc petit gildam que fuit patris sui sicut
 hereditatem super Robertum de Rokesburch, vnde pater suus
 obiit vestitus et saisitus vi et iniuste, et inde habuit sufficientem
 sequelam in dampnum de x.s. Robertus de Rokesburch dicit
 quod non debet respondere quia Auicia est de puratio, et
 dicit quod habuit per Amiciam uxorem suam et per denarios
 et per consensum forwardmannorum; nolunt defacere quod
 predecessores eorum fecerunt; habeat Robertus, et Auicia amittat
 et vadiet misericordiam.

Johannes filius Thome le messag' petit gildam que fuit Beatricis
 matris sue; habeat sicut hereditatem, saluo iure vniuersumque
 hominis.

Ricardus filius Ricardi Walkelin fuit essoniatus ad proximum *ANDOVER.* morhespeche et non venit, nec Ricardus pater eius, et ideo ambo ~~vi. d.~~ in misericordia.

Willielmus Kniht uersus gildanos de quadam lege eis facienda *Esson'.* per Johannem Joie de ultra mare *XL.* dies.

Prouisum est per forwardmannos quod potabunt die dominica ante pentecostem.

Item colligatur debitum et distringatur Adam de Mar[isco], Petrus Remund et Domina Beatrix pro debito quod Thomas Spirecoc debuit domui.

Item distringatur Willielmus Gode et Beatrix uxor Walteri Ascelin' sicut executores Johannis Sc̄pin, distringantur de die in diem pro debito quod dictus Johannes debuit domui et pro debito quod Walterus Ascelin' debuit antequam catalla distribuantur et dispergentur, et omne debitum vetus et novum colligatur de cetero de die in diem nisi clarum est, et fiat destrictio.

Domina Beatrix dat gildam quam Emma Bus dedit sibi *iii. s.* Johannī filio filii sui; habeat et faciat Jura domui.

Morhespeche gilde mercatorie de Andeuere die lune proxima ante Pentecostem Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis *A.D. 1262.* *XL* sexto.

[Rogerus] Sc̄pin uersus Petrum Wyking per Johannem de Werewelle.

Isabel de Pict' uxor Johannis Ercheband uersus Adam de Faccumbe per Radulphum Ercheband.

Johannes Athelē dat Philippo de doggepole gildam que fuit Wilhelmi Athelē fratrī sui. Juret et habeat et faciat Jura domus.

Willelmus le lade de salesburia dat gildam Johanni molen-dinar'; differatur quoisque Johannes sit presens.

Reg' Feugel de Willielmo de Ambresburia, plegius de prosequendo Walterus Longus; probet per duos gildanos, et quia testificatum fuit per d̄uos gildanos, *xii. d.* vadet Willielmus de Ambresburia.

Petronilla de Saresburia dat gildam que fuit patris sui Willielmo de Goselinch et exigit dictam gildam sicut hereditatem suam; habeat sicut hereditatem suam et faciat Jura domus.

ANDOVER. et corea et maxime diebus ferie et sutores et pannarii [et] omnes
— ali mercatores fideles.

Morhespeche gilde mercatorum de Andeuere die veneris proxima

A.D. 1263. ante mediam **XLM** anno **XLVII^o**.

Esson'. Johannes Walkelin per Rad' Ercheband de ultra mare uersus
Adam de Faccumbe dies **XL^{us}**.

Renerius de Bosco. Memorandum quod forwardmanni prouiserunt quod tres plegii
Renerii de Bosco respondeant de debito quod acomodauit apud
Sarum et quod plegii sint, balliui si aliquod possint inuenire in
manibus suis capiant, et quod plegii habeant libertatem dicti
Renerii quousque eis satisfecerit, et quod faciant inde pro uoluntate
eorum, et quod priuet libertate sua.

Rob' le Wite. Memorandum quod prouisum fuit per omnes gildanos die
veneris ante mediam **XLM** anno **XLVII^o** quod plegii Rob' le Wite
habeant domum suam quousque soluerit eis debitum vnde fuerunt
plegii, et priuetur libertate sua et excat a uilla quia intrauit mal
ad hostium haie retro (?).

xii. d. Hugo Fromund promittit domui **xii. d.** ut habeat rectam considerationem Johanni filio suo de gilda que fuit Ade Horn quam Hugo
Faber ei detinet; sit super forwardmannos; habeat puer sicut heres.

Auicia Relicta Symonis Orpede dat Willielmo Arug gildam
suam que fuit patris sui; sit super forwardmannos; remaneat
gilda illi cui terra.

Johannes de Farham monstrat quod Hugo Renfrei fouet catalla
Petri le Wite pro suis, quod dictus Johannes probauit super dictum
Petrum et petit rationabilem considerationem, si possit probari et
inquiri si sint propria catalla illius qui stat cum catallis aut particeps;
et ille refutat; amittat catalla et sint in misericordia ita quod.

Matilda Ingulf petit quod possit dare et dat gildam suam
Emme filie sue; sit super forwardmannos; habeat Matilda tota
uita sua, quia Ingulfus uir eius intrauit in gildam.

Suetune uxor Hugonis fabri dat Hugoni fabro viro suo gildam
suam; sit super forwardmannos; faciat omnia que pertinent de
Jure domui, quia prius fuit in libertate.

Memorandum de Nicholao le Noble qui dicit quod homines de

Basingstoke exigunt ab eo thelonium et denarios de pugillo. *ANDOVER.*
Moneantur quod soluant pugillum suum aut distingatur postmodo.

There are several Gild Rolls and fragments of Rolls of the time of the three Edwards. Their contents consist chiefly of admissions to the Gild, as is exemplified by the following extracts from one of these parchments:—

‘Morghespeche tenta die mercurii proxima post festum sancte **A.D. 1329** Katarine Anno Regis Edwardi [III] Secundo.

Johannes Gylemyn petit quod possit dare Gildam suam Wilhelmo de Hungerford filio auunculi sui

Galfridus Molindar’ petit societatem Gildanorum.

Marger’ Conde petit quod possit dare Gildam que fuit Johannis fratris sui Wilhelmo filio suo.

Johanna vxor Johannis le Breghe petit Gildam que fuit Josephi de Wherewelle.

Johannes Chyre petit quod possit dare Gildam que fuit Rogeri fratris sui Nicholao fratri suo.’

There is also a Roll entitled ‘Rotulus fforwardmannorum de Domo Inferiora intitulatus Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi Secundo,’ containing some 180 names, opposite one of which are the words ‘petit gildam que fuit Walkelini.’

Another Roll, ‘De Pacto Anno Domini Regis Edwardi septimo,’ has about 90 names with payments varying from 6*d.* to 12*d.*

On the dorso of a membrane headed ‘Scotipanyes’ (scot pennies) is the following entry:—

‘Morchespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante ffestum sancti vincencis anno Regis Edwardi [III] viiiro.

A.D. 1334.

Ad quem diem Johannes Porker junior petit quod possit dare Johanni filio Johannis Porker senioris Gildam suam hanceriam, et dat donum ii. marc.

Ad quem diem Will’ le Tanner petit quod possit dare Gildam suam hanceriam que fuit Will’ le Tanner jun’ filii sui Roberto filio suo, et dat donum ii. s.’

Of the bound volumes at Andover the one of particular

ANDOVER. interest to us is a small folio known as Liber A., or 'Maneloq'
— Liber temp' Henr. 6, Edw. 4, Henr. 7, Henr. 8, Mar. Regne'.
Subjoined are a few brief extracts:—

fol. 2. Ordinatum est in plena Morowspeche tenta . . . 1 Edw. III
[concerning tenements].

Morowspeche tenta ibidem die veneris proxima post ffestum

A.D. 1320. sancti Matthei Apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a con-
questu secundo. Johannes Wolfel electus est ad officium Balliui
per omnes Gildanos . . . [the election of another bailiff follows.]

fol. 4. Maneloquium tentum ibidem die dominica proxima ante
ffestum sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici

A.D. 1458. sexti xxxvii^o. Electi ad officium Balliui per xxiiii fforward-
mannos . . . [four names, from which the two bailiffs were elected
by the old stewards and bailiffs, and the two stewards by the 24]².

fol. 6. Andeuere.—Cum Robertus Kÿller conuictus fuit in plena
Morowspeche tenta ibidem die veneris proxima post ffestum

Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post

A.D. 1327. conquestum primo quod ipse sciauit discordiam inter quosdam
magnos ville de Andeuere et ceteros eiusdem communitatis
dicendo *Le fors Juratos* et paratos ad depredandum et destru-
endum dictos magnos menciendo. Ideo consideratum est per
totam Moroghspeche quod nullus ipsum receptat in villa predicta

Nota. nec cum ipso emat neque vendat neque sibi det ignem nec aquam
neque cum ipso communicet sub pena omissionis sue libertatis.

Ricardus filius Thome Severe fforisfecit Gildam suam liberam
quam habuit de dono patris sui pro eo quod cooperuit Thomam
Porker filium Johannis Porker Senioris custumarium sub Gilda sua
et quod cum eo mercandizauit ad proficuum et eorum utilitatem.

Postea [venit] idem Ricardus de nouo et petit societatem
Gildanorum, et concessum est per omnes fforwardmannos quod

¹ A parchment volume (12 by 9 inches) containing 55 leaves. Most of the
handwriting is of the reign of Elizabeth. The early entries (*temp. Edw. III,*
etc.) are evidently copied from an older MS. volume which is still in the
archives of Andover.

² Bailiffs were elected in the same way, *temp. Hen. VI, Edw. IV and Hen. VII*
(ff. 4-5). The growth of a 'select body' in the fifteenth century is here
apparent.

idem Ricardus intret pro lx. s. talliendis in tallagia sua lviii. s. *ANDOVER*. — eo quod sit hansare de gracia speciali quia ignorans. Et consideratum est per omnes fforwardmannos quod si quis sua libertate aliquem cooperuerit custumarium, forisfaciet libertatem suam *Nota*. et de cetero nulla gaudeat libertate nec habeat de nouo de emptione domus.

Moroghspeche 25 Hen. VI. [election of bailiffs]. Ad fol. 6. istud venit Johannes Champion et petit societatem Gildanorum, et concessa est ei soluendo communitati ville predicte xx. s. vi. d. [two pledges].

Maneloquium 34 Hen. VI. Ad istud venit Robertus Cusse et fol. 7. petit societatem Gildanorum et consocietatem ville predicte [fine and two pledges]. Two similar admissions follow. John Topias received a stall for the term of his life, 'cepit de consocietate Gildanorum vnum stallum.'

Maneloquium 35 Hen. VI. [election of bailiffs]. It was fol. 8. ordained by the Steward and the 24 'that all tho that ben made enfranchised before this day that they or her boroghes pay here ffynce.'

'Maneloquium 18 Edw. IV. Ad istud venit Jacobus Caeu et fol. 9. petit quod possit habere Gildam Mercatoriam in Andeuere. Et consideratum est per omnes fforwardmannos ville predicte quod supradictus Jacobus habeat et gaudeat Gildam predictam secundum antiquam consuetudinem. Et soluit donum xii. s. iii. d. Et habet diem soluendi citra fliestum sancti Michaelis quod erit anno integro post datam presentem.' — This is the last reference to the Gild in Liber A. —

The old laws of the haberdashers begin with this preamble:— 'Ordinances of the Guild of Merchants in Andover in the County of Southampton, which Guild is divided into three several Fellowships [i.e. leather-sellers, haberdashers and drapers], whereof these are only of the Fellowship of Haberdashers.' It then goes on to say that Henry III granted the men of Andover a Gild of Merchants, which whole Company has been divided into three fellowships. The Company of haberdashers included haberdashers,

AXBRIDGE. milliners, mercers, grocers, innholders, vintners, bakers, brewers, smiths, cappers, hat-makers, barbeis, painters and glaziers.—
(*Wilts. Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Magazine*, vol. xxi. 306.)

AXBRIDGE.

A Portreve and two 'Senescalli Gildae' are mentioned 30 Henry VIII. In the archives of the town there is a rent-roll of the Gild with the following title: 'Axebrugge.—Rentale Gildae Aulae confratrum ibidem, anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi decimo-octavo, tempore Willelmi Ewen et Willelmi Fychet, Senescallorum Gildae Aulae praedictae.' There are similar rolls dating from the reigns of Henry VIII, and Philip and Mary. There are also various rolls containing the Accounts of the Gild Stewards, or Masters of the Gildhall, *temp.* Richard II, Edward IV, Henry VIII, etc. In 1415 they received from tenants of the Gild-property, among other payments, one called 'borgeswyke' or 'borgesshippe,' the fee for admission as burgess. Walter Cadell and John Rogerus were 'Eldestuardis of the Gilde Halle of Axburgge,' 17 Edward IV.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1872, pp. 301-304.)

John Fitz, burgess of Axbridge, and Alice, his wife, granted to the two 'Masters of the Commonalty of the Gild of Axebrigge' that they may make holes in the wall of the house adjoining the Gild Hall and put timber therein, 25 Henry VI.—(*Ibid.*, 307.)

In 1624 it was enacted, that 'as there have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, Leathermen, and Firemen, all householders who shall keep a shop or stall, or who shall abide or keep a family within the borough, shall be made to enter one of such three Companies. In the case of a private man, following no trade, he shall choose such Company "as he himself liketh to be free of," under a penalty of 20 shillings.'—(*Ibid.*, 302.)

BARNSTAPLE.

'Ordinacio officiorum in Gulda Libertatis Burgi Barnestapol tenta die dominica proxima post festum Epiphanie Domini anno A.D. 1303. Regis Edw. xxxii., anno Domini M^{mo} ccc tertio, facta per assensum Ricardi Wynem, tunc majoris dicti Burgi, ac totius Com-

munitatis en [i.e. cum] nominibus in Libertate existentium. Unus- *BARNSTAPLE*. quisque qui intravit post postremam Guldam dabit majori unum den., Ostario unum Ob. et Pincerne unum Ob.

Symion de la Barr		Furhynghmen ¹ .
Maths de Chyvenor		
Bernardus de la Bogha		Aldremen.
Ric'us Le Dirna		
Durandus Le Corinser ²		Ostiarius.
Joh'es Pollard		
Walt ^s de Brtone		Pincerna.
Ph ^s de Meheppa		
Gilbtus de Biricom		
Robtus Burel		
Sym.		

Then follow two parallel columns, one headed 'De intrinsecis et feoffatis,' with 110 names appended; the other headed 'De forinsecis non feoffatis,' with 92 names.

'BURGUS BARNESTAPL'.

'Convocatio communitatis eorum qui sunt in Libertate Burgi Barnestapl' ad Guldam factam die dominica prox' ante festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edw. duodecimo, secundum consuetudinem libertatis predicte [a] A.D 1319. tempore quo non extat memoria in contrarium usitatam in dicto burgo, Johanne Pollard tunc majore dicti Burgi. Nomina officiorum [et] singularum personarum in predicta Gulda inferius expressius continentur et designantur; vidz., In primis, unusquisque dicte Communitatis post postremam Guldam factam in dicta Libertate ingressus et durante Gulda presente ingrediens dabit majori unum den., Ostario unum Obolum et pyncerne unum obolum, qui pro tempore fuerint. Et singuli in dicta libertate existentes qui majores tunc vel antea non fuerint vel in Officio dicte Gulde constituti, singulos solvent denar' qui Scot peny vocatur.'

Then follow lists of officers as before, with parallel columns containing the names of the 'Intrinseci et feoffati' and the 'Forinseci et non feoffati,' 221 in all.

¹ i.e. Furhynghmen.

² Probably 'Le Coruisher.'

BARNSTAPLE. The Third Roll begins as follows:—‘Convocatio communitatis eorum qui sunt in libertate Burgi Barnest’ ad Guldam factam die dominica ann. [i.e. ante] festum conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu tertio, secundum consuetudinem libertatis predicte a tempore quo non extat memoria in contrarium usitatam in dicto Burgo, Galfrido Tinctore tunc majore dicti Burgi. Nomina Officiorum [et] singularum personarum in predicta Gulda inferius expressius continentur et designantur. Videlz., Imprimis, unusquisque dictae Communitatis post postrem Guldam factam in dicta libertate ingressus et durante Gulda presente ingrediens dabit majori unum den., Ostiario unum Obolum et pincerne unum Obolum, qui pro tempore fuerint; et singuli in dicta libertate existentes qui majores tunc vel ante non fuerint vel in Officio dictae Gulde constituti, singulos solvent den. qui Scot peny vocatur.’

Then follow the names of four ‘Ferchyngmen,’ four ‘Alderlemen,’ an ‘Ostiarius,’ a ‘Pincerna,’ about 180 ‘Intrinsici’ and 91 ‘Burgenses Extrinseci.’

The names in the three Rolls include persons from various parts of the county and from towns in other counties, landowners with territorial names and lords of manors, as well as persons bearing the names of humble trades such as ‘Touker,’ ‘Lorimer,’ ‘Tincter,’ ‘Piscator,’ ‘Sutor,’ etc. There are also some women among them.

This Fraternity, which was called the Gild of St. Nicholas, had a common seal (‘sigillum commune fratrum Gulde Sci. Nichi.’) and possessed considerable property. Soon after the Reformation ‘the chapel and hall of the Guild came into possession of the corporation by purchase, the conveyance to them in 1584 describing the property as “the scite of the late chapel of St. Nicholas, and a building called the Kay Hall.” The same had by a previous deed of the reign of Edward VI, A.D. 1549, been granted off by the Crown under the Act “for dissolving and abolishing all Gilds, Free Chapels, and Fraternities” therein recited, which period no doubt marks also the time of the discontinuance of the meetings of the society, as well as the dissolution of the chantry and fraternity.’

‘Most of the Aldermen of the Guild had been Mayors, and *BARNSTAPLE*. assuming that the Chapel of St. Nicholas (or the building called the Kay Hall in later times) was also the hall of the Guild, it is clear that it was used as a public market; for as early as 1394 there is an entry in the Borough Receiver’s accounts—“Paid the Keeper of St. Nicholas for the Market house, iv *d.*,” and this was just two centuries before it was bought by the Corporation. Payments from the town to St. Nicholas as an acquittance continued to be made down to a much later period. There are many other references to it in the Borough Records.’ In an account of the Receipt of Fines, etc., to Edward III, there is one column headed ‘Arrears of the Guild’:—‘From Durand le Ballon, because he did not attend, 1*s.* 10*d.*’ ‘From Walter Couterman, surety, Walter atte Crosse, for the same, 4*s.*’ etc. In the Borough Receivers’ Account of 1390 is this entry, ‘Repaid to the Wardens or Officers of St. Nicholas for the butcher’s house,’ and entries of the same kind are almost regular afterwards. In 1402 the grand inquest presented, among other officers to be sworn, Wardens of the Long Bridge and two Wardens of St. Nicholas, who took their oath. At a later period there was an order, ‘that all foreigners coming to the town should bring their wares to the Kay Hall, being the common Market.’ ‘Many other features connected with the old Hall of St. Nicholas tend to associate it with the early trade of the town.’

In a fragmentary Account Roll of the Gild, apparently dating from the early part of the fifteenth century, we find expenditures for Wax, ‘Brede and Wyne,’ ‘vi. Prysts at derige,’ ‘viii. Gallons of Alle,’ ‘a hard Cheese,’ ‘Meysers, Strawbers and Hurts,’ etc. In the Accounts for 1526–27 there is this item, ‘For the town clerk’s salary, 6*s.* 8*d.*¹’

BEAUMARIS.

During the reign of Edward III the burgesses of Beaumaris

¹ The above extracts are taken from J. R. Chanter’s account of the Gild:—Devons. Assoc. for Adv. of Science, etc., Trans., xi. 191–212; North Devon Journal, Jan. 1 and Jan. 8, 1880. I have extended and amended the Latin of Mr. Chanter’s text.

BEAUMARIS. were summoned before the Justices Itinerant to show by what warrant they claimed certain liberties, among which are specified:—‘Et habere gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad huiusmodi gildam pertinentibus, ita quod nullus qui [non] sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in eadem villa nisi ad voluntatem burgensium predictorum. Et quod natui cuiuscumque in eadem villa manentes et in ea terram tenentes et in prefata gilda et hansa, lot et scot cum eisdem burgensibus per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia mansuerunt, deinceps a dominis suis repeti non possint sed in eadem villa liberi permaneant.’ The burgesses produce a charter of the king which grants them these liberties. They are then asked to declare ‘quid et cuiusmodi proficuum ipsi clamant per verba generalia in predicta carta contenta.’ Among other things they state:—‘Et per illam clausulam quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam, etc. clamant quod omnes in predicta villa manentes vel libertatibus predictis gaudere volentes et qui iurati sunt coram burgensibus predictis, et hansam, vide-licet, quoddam proficuum vocatum hans, et lot et scot cum eis soluerint, erunt de Gilda predicta et tunc libere mercandizare possunt in villa predicta absque Theolonio ibidem seu alibi soluendo; et quod nullus qui non sit iuratus et admissus in gilda predicta mercandizare possit in eadem villa absque licencia et voluntate eorundem burgensium.’—(*Record of Caernarvon, 158-161.*)¹

BEDFORD.

Richard I, Henry III, Richard II and Henry IV granted charters to the burgesses of Bedford in which the Gild Merchant is mentioned². The charter of Richard II enacts that no one who is not of their Gild, shall sell any wines or merchandise or any other saleable goods within the said town of Bedford by retail.

The following *quo warranto* proceedings throw much light

¹ Cf. the *quo warranto* proceedings given below under the heading ‘Con-way.’

² Bedford Records, pp. 5-8, 14; Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 2104.

upon the constitution of the Gild:—‘ Major et Communitas ville *BEDFORD.* de Bedford’ summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo waranto clamant habere gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis in terris, in insulis, in pasturis et omnibus aliis pertinencis suis; ita quod aliquis qui non sit de gilda illa aliquam mercaturam non faciat cum eis in civitate vel burgo vel villa vel in socagiis. Et quod quieti sint de theolonio [Various other immunities are enumerated. The burgesses produce a charter of Richard I which granted a ‘Gilda Mercatoria’ and other liberties.] Ricardus Rex progenitor domini Regis nunc per cartam suam, quam proferunt, concessit et confirmavit burgensibus suis de Bedeford’ omnes libertates et consuetudines et leges et quietancias suas quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici patris sui, nominatim gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis in terris, in insulis, in pasturis et omnibus aliis pertinencis; ita quod aliquis qui non sit de gilda illa aliquam mercaturam non faciat cum eis in civitate vel burgo vel villa vel in socagiis. Preterea concessit et confirmavit eis quod sint quieti de theolonio et pontagio [Several other liberties follow.] Et iidem Major et Communitas quesiti per predictum Ricardum [i. e. R. de Aldeburghe, qui sequitur pro domino Rege] de modo predicte gilde, et quales sint persone que infra gildam suam predictam commorantur, et cuiusmodi proficuum ratione ejusdem gilde percipiunt, dicunt quod tam burgenses ejusdem ville quam alii quicunque in eadem villa residentes a tempore quo sacramentum prestiterint ad libertates ejusdem ville et pacem domini Regis conservandam et alia villam et gildam predictas tangencia manutenenda, in ipsam gildam recipiuntur, ut extunc quascunque mercandisas suas ad retallium vendere possint et quietanciis et libertatibus predictis ubicunque gaudere tanquam ipsi burgenses ratione libertatum suarum predictarum.

‘Et predictus Ricardus pro domino Rege dicit quod returnum brevium domini Regis habere est quedam jurisdiccionis realis Corone domini Regis specialiter annexa et quam nullus habere potest sine facto ipsius Regis sive progenitorum suorum, maxime cum

BEDFORD. ad officium Vicecomitis ministri Regis immediate pertinet executiones brevium facere et non ali, nisi per specialem concessionem Regiam ad hoc fuerit deputatus, et de qua idem Major et Communitas nichil ostendunt; unde petit judicium, si per prescriptionem retorum brevium clamare possint. Dicit eciam quod cum ipsi per cartam predicti Regis Ricardi clament habere gildam et ceteras libertates predictas ut illas que per eandem cartam burgensibus de Bedeford' conceduntur, ac uidem Major et Communitas in declaracione gilde predicte asserunt tam residentes in predicta villa de Bedeford' qui burgenses non sunt quam ipsos burgenses ad predictam gildam fore admissos et predictis quietancis et libertatibus uti debere ac si essent burgenses, cum non sint, nec in predicta carta continetur quod predicte libertates alicui alteri quam burgensibus predictis concedantur, petit judicium, si predicti residentes qui burgenses non sunt libertatibus illis waranto superius expresso clamare possint, etc. Et quo ad Majorem et Communitatem predictos dicit quod ad hoc quod aliqua Civitas seu Burgus Majorem creare vel Communitatem habere possit oportet quod illa potestas a concessione Regia procedat. Dicit eciam quo ad Coronatores quos ipsi Major et Communitas clamant habere'.....

The issue of the case was unfavourable to the burgesses, but not because of any irregularities in the organization of the Gild.— (4 Edward III. *Placita de quo War.*, pp. 17-18.)

BERWICK.

From the fifteenth century the history of Berwick may be included in that of English towns¹. James II in the second A.D. 1686. year of his reign granted the burgesses a long charter, of which the following portion relates to the Gild:—‘Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefato majori, ballivis et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero imperpetuum habeant infra burgum predictum guildam mercatorum,

¹ For its history as a Scotch town see Volume i, Appendix.

cum hansa et omnibus aliis libertatibus, privilegiis, et liberis con- *BERWICK.*
suetudinibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus, in tam amplis
modo et forma prout antehac habuerunt, consueverunt, seu
habere debuerunt sive debent. Ita quod nullus qui non sit
de gilda illa merchandizam aliquam faciat in eodem burgo,
suburbiis, libertatibus, aut precinctis ejusdem burgi, nisi de volun-
tate et beneplacito majoris, ballivorum et burgensium ejusdem
burgi. Volumus etiam, et per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et
successoribus nostris concedimus prefato majori, ballivis et bur-
gensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod quicunque
mercatores petierint burgum predictum cum mercato suo, de quo-
cunque loco fuerint, sive extranei sive alii, qui de pace nostra
fuerint, vel de licencia nostra in terram nostram venerint, veniant,
morentur, et recedant in salva pace nostra, faciendo rectas con-
suetudines ejusdem burgi. Et quod predicti burgenses aut mer-
catores non occacionentur pro mistling [i. e. miskenning] in suis
loquelis (viz.) si non omnia bene narraverint. Et quod nullus
mercator obviam eat mercatori venienti per terram vel per aquam
cum merchandizis suis et virtualibus versus burgum predictum, ad
emendum vel revendendum, quousque ad predictum burgum
venerint, et mercimonia sua ibidem vendicioni exposuerint, sub
forisfactura rei empte et pena carceris, a quo sine gravi castigacione
non evadat. Et quod nullus mercator extraneus qui non sit de
predicta gilda mercatorum, ac de libertate dicti burgi, aliquod
mercimonium vel merchandizas aliquas faciat infra burgum pre-
dictum, suburbia, libertates, et precincta ejusdem, alteri mercatori
extraneo, nec hujusmodi mercator extraneus ab altero mercatore
extraneo merchandizas hujusmodi emat infra burgum predictum,
sub forisfactura mercandizarum earundem. Et quod nullus mer-
cator qui sit extraneus et non de gilda mercatorum predictorum
vendat in burgo predicto aliquod mercimonium nisi in grosso.
Concessimus etiam, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et
successoribus nostris concedimus prefato majori, ballivis et bur-
gensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod annuatim et
de tempore in tempus predictus major, ballivi et burgenses burgi
predicti, et successores sui, possint et valeant inquirere et

BERWICK. inquisitiones facere infia burgum predictum, suburbia, libertates, et precincta ejusdem, si qui burgenses de libertatibus ejusdem burgi sub nomine suo proprio, vel sub nomine alius burgensis burgi predicti, et ut bona et mercimonia sua propria, vel alicujus alius burgensis burgi predicti, vendat vel vendicioni exponat infra burgum predictum aliqua bona, catella, seu mercimonia, aut merchandizas eorum qui non sint burgenses de burgo illo nec de libertate ejusdem, contra sacramenta sua hac in parte prestita ; et quod si aliquis burgensium burgi predicti inde culpabilis inventus fuerit, et convictus secundum consuetudines gilde et burgi predicti, quod talis burgensis sic offendens totaliter amittat libertatem suam in burgo predicto, et inde diffranchisetur imperpetuum ; et quod nullus extraneus mercator vendat vel emat aliquod averium, vel mercimonium quod ponderari debeat vel tronari, nisi per stateram et tronaria nostra, sub forisfactura averii predicti.'—(*Raine, North Durham, Appendix, 148.*)

In 1835 it was still the custom to hold four quarterly head gilds during the year, which were attended by all the free burgesses ; and the mayor was bound to hold a gild at any time on the demand of twelve burgesses¹. At such gilds apprentices were presented and other business transacted. In 1799 there were about 500 burgesses, but the number of the brethren on the gild-roll was 980.—(*Fuller, Berwick, 241-243.*)

The 'Alderman of the year' was the principal gild officer. At the gilds he presented the petitions for admission to the freedom, and he was assistant-clerk of the market².

The Gild Books extending from 1509 to 1805 are still preserved in the town archives of Berwick. The 'Book of Memoranda' of Berwick contains a reference to 'the Gildbooks from 1498, where all the Orders of Guild, or By-laws for the government of the Corporation, are recorded.'—(*Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, p. 309.*)

¹ *Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1442.*

² *Ibid., p. 1441.*

BEVERLEY.

The Gild Merchant of Beverley is mentioned in charters of *BEVERLEY*. Thurstan and William, Archbishops of York, Henry I, Henry II, Richard I, John, Richard II and Elizabeth¹. It is called the 'Hanshus' in the charter of Thurstan:—'Volo ut burgenses mei de Beuerlaco habeant suam hanshus, quam eis do et concedo ut ibi sua statuta pertractent ad honorem Dei et Sancti Johannis et canonicorum et ad totius villatus emendationem, eadem libertatis lege sicut illi de Eboraco habent in sua hanshus.'—(*Poulson*, i. 51; *Foedera*, i. 10.) In the confirmations of this charter by Henry I and Archbishop William (*temp. Stephen*) the term 'Merchant Gild' is used for 'hanshus':—

'Henricus [I] Rex Anglie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus et omnibus Fidelibus suis salutem. Sciat me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Hominibus de Beuerlaco liberum Burgagium secundum liberas leges et consuetudines Burgensium de Eboraco, et suum Gilde (*sic*) Mercatorum cum placidis suis et Teloneo et cum omnibus liberis consuetudinibus et libertatibus suis in omnibus rebus, sicut Turstinus Archiepiscopus ea eis dedit et carta sua confirmauit infra villam de Beuerlaco et extra, tam in bosco quam in plano aut in marisco et aliis. Et volo quod sint quieti de Teloneo per totam Schiram Ebor', sicut illi de Ebor'. Testibus, G. Cancellario, R. Comite de Medlent, apud Wudestok.'—(*Record Office, Cartae Antiquae*, R. 15.)

'Willielmus dei gracia Ebor' Archiepiscopus Clerico et populo et omnibus fidelibus tam futuris quam presentibus hanc cartam bene et firmiter manutentibus salutem et benedictionem in perpetuum. Notum sit vobis omnibus me concessisse et dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse liberale burgagium ville Beuerlaco et burgensibus ibidem commorantibus iuxta formam liberalis burgagii Ebor', ea libertatis lege qua Thurs-

¹ Poulson, *Beverlac*, 51, 53-55, 61 and App., p. 7; *Rot. Chart.*, 53; English Gilds, 153. For various comments upon this Gild see Poulson, i. 53, 112, 148.

BEVERLEY. tanus Archiepiscopus venerande memorie predecessor noster eis concessit et dedit, saluis consuetudinibus Sancti Johannis et saluo nostro iure cum redditibus. Deinde de libertatis lege concessi et dedi eisdem Burgensibus ut habeant Gildam Marcan- dam eorum et placita, eadem libertate et eadem consuetudine inter illos sicut illi de Ebor' inter eos. Et volo ut statuta illius domus sint ad profecuum tocius villatus et ad honorem dei et Sancti Johannis et canonicorum et tocius eiusdem ville. Preterea concessi eis Theolonium in perpetuum pro xviii. marci singulis annis, exceptis tribus festis, quod quidem tunc ad nos et Canonicos spectat In hiis vero tribus festis hoc modo determinatis ipsos Burgenses ab omni theolonio liberos eciam et quietos dimisi. Preterea huius etiam carte testimonio eisdem Burgensibus confirmaui liberos introitus et exitus scilicet in bosco, in plano, in marisco et in ceteris conuenientiis, sicut antiquiores ipsius ville iuauerunt et probauerunt de suis conuenientiis, exceptis in pratis et bladis, sicut vñquam melius, liberius et largius predictus Thurstanus predecessor noster venerabilis eisdem Burgensibus concessit et dedit. His testibus, W. Comite Alb', etc.—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds, 41.*)

Henry II confirmed in general terms the grants of Thurstan and William,—‘In thelonio, et in hansus, in liberis introitibus et exitibus in villa et extra villam,’ etc.—(*Cartae Antiquae*, R. 16.) According to the charters of 5 Richard I and 1 Eliz., the burgesses were to have ‘omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines,’ granted in former charters, ‘in sua Gilda mercatoria, in thelonio et in Hanshus, in liberis introitibus et exitibus in villa et extra villam.’—(*Cartae Antiq.*, R. 17; *Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 25703, fol. 6; *Poulson, Appendix*, 7.)

Among the returns to the writs of inquiry concerning the gilds of England, sent out in the year 1388, is one with the heading, ‘Magna Gilda Sancti Johannis de Beuerlaco de Hanshus.’ It gives no ordinances, but only copies of the charters of Archbishops Thurstan and William, Pope Lucius III, and Richard II.—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds, 41.*)¹

¹ Cf. English Gilds, 150-153.

The following is one of several statutes made at Beverley in BEVERLEY, the year 1493 :—‘ Also yat every burges of the town of Beverley be fre to bye and to sell hys awne gudes so that he kepe no oppyn shopp in retayling, nor no man to by any maner of mar-chaundysse for redy money to sell it agayne in retaylyng bott it sall be presentyd by the alderman of marchants to the XII. govern-ers for the yere beyng. And itt to be fynabyll by the dyscrecyon of the foresayd XII. governors als oft tymes as any such defawts be founde in retaylyng.’ These ordinances received the assent of the alderman of merchants and twenty-one other aldermen of various crafts.—(Poulson, i. 256.)

BRIDGWATER.

The following documents are among the records of Bridgwater:—A general pardon, 4 Henry [IV], under the Great Seal, to William Gosse, William Gascoigne, and Richard Dyut, Wardens or Stewards of the Merchants’ Gild of Bridgwater, in behalf of the Gild.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1872, p. 311.) Two Stewards of the Gild, and the Commons of B. present a priest to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in the year 1393.—(*Ibid.*, 314.) A conveyance by the same Stewards to Roger Satre ‘taillour’ of a tenement. Witnesses, Humphrey Horelok and John Lombe, Provosts, John Eygod and Ralph Fysschepond, Bailiffs of the Gild there, and John Horelok, Bailiff of the Commonalty, 16 Richard II. In another conveyance two ‘Stewards of the Gild of the Community,’ two Provosts and two Bailiffs appear as witnesses, 12 Henry IV.—(*Ibid.*, 315.)

An indenture, probably of the reign of Edward I, makes known that all the burgesses and the commonalty of Bridgwater for the promotion of love and peace have ordained that they will choose yearly two Seneschals of their Gild and one bailiff to attend on them; such Seneschals to have power to punish those offending against these ordinances. Any one convicted before the Seneschals for maliciously imputing certain crimes to another, shall be amerced, etc. No one shall implead another without the burgh.

BRIDGWATER. Any one summoned by the bailiff to appear before the Seneschals and neglecting to do so, is to be amerced; also any one opposing execution or distress made by order of the Seneschals. No flesh or fried fish shall be bought for the purpose of retailing before 9 A.M. The Seneschals of St. Mary's and of the Holy Cross and the Warden of the bridge of Bridgwater shall render account of moneys arising therefrom to the said Seneschals. All penalties are to be levied by the bailiff. The Seneschals are to render a yearly account of all moneys received by them.—(*Ibid.* 316.)

The following entries occur in the Rolls of the Receiver, or Bailiff of the Commonalty of Bridgwater (22 Henry VI):—‘vii.s. vi.d. received of Richard Cloptone for having the freedom of the gild.’ ‘From John Eremyte for his fine upon having his freedom, viii.s.’ ‘From John Eleys, smith, for having his freedom, iv.s.’ ‘xii.d. received of Richard Forde, corviser, for following his craft this year.’—(*Odgers, MS. Accounts of Bridgwater*, 41.)

BRISTOL.

The charter of John, Earl of Moreton, granted among other things:—‘Quod nullus extraneus mercator emat infra villam de homine extraneo coria, blada vel lanam nisi de burgensibus; et quod nullus extraneus habeat tabernam nisi in navi, nec vendat pannum ad decisionem nisi in nundinis; et quod nullus extraneus moretur in villa cum mercibus suis propter merces suas vendendas nisi per quadraginta dies et quod habeant omnes rationabiles gildas suas, sicut eas melius habuerunt tempore Roberti et Willelmi filii sui comitum Gloucesteriae.’—(*Seyer, Charters*, 8-9.)

‘It appears by the Great Red Book of Bristol, p. 30, that the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty had a free guild of merchants in the town and suburb, from time beyond the memory of man, and all things belonging to a guild, viz.: to buy and sell in the said town freely and quietly from all toll and customs, and had other liberties belonging to them, and for the whole time used to take a certain fine (or *praestacionem*) to their own use from all who

were admitted into the liberties and society of the said guild, to *BRISTOL*. — have the liberty aforesaid according to what could be agreed reasonably between them ;—the guild was confirmed in their liberties by John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John, and by William Earl of Gloucester.'—(*Barrett, Bristol*, 179.)

Robert Aurifaber in 1235 granted the rent charge upon two stone houses, opposite St. Nicholas church, for the chaplain celebrating mass in the said church, the chaplain to be chosen by the mayor and the steward of the Merchants' Company.—(*Nicholls and Taylor, Bristol*, i. 119.) The 'Seneschallos Gildae Mercatorum' are mentioned in another deed of 1240.—(*Barrett*, 516.)

The 'Consuetudines Villae Bristoliae' (about the year 1314) assert 'that out of the profits of the Gild of Merchants and of the town they support eight bridges, the pavement or pitching, five conduits of water, the Key before the ships, and the public officers.'—(*Barrett*, p. vii.)

Nicholls and Taylor (i. 152—158) give a long account of what they call a contest between the Merchant Gild and the crafts in the year 1312. In the original documents, copies of which are printed in Seyer's Memoirs, ii. 88—94, neither the Gild nor the crafts are mentioned. It was simply an uprising of the mass of the burgesses, headed by principal men of the commonalty ('majores communitatis'), against the usurpations of fourteen of the burgesses, who assumed too great authority in the management of the revenues of the town.—(*Seyer*, ii. 95, 96.)

In the 7th year of Edward IV, William Canynges being mayor, the following ordinances were made for merchants, according to the custom from time immemorial :—

1. The mayor and council fifteen days after Michaelmas were to call a council and to choose from them a person that hath been mayor or sheriff, to be master of the fellowship of merchants, and to choose two merchants for wardens, and two beedles to occupy as beedles and brokers to be attendant the said year upon the said masters and wardens, etc.

2. The master and fellowship to have at their will the chapel

BRISTOL. and the draught chamber at Spicers Hall to assemble in, paying 20s. per annum.

3. All merchants to attend (if in town) upon summons, or to pay one pound of wax to the master and fellowship.
4. All rules for selling to strangers any of the four merchandises ['mete-oyl, wool-oyl, iron and wax'] to be kept on pain of 20s. for every default, one half to the fellowship, the other to the chamber.
5. Nor upon pain aforesaid to sell to any stranger under the ruled price.

6. If any merchant be in distress, he must apply to the wardens or beedles, declaring the same, and if they provide not a remedy within three days, then the merchant burgess to sell any of his four merchandises at his pleasure.—(*Barrett*, 179.)

‘The Society of Merchant Venturers, as it now exists [1872], is undoubtedly the traditional representative of the ancient Guild of Merchants, whose ordinances, as just stated, were renewed by Edward IV, but whose liberties “to buy and sell in the town freely and quietly from all toll and customs, etc.,” had been antecedently confirmed by John, Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John. The present company was incorporated by Edward VI, whose charter recites that men who had never been apprenticed to merchants having with strange ships encroached upon the trade of the port, to prevent the continuance of such irregularities the freemen of the city using the art or mystery of Merchant Venturers should be incorporated by the style of the “Masters, Wardens, and Commonalty of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol.” It was likewise granted that they should choose a master and two wardens of the mystery, who would be sworn before the mayor and aldermen, and have power to make ordinances for the profitable government of the mystery and the men of the same, and such only as did touch and concern the said mystery, but not in prejudice of the royal prerogative, or of the Mayor of Bristol, or any of the royal charters, or of the Society of Merchants trading to the coast of Holland, Zealand, Brabant, Flanders, and the parts adjacent; and that none should practise the art of merchandize in

the City of Bristol, except such as were admitted into the said *BRISTOL*. society or otherwise apprenticed, or had used the mystery for seven years. This charter was confirmed, by Act of Parliament, in the eighth year of Elizabeth,³ but was repealed five years after (13 Eliz., c. 22). Charles I (7 Jan., 1638) restored to the society the charter of Edward VI and granted another charter. 'This second charter of Charles I did not affect the constitution of the society, which is therefore now established under the authority of the charter of 1638.'

'The proper characteristic of the company as qualified by their charters of being a guild of commerce and nothing more, has been practically changed in modern times. In respect to being a kind of feudal corporation and monopolists of foreign trade, its once enormous power has collapsed, and it now lies, like King Arthur after his last battle, but as a shattered column. It has, however, renewed its youth by becoming "from its respectability, the almoner of many noble charities." 'Almost the only part of the charter now observed with strictness by the merchants, is the care they take to elect none into their society who are not already freemen of the city.'

'The society are proprietors of considerable landed estates, and possess, among other property, the Hotwells at Clifton.'—(*Taylor, Book about Bristol, 236-239.*)¹

'Another corporate body now [1835] existing in Bristol is the Society of Merchants Venturers, which is unquestionably derived from the Old Merchant Guild of the freemen of Bristol, who formerly claimed an almost exclusive right of trading in the town.' 'The Society has long ceased to be a trading company: the members of it are of all professions indiscriminately. They do not now exercise any authority whatever over the other merchants of Bristol: but they adhere so far to the spirit of their original institution, that they consider themselves incorporated for the purpose of watching any public proceedings relative to the port and trade of the city, and of interposing with their collective

¹ Cf. Nicholls and Taylor, *Bristol*, i. 244-245; Barrett, 181-182; *Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, 1202-1205.

BRISTOL. influence accordingly as they judge these to be advantageous or otherwise. On such occasions, they correspond with other public bodies, petition the legislature, and memorialize the officers of the Executive Government.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 1202, 1204)

The Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol is still in existence.

BURFORD¹.

'Willielmus Comes Gloec² . . . Sciatis me concessisse omnibus meis hominibus de Burford omnes illas consuetudines quas Robertus filius Hamonis auus meus et Robertus Comes Glouc³ concesserunt, sicut carte illius testantur, videlicet istas, ut unusquisque domum et terram et omnem pecuniam suam possit vendere et in vadimonio ponere et de filio vel filia vel uxore vel de quolibet alio absque ipsis domini requisitione heredem facere. Et Gildam et consuetudines quas habent Burgenses de Oxenfordia in Gildam mercatorum. Et quicunque ad mercatum venire voluerint veniant, et in ipso mercato habeant licenciam emendi quecumque voluerint preter lanam et corea, nisi homines ipsius ville. Testibus, Willielmo filio Johannis . . . apud Oxenford.'—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds*, 23.)

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, Comes Andegavie, omnibus Justitiariis et Vicecomitibus et ministris suis tocius Anglie salutem. Precipio quod Willielmus Comes Gloucestrie cognatus meus teneat omnes terras suas ita bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut Comes Robertus pater suus eas tenuit tempore Henrici Regis avi mei. Et habeat in pace et integre et plenarie in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus omnes illas libertates et quietancias et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt (*sic*) tempore Comitis Roberti. Et sciatis me concessisse liberis Burgensibus ville Comitis Willielmi de Bureford omnes liberas consuetudines illas quas habere solebant tempore Comitis Roberti et tempore Willielmi Comitis, sicut carte illorum testantur, et gildam et consuetudines quas habent liberi Bur-

¹ In Oxfordshire.

² Died 1173.

³ Died 1147.

genses de Oxenfordia in gilda mercatorum. Quia volo vt ita sit. *BURFORD.*
Teste, Ric' de Humet, Constabulario, et War' filio Ger', apud
Chinonem in exercitu Regis.'—(*Ibid*)

The certificate from which the above grants were taken, is dated January 28th, [1389], and contains in all eight charters to the burgesses of Burford. The first one on the membrane is that of 'Robertus filius Hamonis,' but a portion of it has disappeared:—'Robertus Hamonis filius omnibus suis hominibus et amicis salutem. Volo . . . de Oxenford', videlicet, vt vnuus quisque domum suam et terram . . . vxore vel de quolibet alio absque ipsius domini requisicione heredem facere . . . Gildam mercatorum. Et adhuc concedo vt quicunque ad mercatum . . . preter lanam et corea, nisi homines istius ville.' The certificate throws no further light on the history of the Gild; the few explanatory words with which it ends are partially obliterated:—'Qui quidem burgenses et omnes predecessores . . . consuetudines et libertates prescriptas habuerunt et eis vti et gaudere consueuerunt spectant . . . catalla ad predictam gildam.'

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

'Item facta est contencio magna inter R.¹ celerarium et H.² sacristam de pertinentiis officiorum suorum, ita quod sacrista nolebat accommodare celerario ergastulum ville ad includendum latrones, qui capiebantur in feudo celerarii. Unde celerarius sepius vexabatur et, latronibus evadentibus, vituperabatur pro defectu justicie. Contigit autem, quod quidem libere tenens de celerario, extra portam manens, Ketel nomine, latrocino calumniatus et duello victus, suspensus erat. Dolebat autem conventus propter opprobria burgensium, dicentium quod, si esset homo ille manens infra burgum, non pervenisset ad duellum, sed juramentis vicinorum suorum se adquietasset, sicut libertas est eorum qui manent infra burgum. Videntes ergo hoc abbas et sanior pars conventus, et attendentes quod homines, tam extra burgum quam infra, nostri sunt, et omnes debent eadem libertate frui infra

¹ Rogerum.

² Hugonem.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S. *bannam leucam*, preter lancettos de Herdewic et pares eorum, sulte providerunt quomodo posset hoc fieri. Volens itaque abbas officia sacristie et celerarii certis articulis determinare et contentiones sedare, quasi fovendo partem sacriste, precepit, ut servientes prefecti ville et servientes celerarii intrarent simul feudum celerarii ad capiendos latrones et malefactores, et prefectus dimidium lucri haberet pro incarceracione et custodia et labore suo, et curia celerarii veniret ad *portmanne-mot*, et ibi communi concilio judicarentur judicandi. Statutum est etiam, ut homines celarii venirent ad domum thelonei cum aliis, et ibi renovarent plegios suos, et scribebantur in rolla prefecti, et ibi darent prefecto denarium, qui dicitur *borth-selver*, et celarius haberet dimidiam partem; sed nunc nihil omnino inde capit celarius: hoc autem totum fuit factum, ut omnes equali libertate gauderent. Dicunt tamen adhuc burgenses, quod suburbani non deberent esse quieti de theloneo in foro, nisi fuerint in gilda mercatorum. Prefectus autem, abbatte dissimulante, placita et forisfacturas sibi vendicat de feudo celerarii huius diebus.—(*Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda*, p. 74, anno 1198.)

‘A.D. MCCLXIV. Henrici tertii ^{XLVIIR^o, quidem juniores et minus’ discretiores Villae S. Edmundi quandam conspirationem suscitarunt, quam Gildam sub colore appellari fecerunt, cum quodam cornu erecto communi, cui intendere unanimiter praesumpserunt, cornu spreto totius communis antiquo, et a tempore de quo non extat memoria prius auctorizato; et diversas injurias attemptarunt contra Dominum Simonem Abbatem, nec non contra quosdam Villae, in praejudicium non modicum Monasterii S. Edm. et Villatae ejusdem; propter quod plures dissensiones inter praefatum Dominum Abbatem, Conventum et suos, et Villatam memoratam saepius suscitabantur; et praeципue pro eo, quod iidem juniores una cum suis complicibus eidem Abbatii ad Portam Aquilonis vi et armis clausa janua resistentes, nec non insultum aliquando facientes in Portas Abbatiae S. Edm. injurias et violentias saepius commiserint: unde praefatus Dominus Abbas habitu consilio cum Domino Rege et suis Consiliariis, Breve impetravit de inquirendo in hujus-}

modi transgressiones, etc. Majores vero et discretiores prae-dictae Villae, attendentes quod per tales actionem eis posset generari periculum de libertatibus suis a praefato Abbatе et Conventu longo tempore obtentis et usitatis, per nobiles viros eidem Abbatи supplicarunt, quod ab hujus prosecutione desisteret; ita viz. ut constitutus sibi Judices, quos sibi placuerit, nisi ipsem intromittere voluerit, et in Foro laicali, sive ecclesiastico inquiratur de omnimodis injuris a Pascha usque ad tales diem Abbatи et Conventui factis, et quicunque inveniatur culpabilis satisfaciet competenter, et qui noluerit satisfacere distringatur, etc. Insuper predictam Gildam omnino adnihilabant praefati discretiores et majores, ita quod si quis eam de caetero teneat, extra communitatem ejusdem Villae penitus ejiciatur irreversurus, nisi condignam pro meritis Abbatи et Conventui fecerit satisfactionem. Hinc secuta est concordia talis: Quod cum Burgenses Portam Aquilonalem contra Abbatem, Portam Austrialem contra Sacristam et Cellerarium clausas tenuissent, insultum ad magnam Portam Monachorum fecissent, Portam Coemeterii fregissent, homines Monachorum usque ad Altare prosecuti essent, et Gildam novam levassent, etc., idem Gildam illam dampnarent, et pro aliis gravaminibus Abbatи illatis usque ad Festum Paschae MCCLXIV. eidem Abbatи XL. libras argenti solverent, salvis Abbatи actionibus quas habet contra singulares personas; de injuris autem post Pascham predictam illatis coram Abbatе vel suo Justiciarо respondebunt, et in forma juris parebunt, et si recusaverint, a communitate Villae expellentur; ad quod fideliter exequendum XXIV. de majoribus pro se et heredibus suis et successoribus corporale sacramentum praestiterunt; et scripto in modum Chirographi confecto sigilla sua opposuerunt.'—(*Battely, Antiquitates S. Edm.*, 159-160.)

‘Memorandum quod ante bellum de Lewes quedam multitudo de villa Sancti Edmundi fui vel plus numero qui se Bachelarii vocari fecerunt per conspiracionem mutuam quandam Gildam leuauerunt, quam Gildam iuuenum vocauerunt. Et fuit talis conspiracio et confederacio inter eos per iuramentum quod nullo ballivo intenderent, sed aldermannum et ballivos de se ipsis

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elegerunt, qui dati fuerunt ad sedandum et corigendum omnes contenciones inter eosdem factas siue faciendas. Statuerunt etiam inter se quod cornu haberent commune cui intenderent cum sonum illius audirent, spreto omnino cornu communitatis quod *mothorn* dicitur et sono eiusdem; et quicunque non intenderet illis et conspiracionibus suis judicaretur inter eos publicus inimicus, et sic haberent iustum causam insurgere contra talem. Vnde innumerabiles enormitates tam speciales quam generales die noctuque indefinenter commiserunt contra pacem Domini Regis, etc., vnde accidit quadam die circa medianam primam quod iidem conspiratores vna cum maxima multitudine villate Sancti Edmundi venerunt cum armis ad ianuam abbacie et insultum versus Curiam fecerunt et Januas illas fregerunt et quam plures sagittas infra curiam emiserunt cum non modico periculo.' (*Album Registrum Monast. S. Edm.*, *Add. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 14847, fol. 102.)¹

'Placita apud Villam Sancti Edmundi coram Willielmo de Bereford, W. Howard, et W. de Carleton, Justiciariis Domini Regis assignatis die Martis proxima post festum Sanctae Luciae

A.D. 1304. Virginis anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici Tricesimo tertio:—Nicolaus Fouk et ali conspiratione inter eos apud villam praedictam praehabita necnon Sacramento inter eos, et conventiculas illicitas auctoritate sua propria facientes die Lunae proxima post Festum Nativitatis Beatae Mariae Virginis Anno Domini Regis nunc xxx^o, Ordinaverunt et Statuerunt quod nullus maneret inter eos in dicta villa habens catalla xx. solidorum, qui ne eis solveret ii. solidos et unum denarium, quam quidem solutionem vocant inter se *hansing-silver*, quos denarios tali ratione ceperunt divisim de Reginaldo del Blackhouse et Roberto le Carpenter, hominibus in praedicta villa commorantibus, et etiam praeter hoc de quolibet ipsorum Reginaldo et Roberto xii. denarios de gersuma. Et similiter inter se statuerunt, quod quilibet ejusdem villae habens catalla

¹ Cf. Yates, *Hist. of St. Edm.*, 123—126; *Monast. Anglic.*, iii. 107.

ad valentiam x. marcarum solveret eis quadraginta sex solidos *BURY ST. EDMUND'S.*
 et octo denarios, quos auctoritate illa de Roberto Scot, homine
 in praedicta villa commorante, ceperunt. Et etiam eisdem die
 et anno inter eos statuerunt, quod nullus in praedicta villa
 moram traheret ultra unum annum et unum diem quin ad
 Sacramentum conventiculas et ordinationes suas praedictas
 manutenendas praestandi¹ dstringeretur. [Various other
 usurpations of the burgesses are detailed.] Praedicti Nicolaus
 Foul et alii bene cognoscunt, quod Abbas Dominus est totius
 villaे praedictae, et ballivos suos ad curiam suam in eadem
 villa tenendum, etc. ponere, etc. debeat. Sed quoad conspira-
 tionem praedictam, etc. bene defendunt, quod de praedicta
 conspiratione non sunt culpabiles, etc. Et quod Abbas eis
 imponit, quod illicitas conventiculas in praedicta villa fecerunt
 statuendo et ordinando, quod quilibet manens in eadem villa
 habens catalla ad valentiam xx. s., etc. (ut supra), dicunt, quod
 praedictus Abbas injuste queritur, quia dicunt, quod ipsi habent
 Aldermannum et Gildam mercatoriam in praedicta villa et sunt
 liberi Burgenses, etc., reddentes judicia per Aldermannum suum
 de placitis in Curia ipsius Abbatis coram Ballivis ejusdem in villa
 praedicta placitatis. Et quod ipsi absque aliquibus transgres-
 sionibus, conventiculis illicitis convenient ad Guildam Aulam
 suam in eadem villa, quotiens opus fuerit, ad tractandum de
 communi proficuo et utilitate hominum et Burgensium praedictae
 Ville, sicut eis bene licet. Et quod ipsi et eorum Antecessores et
 Praedecessores, Burgenses, etc. tali consuetudine usi sunt a tem-
 pore cuius non extat memoria, scilicet, de capiendo de quolibet
 homine manente in praedicta villa existente in decennia Abbatis
 loci praedicti, habente catalla ad valentiam viginti solidorum, duos
 solidos et unum denarium, pro sic quod mercari possit inter
 eos et eorum mercatoriis consuetudinibus in eadem villa gaudere;
 et similiter percipiendi *XLVI.s. VIII.z.* de quolibet homine Villae
 praedictae habente catalla ad valentiam x. marcarum ad Guildam
 suam mercatoriam tenendam. Et quod talis est ipsorum super
 hoc consuetudo, scilicet, quod *xii.* Burgenses de praedicta Villa

¹ i. e. 'ad sacramentum prestandum ad conventiculas . . . manutenendas.'

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eligere consueverunt quatuor homines ejusdem Villae annuatim ad Guildam suam mercatoriam tenendam, quorum quilibet habeat catalla ad valentiam x. marcarum. Qui quidem quatuor homines sic electi praemuniri consueverunt per duos Burgenses de guilda praedicta, qui dicuntur *les Dyes*, ad Guildam suam praedictam tenendam; et idem homines sic electi plegia invenire consueverunt coram Aldermanno et Burgensibus in Guildaula praedicta ad tenendam Guildam praedictam, vel quod quilibet eorum solveret **XLVI** solidos et **VIII.** denarios, qui Guildam illam tenere recusaret. Et ad hoc faciendum consueverunt Aldermannus et Burgenses in villa praedicta distingere singulos homines in eadem villa habentes catalla ad valentiam x. marcarum, inter eos mercari volentes et eorum consuetudinibus mercatoris gaudere. Et ita tunc quilibet praedictorum quatuor hominum sic electorum Burgensiae inter eos et eorum consuetudine in posterum gauderet, et in forma praedicta usi sunt Burgenses praedictae villae percipere duos solidos et unum denarium, etc. Et hoc parati sunt verificare, unde petunt judicium, etc. [They answer the other charges of the Abbot.] Jurores dicunt, etc. quod Abbas necesse habet respondere, si praedicti Nicolaus Fouke et alii habeant Guildam mercatoriam in praedicta villa aut non, etc. Abbas dicit, quod non habent guildam mercatoriam, nec cognitiones Placitorum ad guildam mercatoriam pertinentes, nec communitatem, nec sigillum commune, nec majorem; sed tenent quandam guildam ad Festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste in certo loco ad commestiones et potationes facientes, tenentes ibidem conventiculas suas illicitas et capiendo de singulis hominibus in dicta villa manentibus praedictos duos solidos et unum denarium, et etiam **XLVI.** solidos et **VIII.** denarios, levantesque hujusmodi pecuniam de hominibus praedictis, ut hujus solventes sint de societate sua, per distinctiones super ipsos factas; et non dedit quin antecessores praedictorum Nicolai et aliorum diu percipere consueverunt hujusmodi extorsiones duorum solidorum et unius denarii et **XLVI.** solidorum et **VIII.** denariorum, sed contra legem mercatoriam et voluntatem praedictorum solventium et contra pacem, etc., et

ultra quantitatem tertiae partis bonorum suorum; et per extortiones hujusmodi et redemptiones clamum [i. e. clamant] facere BURY ST EDMUND'S.
Burgenses infra libertatem et dominium ipsius, quod ad ipsum
Abbatem, et non ad alium, ibidem pertinet faciendum, etc.

‘Dies datus est . . . Consideratum est, quod praedictus Abbas dampna sua versus praedictum Nicolaum et alios centum quater viginti decem et novem libras, tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios, et similiter praedicta dampna sua de dimidia marca versus Robertum Filium Nicolai Fouke. Et idem Nicolaus et alii committantur Gaolae, etc. Postea praedicti Nicolaus et alii venerunt et finem fecerunt, etc. Et aliqui alii in querela habeant prisonam per unum mensem propter pauperitatem eorum, etc. Et praedicti Nicolaus et alii venerunt coram Justiciariis et satisfecerunt domino Abbatii, etc., ideo liberantur a prona, etc.’—*(Burrough, Collectanea Buriensia, Add. MS., Mus. Brit., 17391, ff. 61-65.)*

In an earlier quarrel during the same reign, among other ²⁰ Edw. I. charges brought against the burgesses by the Abbot, we find ^{A.D. 1292.} the following.—‘Item burgenses distringunt homines ville predicte ad veniendum ad aulam gilde ad sacramentum prestandum pro voluntate sua, etc. Item burgenses in lesionem libertatis Abbatis capiunt ii. sol. de quolibet homine habente catalla ad xx. sol., et quadraginta et vi. sol. et viii. d. de quolibet habente catalla ad valenciam x. marc. Item Burgenses in preiudicium Abbatis distringunt mercatores vendentes in mercato Abbatis et capiunt de mercatoribus illis graues extorsiones ad dampnum grave Abbatis. . . . Item burgenses de mercatoribus mercimonia suspecta extra mercatum ementibus non permittunt iusticiam fieri, ut de pellipariis et aliis. . . . Item burgenses tanquam conspiratores non permittunt aliquem in eorum gilda existentem placitare in Curia Abbatis racione alicuius transgressionis sibi facte per aliquem de gilda predicta, sed huiusmodi placita clam sibi appropriant ad dampnum graue Abbatis,’ etc.—*(Album Registrum Monast. S. Edm., ff. 64-65; Burrough, ff. 57-58.)*

In the first year of the reign of Edward III certain burgesses ^{A.D. 1327.} broke into the abbey and obliged the Abbot and monks to con-

BURY ST. EDMUND'S. cede to them:—‘Unam cartam in qua continetur, quod dicti Abbas et Conventus concesserunt eis, quod ipsi haberent communitatem et commune Sigillum, gildam mercatoriam, et Aldermannum perpetuum; et quandam alteram cartam, quod ipsi haberent custodiam portarum, puppilorum et orphanorum infra villam de Sancto Edmundo, et aliarum libertatum; duo item scripta continentia quod idem Abbas et Conventus obligarentur et tenerentur eis tanquam communitati in duabus Millibus librarum per unum scriptum,’ etc. In the concord which followed the townsmen promised never again to claim a ‘communitas’:—‘Concesserunt pro se et heredibus et successoribus suis, quod ipsi Communitatem in dicta villa de Sancto Edmundo non habent, nec habere debent, nec clamant, nec clamare poterunt in futurum.’—(*Burrough, Collectanea*, ff. 68, 71.)¹

CALNE.

‘These Armes are belonging and apertayning to the guild and Stewards of the Towne and borough of Calne and Burgesses of the said Towne and borough, being one of the Cheefest members of the honnor of Wallingford and Ewolme, now ratified by act of Parliment, which armes I Clarcenclux, King of Armes of the South Eeste and west partes of this Relme of England, have ratified and recorded the same in the Regester of my visitation now made within the Com’ of Wilts, and att this present time was Robert Bage gent. and Henry Woodroofe guyld Stewards of the said Towne and Borough and William Allein [15 names in all], Burgesses of the said Towne and Barony, Phillip Ryche, Vicar and Towne Clark of the said Towne and Boroouge; in witnes wherof I have hereto Subscribed my name the fourth of [.] 1565 and in the seventh yeare of the Reigne of our most Soveraigne Lady Elizebeth, Qucene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.’—(*MS. Harley 1565*, fol. 32.)

‘At the head of the corporation are two guild Stewards.’

¹ Cf. Yates, 129; *Monast. Anglic.*, iii. 108.

‘They act as receivers, keep accounts,’ etc.—(*Munic. Corp. Com. CANTERBURY.*
1835, pp. 1231–1232.)

CANTERBURY.

‘Dis beoð þa gehworce betwux ðan hirede aet Xrescircean and þan cnihtan on Cantwareberig of cepmannegilde. Se heap on ceapmannegilde let þam hirede to hande viii. hagan wiðinnen Burhgate mid sacē and socne, swa hi hit selue haefden; and se hirede let heom to hande þær to gaenes nigan hagen, twegen wiðutan Readingaten; on þam anen sit Aelfric and on þam oðram Bruman. Ða seofan sindan wiðinnan Niwingate; ðaereon wittað Siword Cutfert and Brihric and Goldwine and Hereword and Willelm and Wulfgeue and Aelfwine mid sacē and socne, swa se hirede hic haefde. Ðaerto is gewitnesse Anselme aerceb. and se hired aet Xrescircean and Calveal portgerefa and ða yldista men of þam heape. Dis to geswutelian se hired haefð an gewrit and se heape an oðer.’—(*Somner, Canterbury*, i. 179.)

The following is a translation of the above:—This is the exchange between the convent of Christ-Church and the ‘cnihts’ of Canterbury of the Chapman’s Gild. The society of the Chapman’s Gild puts into the hands of the convent eight houses within Burgate, with sac and soc, as they themselves enjoy them. And the convent puts into their hands, on the other side, nine houses, two without Readingate. In one of them dwelleth Aelfric; and in the other, Bruman. The other seven are within Newingate. In them dwell Siward Cutfert and Brithric and Golwine and Hereword and William and Wulfgeve and Alfwine, with sac and soc as the convent enjoys them. Thereunto is witness Anselm Archbishop and the convent (*hired*) at Christ Church and Calveal Portreve and the elders of the society. To show this the convent has one writing and the society another.

A charter of James I (1609) to Canterbury enacts:—‘Quod nullus extraneus sive forinsecus, nisi sit civis et liber homo ejusdem civitatis, exnunc de cetero imperpetuum vendat aut vendicioni exponat alias mercandizas infra civitatem predictam aliter quam in grosso, nisi sit temporibus feriae sive mercatus infra

CANTERBURY. eandem civitatem tenendi, nec tenebit aliquam shopam, neque utetur aliquo misterio, occupacione sive arte manuali Anglice any misterie, trade or handicraft infra civitatem predictam aut libertates ejusdem absque licencia maioris et aldeimannoium aut maioris partis eorundem.'—(*Charters of Canterbury*, Canterbury, 1791, p. 139.)

CARLISLE.

The Gild of Carlisle was confirmed by Henry II, Henry III, Edw. I, Edw. II, Edw. III and Rich. II¹. The charters of 35 Henry III and 21 Edward I contain the clause: 'Et quod similiter habent gildam mercatoriam liberam, ita quod nichil inde respondeant aliquibus.'—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1883, p. 197.) The charter of 26 Edw. III grants 'unam gildam et liberam electionem maioris et ballivorum,' etc.—(*Ibid.*, 198; *Hutchinson, Cumb.*, ii. 645.)

'Major et Communitas Karl' summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo waranto clament capere et habere muragium quibusunque rebus et mercimonii vendicioni expositis in villa predicta. Et quo waranto clament habere mercatum et feriam, liberam gildam, emendas assise panis et cervisie fracte, furcas, infangenethef, Et Major et Communitas veniunt et dicunt, quod tempore quo dominus predictus Henricus Rex proavus domini Regis nunc tenuit predictam villam in manu sua qui illam dimisit burgensibus ejusdem ville ad firmam, etc., dimisit ipse illis predictam villam simul cum predictis libertatibus, excepta tamen libera gilda, quam postea perquisiverunt per cartam domini Regis [Because of certain irregularities in the town courts, the liberties are taken into the hands of the King.] Et ideo predicta villa cum libertatibus suis capiantur in manum domini Regis ad voluntatem ipsius domini Regis. Et liberatur Willielmo de Boyvill' custodienda, etc. quousque, etc. Et juratores certificant de valore in omnibus exitibus, etc. Et juratores testantur, quod tolnetum intrinsecum et forinsecum valent per annum triginta et quinque libras. Et firma mensurarum valet per

¹ Jefferson, Carlisle, 449; *Rep. MSS. Com.* 1883, pp. 197-198; *Petyt MS.*, ii. 54-58; *Hutchinson, Cumberland*, ii. 644-645.

annum octo libras, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios. Et *CARLISLE.*
 placita et escaeta valent per annum sex libras, tresdecim solidos
 et quatuor denarios. Et gilda mercatoria valet per annum quadra-
 gitina solidos. Et gavelyeld valet per annum triginta solidos.
 Et placee arrentate valent per annum tresdecim solidos et quatuor
 denarios. Et est ibi unum molendinum fullerettum quod est
 arrentatum ad Scaccarium ab antiquo ad duas marcas, etc. Et
 custodia liberatur Wilhelmo de Boyvill ad hoc jurato, etc. quam-
 diu domino Regi placuerit, etc.'—(20 Edw. I. *Placita de quo*
Var., 121.)

'Willielmus de Molecastre Vicecomes Cumbrie petit pro
 domino Rege remedium apponi per dominos Thesaurarium et
 Barones de Scaccario domini Regis de omnibus articulis subscrip-
 tis, videlicet:—De Gilda Mercatoria Cuiutatis Karl' qua Burgenses
 eiusdem vsi sunt sine Waranto in preiudicium domini Regis a
 tempore quo predicta Cuiitas cum suis libertatibus omnibus capta
 fuit in manu domini Regis per Henricum de Cressingham et
 socios suos in ultimo Itinere Comitatus Cumbrie.' Several other
 articles follow, but there is no further mention of the Gild.—
 (*Record Office, Lord Treas. Rememb. of Exch., Memor.*, 26-27
 Edward I, mem. 52)

In a response of the citizens of Carlisle to a plea brought
 against them by Haddock (33 Car. II), the former asserted:—**A.D. 1681.**
 'Quod . . . fuerunt et esse consueverunt triginta et duo alii probi
 et sufficietes cives civitatis predicte e Gilda mercatoria ibidem
 electi, qui quidem triginta et duo cives simul cum aliis undecim
 Conciliariis alias Aldermannis civitatis predicte Majore ejusdem
 civitatis non existente a toto tempore supradicto fuerunt et esse
 consueverunt commune consilium Majoris et civium civitatis
 predicte.'—(*T. Raymond, Reports*, 2nd edition, 435; *Tremaine, Placita*, 525.)

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries eight craft gilds of
 Carlisle often collided with the City Corporation, or governing
 body¹. 'In 1784 the position of affairs was this:—There had for

¹ Cf. Ferguson, *Cumberland M.P.'s*, 189-211; Merew. and Stephens, 2132-
 2137.

CARLISLE. upwards of two hundred years been disputes between the Free-men who were members of the eight city Guilds and the Corporation, not alone as to the right to make *ex gratia* Freemen, but on other points.'—(*Ferguson, Cumb. M.P.'s*, 196.) The term 'Gild Merchant' does not appear to have been employed in these disputes. Had it been used at all, it would probably have been applied to the eight gilds aggregately, rather than to the Corporation.

CHESTER.

'Rannulphus Comes Cestrie constabulario suo et dapifero et omnibus baronibus et balliis suis et omnibus hominibus suis Francigenis et Anglicis tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Notum sit uobis omnibus me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse omnibus ciuibus meis de Cestria Gildam suam mercalem cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi vnquam melius et liberius et quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum meorum in predicta Gilda. Et prohibeo super forisfacturam meam x. librarum ne aliquis eos inde disturbet. Testibus hiis,' etc.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, p. 356.) This charter was probably granted between the years 1190 and 1211¹.

Charter of John le Scot, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon (*temp. Henry III*):— 'Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse omnibus ciuibus meis Cestrie quod nullus mercator aliquod genus mercimonii quod ad ciuitatem Cestrie per mare aut per terram venerit, cmat uel uendat, nisi ipsi ciues mei Cestrie et eorum heredes uel per eorum gratum, nisi in nundinis assisis, scilicet, in Natiuitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste et in festo Sancti Michaelis. . . . Item concessi et hac presenti carta confirmaui dictis ciuibus meis Cestrie Gildam suam mercalem habendam et tenendam adeo libere, quiete et honorifice, sicut eam habuerunt in tempore auunculi mei domini Rannulphi Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie,' etc.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, pp. 356-357.)

¹ Harland, *Mameccstre*, 188; Ormerod, *Chester*, i. 201.

Henry III gave the citizens of Chester a charter allowing *CHESTER.* them to buy and sell at the Gild of Durham.—(*Ormerod*, i. 201.) Henry II granted the following:—‘Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie balluuis suis de Dunelina salutem. Precipio quod Burgenses Cestrie possint emere et vendere ad detaillum apud Dunelinam habendo et faciendo easdem consuetudines quas faciebant tempore Regis Henrici aui mei, et easdem ibi habeant rectitudines et libertates et liberas consuetudines quas tempore illo habere solebant. Teste, Willelmo filio Ald’ dapifero. Apud Wintoniam.’—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, p. 356.)

‘We find, that before the said City had any Charter they used by Prescription divers Liberties, and enjoyed a Guild Mercatory, that is, a Brotherhood of Merchants, and that whosoever was not admitted of that Society, he could not use any Trade or Traffick within the City, nor be a Tradesman therein. And the Tenour of this Guild Mercatory did ever run in these words, *Sicut hactenus usi fuerint*, and was after confirmed under the Earls Seal. And there was appointed two Overseers, and those were appointed out of the chiefest of the Citizens, and were greatly respected of the Citizens, as Officers that had the speciall care of maintaining those priviledges; and did receive for the City all the summes of money paid by strangers for custome of Merchandise brought either by Sea or Land, except it were at the Fairs, which then were, as some say, three in the year, at Midsommer, Michaelmasse, and Martlemas. A continuance of the same Officers, and, as many suppose, the same name of those Officers remaineth to this day in the Leave-lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Maior was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the fourty, or the Common-Councell of the City, and are chosen usually of the best ability of the same fourty, as may expend and make provision in such matters as belong to the honour and dignity of the City and to look to the profits and commodities of the City in such Customs and Duties as fall due by importations of mer-

CHESTER chandize into the same?—(*King's Vale Royal*, Chester, 1656, [ii.]
— p. 157)¹

‘And though the Office of *Custos guild. Mercator.* be not found of any record before this year [1297], yet it is like the said Office hath been ever since there was a *guild. Mercator.* These be the very same that supplied the Office that our Leave-lookers do now, which was to give Licence and compound with any that came either to buy or sell within these Liberties contrary to our grants, as may appear by sundry books of their accompts, and did disburse for Wine given and sent, for reparations of buildings and other things pertaining to the City, for as yet there were not any Treasurers, nor of long time after; *besides, if any did dwell in the City that were not free, if they did ever buy or sell within the Liberties, they did likewise compound with the *Custos* and *Mercator* [Custos Gilde Mercatorie] by the year. And whereas* now the Leave-lookers do gather two pence half penny upon the pound, of all Wares sold by Forraigners within the City, it is likely that Custom began when the Murage was granted, and so levied; for before that time they agreed as they thought good.’

—(*Ibid.*, 167-168.)

In MS. Harley 2057, fol. 16, this same explanation of the office of leave-looker occurs; but the words included within the asterisks read thus:—‘besides if any dwelled within this Cittie that were not free and either soould or boughte to sell within this Cittie, etc.,

{ Andrew Stanlowes }
Alex. Hurrell Maior { Rob. Ithell } Viccomites.

they did likewise compound with the Custos gilde mercatorie by the yeare, otherwise they might not be suffered to retaile every thinge; and whereas,’ etc.

In 1823 the duty of the leave-lookers, according to Hanshall, was ‘to prevent infringements on the rights of the Citizens by strangers exercising any trades within the liberties, to examine the markets and receive all customs, etc. due to the Corporation.’

—(*Co. of Chester*, 180.) ‘The Leave-lookers are also appointed annually by the Mayor for the purpose of collecting the duty of

¹ Cf. Ormerod, i. 200; Hanshall, *Co. of Chester*, 171, 190, 196.

2s. 6d. claimed by the corporation to be levied yearly upon all *CHESTER*. non-freemen who exercise any trade within the liberties of the City of Chester.' Since 1825, 'the functions of the leave-lookers have become extinct.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com* 1835, p. 2621.)

'Maior et Ciues Ciuitatis Cestrie clamant habere libertates subscriptas, videlicet Item clamant habere gildam suam mercalem cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi unquam liberius et quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum domini Comitis in predicta gilda¹ Et quo ad hec verba gildam marcalem cum omnibus libertatibus Gildam et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi unquam liberius et quietius ^{marcalem.} habuerunt, clamant quod die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dionisii quolibet anno possunt eligere de semetipsis duos Sene-^{leave-} scallos eiusdem gilde, qui sunt de fraternitate eiusdem gilde, qui ^{lookers.} tunc coram maiore et vicecomitibus et aliis Ciubus Ciuitatis predicte prestant sacramentum, quod bene et fideliter facient compotum suum de omnibus denariis per ipsos perceptis de aliquibus personis gildam illam intrantibus et omnibus aliis custumis dicte gilde, a tempore cuius contrarii in memoria hominum non existit perceptis et eidem gilde pertinentibus. Et quod quilibet homo qui sit de gilda illa sit de libertate et franchesiis et potest Ciuitatis predicte, et potest emere infra libertatem eiusdem Ciuitatis omnimas marcandas ad Ciuitatem illam per mare aut per terram venientes absque fine inde faciendo. Et quod nullus qui non est admissus in predictam gildam faciet emptionem aliquam infra libertatem Ciuitatis predicte sine licencia et voluntate dictorum Senescallorum. Et racione predicte gilde et ad sustentationem eiusdem gilde capiunt, et predecessores sui de tempore cuius contrario in memoria non existit ceperunt, custumas subscriptas: Videlicet, de quolibet dolio vini veniente per mare iii. d. Et de dolio ferri iii. d. Et de vno lasto allecium ii. s. Et de vno lasto de hides ii. s. Et de vno lasto anguillarum ii. s. Et de

¹ In the margin of the MS an index (65) and a loop call particular attention to this liberty.

² This word was written in the margin by a later hand.

CHESTER centena de milwellis salsis iii. d. Et de centena linie albe ii. d. ob.
 — Et de centena linie late masure. Et de centena linie striete masure i. d. ob. Et de quacunque alia marcandisa secundum quod possit concordari dando fauorem extrancis. [An exposition of the words 'soc,' 'curia appendicis,' 'sac' and 'portmote' follow] Et per hoc verbum Toll clamant habere et percipere tolnetum de quibuscunque marcandisis emptis siue venditis infra libertatem Ciuitatis Cestrie. Vide licet, de qualibet Naue intrante libertatem predictam cum quibuscunque marcandisis seu virtualibus vocatum Keyltoll iii. d. et Clerico i. d. Et eciam de qualibet marcatore habente marcandisas in dicta Naue excedentes valorem v. s. iii. d. pro tolneto suo pro omnibus marcandisis suis iii. d. et Clerico i. d. Et de qualibet dolio vini iii. d. Et de qualibet carectata cuiuscunque marcandise intrante siue eveunte dictam Ciuitatem et libertatem eiusdem iii. d. [The toll for horses, oxen, cows, heifers, sheep and cart-wheels is also given. This is followed by an explanation of the terms 'them,' 'infangtheif,' 'utfangtheif,' 'tholonium,' 'pannage,' 'pontage,' 'danegild,' 'gaywite,' 'lene,' 'stallage,' 'lastage,' 'passage' and 'murage.']

Gild

mercator, 1250.

67 free men made².

'Isti subscripti intraverunt in Gyldam mercatoriam quando gilda ultima sedit in Celdis Anno Domini 1250 primo tempore Ricardi Clerici, Maioris Cestrie³. Here beginneth those rolles or records before mencioned by me in this booke, at what time there was 67 persons admitted vnto the franchises or liberties of this Cittie, as by their severall names in the said record appeareth, for that the said records had beginninge after this Cittie had Maiors in the same and diverse charters graunted vnto them before.'—(MS. Harley 2057, fol. 14.)

¹ This interesting document may be found in MS. Harley 2057, ff. 63-65 (R. Holme's Cheshire Collections). The handwriting is probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. Harland has printed a very imperfect translation, which he found at Clithero. (Harland, Mamecestrie, 189-195; Charters of Clithero, 27-33.)

² This marginal note was added by a later hand.

³ Cf. King's Vale Royal, 163.

‘Isti intraverunt Gildam Mercatoriam in Civitate Cestrie plena *CHESTER.* congregatione die veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis in monte tumba anno Domini 1317 et anno Regni Ed. xi., tempore Will. de Doncaster, Maioris Cestrie, electi per mortem Johannis Blunde ad vices ipsius Johannis. Supplende Hugonis leuelokers¹ de Valle Regalis et Warenno le Blunde, Custod. Gilde.’—(*Ibid.*, ^{named 2.} fol. 16; *King's Vale Royal*, 170.)

The following is from a grant made by Prince Edward (32 Edw. III) to St. Mary's Nunnery, Chester:—‘Omnes homines et tenentes dictarum monialium ad voluntatem vel ad terminum annorum qui non sunt infra Gildam mercatoriam civitatis nostrae Cestriae vel jurati ad libertatem ejusdem villaæ, non ponantur super juratis,’ etc.—(*MS. Harley 2101*, fol. 188; *Monast. Anglic.*, iv. 314).²

‘Et etiam quo Warranto clament habere Gildam suam marcam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi unquam liberius et quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum in predicta gilda.’ Placita de quo Warranto, 14 Henry VII. —(*MS. Harley 2115*, fol. 73.)

‘Ye liberties of ye Cittie of Chester by prescription before ye Cittizens had any Charter graunted.—Before they had any Charter to be shewed, yt is apparent that ye Cittie of Chester by prescription vsed and enjoyed dyuers liberties and a Guylde marcatorie, viz., a brotherhood, of which Companie whoesoe were not could not vse trafficke, or trade within ye Cittie, which appeareth by Auncient Rowles of Recorde, wherein is contayned viz., hoc anno subscripto intrauerunt in Guyldam marcatoriam Ciuitatis predicte.’—(*MS. Harley 2016*, fol. 31.) The same manuscript, the handwriting of which appears to be of the early part of the seventeenth century, contains several entries of fines paid by persons for being ‘made free’ of the City in the year 36 Henry VIII,—‘admissus fuit ad libertatem et ffranchesias Ciuitatis predicte³’, which was doubtless the equivalent of the ancient expression ‘intravit in Gildam mercatoriam.’—(*Ibid.*, fol. 33.)

¹ Later hand.

² Cf. *Harley MSS.*, 2115, fol. 52; 2060, fol. 29.

³ For similar entries, *temp.* Hen. VII and Eliz., see *Harley MSS.* 2093, ff. 32-39, 252; 2105, fol. 262.

CHESTER. ‘By ye custome of ye said City vsed by all the tyme whereof
— ye memory of man was not to ye Contrary, no person or persons
might vse any trade, misterie or occupacion within ye said City
or ye libertye thereof, vnlesse such person were a free man of
ye said City and admitted and made free of the Company and
Society of such trade as he would vse.’—Common Hall Assembly,
April 1623.—(*MS. Harley 2091, ff. 91-92.*) There are many
documents among the Harleian MSS. exhibiting the status of the
various crafts, which succeeded to the functions of the ancient
Gild Merchant of Chester¹.

In the year 1766 the City authorities still attempted to enforce
the ancient custom, ‘That no person whatsoever, not being free
of the said City, might or ought to sell or put to sale any wares
or merchandizes within the city or the liberties thereof by retail ;
or keep any open or inner or other place or room for shew, sale
or putting to sale of any wares or merchandizes by retail ; or to
use or exercise any art, occupation, mystery or handicraft within
the same city ; the time of fairs excepted.’—(*J. Burrow, Reports of
Cases, Lond. 1790, p. 1847.*)

CHESTERFIELD.

The following is taken from the charter of John Wake to his
A.D. 1294. men of Chesterfield (22 Edward I):—‘Nullus alias praeterquam
burgenses vlnabit, secabit, aut emdet [i.e. vendet] pannos lineos
vel laneos, nec coreas vel pelles virides, crudas, recentes aut sali-
cas emat in mercato vel infra villam de Cestrefeud’ . . . Et bur-
genses habebunt Gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus rebus
dictam gildam tangentibus Et nullus erit tinctor vel tana-
tor aut cutistannati secator, nisi fuerit burgensis aut velit satisfacere
michi et heredibus meis et burgensibus. Nullus homo
habeat lot neque scot cum burgensibus de mercandisis emptis
per ipsos vel per aliquos suorum infra villam de Cestrefeud’ nisi
burgenses, sed ipsi burgenses vel sui servientes loco suo habeant
lot et scot cum omnibus aliis more suo consueto et antiquo,’ etc.

¹ See MSS. Harley, 1996, fol. 699; 2054, ff. 89-90; 2104, fol. 348; Lanca-
shire and Cheshire Records, i. 123.

—(Yeatman, *Chesterfield Records*, pp. 33-38; *Addit. MS., Mus. CHESTERFIELD. Brit.*, 6667, ff. 708-709.)

Among the gild returns of 1388-1389 was one from the Gild of the Blessed Mary, whose members swore to maintain the liberties of Chesterfield and to go forth to do the business of the town; and another from the Gild of the Holy Cross of the Merchants of Chesterfield.—(*English Gilds*, 165-169)

CHICHESTER¹.

‘Stephanus Rex Anglie Episcopo Cicestr’ et prepositis Salutem. Precipio quod Burgenses mei de Cicestr’ ita bene et honorifice et quiete habeant eorum Consuetudines et Rectitudines de Burgo et de Gilda eorum mercatoria, sicuti eas melius et honorabilius et quiete habuerunt tempore Willelmi Regis Avi mei et Avunculorum meorum postea et tempore Rogeri Comitis. Et defendo super meam forisfacturam ne aliquis eis injuriam faciat. Teste Episcopo Wint. Apud Rading.’—(Hay, *Chichester*, 577.)

‘Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie Justiciarii et Vicecomitibus et Ministris suis totius Anglie Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse civibus meis de Cicestr’ qui sunt de gilda mercatoria omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas infra Burgum et extra, ut eas habeant ita plene et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut plene et honorificentius habere solebant tempore Regis Henrici avi mei; et nullus in Civitate Cicestr’ vendat pannos per detaillum, nisi sit de gilda mercatoria, sicut idem Rex Henricus per Breve suum precepit. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod ipsi habeant et teneant gildam suam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus, sicut melius solebant habere tempore Regis Henrici. Ne quis eis super hoc forisfacere presumat. Testibus, Reg’ Comite Corn’, Henr’ de Essex Con’, Ranulfo de Broc. Apud Brugiax.’—(*Ibid.*, 578.)

The Gild Merchant of Chichester is also mentioned in charters

¹ See Turner, The Merchant Guild of Chichester, *Sussex Arch. Coll.* s. xv. 165-177.

CHICHESTER. of 30 Henry VI and 15 Jac. I. Besides the 'Citizens' who constituted the Common Council, there used to be 'Freemen' of Chichester. The latter had no voice in the town meetings, admission into this class being considered a mere compliment, but they had a share in the elective franchise. An entry made in the town records in 1821 states 'that the individual is admitted to the freedom of the merchant guild within the city. The oath of admission is, that the person admitted shall be a true and faithful free citizen and maintain the merchant guild.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 715, 716, 719.)

CONWAX.

Quo warranto proceedings, similar to those against Beaumaris described above, were brought against Conway, Bela, Newburgh, Carnarvon, Harlech, and Ciuwyn (*temp. Edw. III*). In most of these cases the clause explaining the Gild is as follows:—'Et per illam clausulam, quod habeant gildam mercatoriam, etc. clamant quod omnes in predicta villa manentes et libertatibus eiusdem gaudere volentes erunt Jurati coram eisdem burgensibus ad jura et libertates eiusdem ville iuste manutenendas, etc., et dabunt ad communem utilitatem ville quandam custumam vocatam hans. Et postquam hoc fecerint et lot et scot cum eis soluerint, erunt liberi Burgenses, etc. et libere possunt ibidem emere et vendere et omnibus priuelegiis et libertatibus eiusdem ville gaudere absque contradicione alicuius.'—(*Record of Caernarvon, 165.*)¹

A.D. 1284. The Gild Merchant of Conway was granted or confirmed 12 Edward I.—(*Ibid.*, 163.)

COVENTRY.

A.D. 1268. Letters Patent, 52 Henry III:—The burgesses of Coventry to have all their liberties, to hold in free burgage, to enjoy all the laws and customs of Lincoln. The Prior and Convent of Coventry to have coroners; the men of the same Prior and Convent to

¹ See also *Record of Caernarvon, 176-181, 186-187, 194-195, 197-198.*

have 'Gilda Mercatoria' with all liberties belonging to it. Cer- COVENTRY. tain men of Coventry had prevented them from having 'Gilda Mercatoria,' beating the Prior's men, etc., etc.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 52 Hen. III, mem. 25, dorse.*)¹

Inquisitio ad quod damnum (14 Edw. III). 'Coventre. A.D. 1340. Homines habuerunt unam gildam mercatoriam et unam fraternitatem fratrum et sororum ejusdem gilde et unum magistrum, etc.'—(*Cal. Rot. Chart., etc., 308.*) 'Pro gilda mercatoria et fraternitate infra villam de Coventrie habenda.'—(14 Edw. III. *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, 139)

The following return was made by the 'Gilda Mercatoria de Couentre' (Jan., 1389):—

'Richard Clerc Meistre de la Gilde Marchand deinz la ville de Couentre certifie a vostre hautesse qe le noble Roy Edward, qe dieu assoil, Aiel a nostre Henry le Roy qore est, a cause qe la ville de Couentre et les marchauntz en la dite ville enhabitantz auoient si graunt trauale entour lour marchandises pur loynteignite de la meere, et mayntefoitz empouerez a cause suisdite, de sa grace especiale come par sa chartre apert, graunta par mesme sa chartie as les hommes de la dite ville de Couentre qils et lour Successours aueroient vne Gilde Marchand et vne fraternitee des freres et soeres de mesme la Gilde en la ville auandite, et vn Meistre ou Gardeyn de toutz yceux q i en la dite Gilde seroient acceptez eslire, et Chaunteries, Almoignes et autres pres oueres pur eux et lour [bienfaisours] ordeigner, et les ordiancnes par la dite Gilde et toutz choses qe a la dite Gilde et Communalte de ycelle touchantz faire maintenere puissent; les queux hommes de la dite ville de Couentre par vertue de graunt susdit ordeigneront vne fraternite et freres et soeres des eux mesmes, et vn Meistre appelle Jurdan' de Shepeye eslirent. Et ordeigneront les ordiancnes desouz escriptz, a durer solonc la purport de la chartre suisdite, le tenure de quele sensuyte, quele chartre feust apres renouellez par mesme laiel par cause qe lescription de soun seal feust chaungez, come par la copie dicelle auxi ensuante piert pluis au pleyn.'

¹ Cf. Charter Roll 51 Hen. III, mem. 8; Merew. and Stephens, 469.

COVENTRY. ‘Edwardus [III] dei gratia, etc. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere peruerenter salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem per vicecomitem nostrum Warr’ de mandato nostro captam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam, quod non est ad dampnum seu preiudicium nostrum aut alterius cuiuscumque seu nocumentum ville de Couentre, si concedamus hominibus eiusdem ville de Couentre quod ipsi et eorum Successores vnam Gildam Mercatoriam et vnam fraternitatem fratrum et sororum eiusdem Gilde in eadem villa habere, et vnum magistrum siue Custodem de omnibus illis qui ad Gildam illam assumpti fuerint eligere, et cantarias, elemosinas et alia pietatis opera pro ipsis et omnibus benefactoribus suis statuere, et ordinaciones pro Gilda predicta et omnibus Gildam illam et Communitatem eiusdem tangentibus manutenendis facere possint;—Nos per finem quem prefati homines de Couentre fecerunt nobiscum concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eisdem hominibus, quod ipsi et eorum Successores vnam Gildam Mercatoriam in villa predicta cum omnibus ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus habeant imperpetuum, et quod iidem homines vnam fraternitatem fratrum et sororum eiusdem Gilde facere, et vnum magistrum siue Custodem fraternitatis illius eligere, et cantarias et elemosinas ac alia pietatis opera pro ipsis et omnibus benefactoribus suis statuere et inuenire, et de Gilda predicta ac aliis Gildam predictam contingentibus manutenendis ordinare, et ordinaciones inde factas conservare valeant, perpetuis temporibus duraturis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste A.D. 1340. me ipso apud Westm’ vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie quartodecimo, regni vero nostri ffrancie primo.’

The second charter of the same king follows; then, ‘Les ordonances des ffreres et soeres de la dite Gilde.’ Of the sixteen ordinances given only one relates to mercantile affairs:—‘Item si ascun homme ou femme de la dite fraternite qui a lour poiart ad este bien voillantz a lestat dycelle par ascune mesaueynture de seele sanz sa defaute propre chiete en pouert, la dite ffraternite lui apprestera vne somme dargent pur merchander et profiter pur vn an ou deux a lour auys sanz rien prendre de gayn. Et si ascune

homme ou femme de la dite fraternite soit si feble par maladie *COVENTRY*.
ou veillesse qil ne purra trauailler ne marchaunder, il sera troue
a les costages de la dite Gilde couenablement solonc ce qe son
estat demaunde.'—(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds*, 49^a).)¹

'Also yt ys ordeynyd bye a generail Counsel of all the Crafte
and Craftes, and also that the Wryghts Crafte of Coventre schall
paye to the Pageant 10s. upon Whytsonday or else by Corpus
Christi daye, upon the Payne of 20s., halfe to the mayor and
halfe to the Crafte and bycause they haue no more to doo wythe
the Pageant but payeyng there 10s., etc.². . . . Also yt ys ordeynyd
be a consell of alle the fyllyschape of the crafts in the yer of yer
lorde 1475, that tyme beyng mastur John Goodknabaff, and hys
fylleys John Bontyng, John Swyfft, that [A dirge and mass
to be celebrated every year for 'all the bredyry and systyry'.] And
what mastyr kype not thyte Dyrd he schall pay 6s. 8d. And
how [i.e. who] that of the ffalyschape pay not to the dyrd, he schall
pay to the Mastyr 3s. 4d. And therto all we be acord hoss
namys be aforsyde.'—(*Wanley's Collectanea, MS. Harley 6466*,
ff. 5-6)

DERBY.

The Gild Merchant of Derby was confirmed by John, Henry III
and Edward III³.

'Burgenses ville de Derby summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum ⁴ Edward III.
domino Regi de placito quo waranto clament omnes libertates ^{A.D. 1330.}
subscriptas: . . . et habere gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus
libertatibus et liberi consuetudinibus que ad gildam mercatoriam
debent sive solebant pertinere. [Many other liberties are
enumerated. The burgesses exhibit charters and defend their
privileges.] Et Willelmus de Denum, qui sequitur pro Rege,
dicit quod ex quo ipsi habent villam predictam ad feodi firmam,
etc., et tolneta predicta que ipsi clamant infra loca predicta eis
concessa fuerunt infra tempus memorie, et ipsi advocant capere de

¹ For a translation of these ordinances see *English Gilds*, 228-232.

² An ordinance immediately preceding this is dated 1432.

³ Rot. Chart., 138; Plac. de quo War., 158-160.

DERBY. intrinsecis unum tolnetum et de extrinsecis pro eadem 10 duplum, — etc., quod est contra commune jus, etc., et oppressio, etc., petit judicium pro Rege, etc. Dicit similiter quod gilda mercatoria conceditur burgensibus ville predicte, ut patet per cartam predicti Henrici Regis, etc. ; et dicit quod singulares persone, burgenses ejusdem burgi connectuntur ad invicem, et dicunt se esse socios de gilda predicta et alios non, et colore illius gilde mercatorie usi sunt opprimere populum venientem ad villam predictam cum rebus venalibus, quod nullus vendat res suas in villa predicta alicui nisi illi qui fuerit de societate predicta, et hoc ad voluntatem ipsius ementis, etc. Et similiter dicit quod eadem persone non permittunt extraneos mercatores, cuiuscunque mercandise fuerit, vendere aliquas mercandas in villa predicta nisi tantum in grosso, et hoc uni eorum ; et lucrum quod inde provenit non vertitur in comodum communitatis ville predicte sed tantum in comodum eorum qui sunt de societate predicta ; qui quidem usus cedunt in injuriam, oppressionem et depauperacionem populi. Unde petit judicium, etc. Et dicit quod ratione gilde mercatorie predicte nullus forinsecus mercator emere debet in grosso vina, lanam, pelles lanatas, corea seu plumbum de aliquo forinseco nisi tantum de illis qui sunt de gilda predicta ; nec etiam extranei mercatores vendere debent aliquas mercandas nisi tantum in grosso, et hoc uni de gilda predicta, etc. Unde petit judicium, etc.'

‘xii Juratores dicunt . . . [The tolls, etc. at the markets and fairs of Derby are given.] Et dicunt quod singulares persone connectuntur ad invicem, et dicunt se esse de gilda mercatoria et alios non permittunt esse de gilda predicta, nisi satisfecerint prius eis ut sint de eadem gilda; et ratione illius gilde usi sunt quod si aliquis infra villam predictam deportavit corea bovina, vel lanam, vel pelles lanutas vendendas, et unus de gilda predicta posuerit pedem suum super rem ipsam et apposuerit premium pro quo eam voluerit emere, nullus alias quam ille qui fuerit de societate predicta audebit illam emere, nec ille cuius res illa fuit audebit rem illam vendere alii quam uni qui fuerit de societate predicta, nec pro majori precio quam ille qui fuerit de societate

predicte pretendebat. Et dicunt quod lucrum quod inde pro-*DERBY*.
 venit non vertitur in comodum communitatis burgi predicti set
 tantum in comodum illorum qui sunt de societate predicta. Et
 quia burgenses predicti habent villam predictam ad feodi firmam
 de domino Rege et ceperunt superflua tolnota et injusta, etc., et
 ultra id quod ipsi cognoscunt se posse juste capere, etc. Et
 similiter pro alis injuriis et oppressionibus quas convictum est per
 juratam predictam ipsos fecisse, predicta villa et omnes libertates
 predicte abuse, etc. capiantur in manum domini Regis, etc.
 . . . Et super hoc vicesimo octavo die Januarii proximo sequente
 idem burgenses fecerunt finem cum domino Rege de quadraginta
 marcis pro predictis villa et libertatibus, etc. sibi restituendis,
 etc. Ideo predicte villa et libertates eis restituantur utendi liber-
 tatibus illis licitis modis. Et quod non capiant superflua tolnota,
 prout superius convictum est ipsos perceperisse, sub periculo quod
 incumbit, etc. Et quod utantur gilda mercatoria eo modo quod
 non cadat in oppressionem populi, etc., et ad presens sine die
 salvo jure Regis, etc.'—(*Placita de quo War*, 158-161)

DEVIZES¹.

The Gild Merchant was granted to Devizes by Edward I,
 Edward III and Henry IV.—(*Waylen, Devizes*, 158, 287;
Lansdowne MS. 230, fol. 5.)

A grant of 3 Jac. I says:—‘Ac insuper, pro eo quod ex con-*A.D. 1605.*
 cessione aliquorum predecessorum nostrorum Regum Anglie ab
 antiquis temporibus infra burgum predictum habebatur et in dies
 habetur gilda mercatoria, ac etiam cum Burgus predictus tempo-
 ribus retroactis celebris fuerat incolatu duuersorum artificium, qui
 in confeccione pannorum laneorum operam suam posuerunt, vnde
 pauperiores infra burgum predictum inhabitantes victimum sibi
 querebant laudabilem et honestum, qui iam ad magnam inopiam
 reducti sint, pro eo quod quidam extranei non inhabitantes infra
 burgum predictum in mercatis infra eundum burgum quolibet die

¹ See Edw Kite, The Guild of Merchants, etc. in Devizes, Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Mag., iv. 160-174; Waylen, Devizes, 287-290.

DEVIZES. Jovis in qualibet Septimana tentis merces et mercimonia sua inferunt, alia quam frumentum, grana, victualia, animalia, lanam ac telam laneam, anglice *other then corne, grayne, victuall, catell, woll and wollen yarne*, ac ea ibidem vendunt et distrahunt per retallium et non in grosso, ad magnum habitancium eiusdem burgi nocumentum,—Sciatis igitur quod nos meliori statui eiusdem burgi prospiceat volentes, ex ampliori gracia et mero motu nostris volumus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus Maiori et Burgensibus burgi de Devizes predicti et successoribus suis [et] per presentes prohibemus quod nullus huiusmodi extraneus inhabitans seu residens extra burgum illum, libertates seu precinctum eiusdem in villis vel locis aliis ruralibus, vendat aut vendicioni exponat vel proferat aliquas mercandizas siue mercimonia alia quam frumentum, grana, victualia, animalia, lanam ac telam laneam ac omnimodum pannum lineum vel laneum ex eorum propria factura, anglice *corne, grayne, victuall, catell, Woll and Wollen yarne and all manner of clothe, linen or wollen, of there owne makinge*, contra formam cuiusdam statuti inde editi et prouisi infra burgum predictum aut libertates et precinctum eiusdem, alicui persone siue aliquibus personis in aliquo alio modo quam in grosso, exceptis temporibus nundinarum et feriarum, anglice *vocatarum fayers*, infra burgum predictum aut precinctum eiusdem tenendarum, sub penis et penaltatibus in Statutis regni nostri Anglie, inde editis et prouisis, contentis et specificatis:—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 3 Jac. I, pars 18, mem. 15.*)¹

The following occurs in the 'Visitation of Wiltshire' (1565):—
 'These be the Armes apertayning and belonging to the Feloship and Corporation of the Burgesses and Marchant Adventerers, Clothiers and Weavers, Drapers and Tailors and others vsing any Faccultie or Art within the Towne and Borough of the Devises, which Armes I Clarenciux, King of Armes of the Sowth est and West parts [of this] Relme of Englond, haue Ratified and Confirmed to all those of the said Corporation before mentioned and to ther successors foreuer; and at this present visitation was

¹ Cf. Merew. and Stephens, 1493.

Edward Haynes, Maior, Cheefe hed and governor, Willm. Rutty *DEVIZES*.
and Richard Denny, Wardens of the Clothiers and Weavers,
Willm. Preston and John Smyth, Wardens of the Drapers and
Taylors, John Chappell and Thomas Fitzall, Wardens of the
Mercers. In witnes wherof, etc.'—(*MS. Harley*, 1565, fol. 39.)

On the preceding page of the same MS. are the arms of the borough.—'These armes are belonging and apertaining to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Towne and Borough of the Devyses Edward Haynes, Maior.' The names of the Coroner, Aldermen and other town officers follow.

There is a 'Booke of Constitucions, Decrees, Statutes and Ordinaunces for the Fraternity, Companye and feloweshippe of the Drapers,' enacted by the Mayor and Common Council of Devizes in the year 1614. It begins with a confirmation by the Mayor, Town-Clerk and Burgesses of the various Constitutions therein contained for the government of the Guild, 'setting forth that whereas the Mayor and Burgesses by ancient custom, and by divers grants and confirmations of sundry the Kings of England, have and enjoy, among other privileges, a Guild of Merchants, and whereas the King (James I) by Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, July 10th, in the 3rd year of his reign, hath not only confirmed to them their former privileges, but granted them power to make new ones from time to time. At a general assembly held in the Guildhall, June 17th, 1614, it is ordained that the Guild of Merchants shall be divided into three several fraternities, companies, or fellowships,'—the Drapers, Mercers, and Leathersellers. The Company of Drapers shall choose annually a Master and two Wardens. All exercising the trades of clothiers, weavers, woollen-drappers, tailors, hosiers, fullers, shear-men, spin-sters, coopers, carpenters, masons, tilers, joiners, cutlers, smiths, and ironmen within the borough shall join the Fraternity of Drapers. The only 'constitution' of particular interest to us is the following: 'No foreigner or stranger, not being a Burgess or inhabitant of the Borough and free of the Fraternity, to sell within the Borough, except on fair days, any commodities appertaining to either of the trades included by the Fraternity other than

DEVIZES. corn, grain, victuals, wool, woolen or linen yain, woolen or linen cloth of their own making, upon pain of forfeiture for every offense, forty shillings.' The Fraternity of the Mercers, whose ordinances were similar to those of the Drapers, included the mercers, grocers, linen drapers, haberdashers, vintners, innholders, bakers, brewers, apothecaries, barbers, surgeons, chandlers, painters, brasiers, and glaziers.—(*Kit; Guild of Merchants in Devizes, 162-171.*)

The preamble of certain ordinances, made by the Common
 A.D. 1614. Council of Devizes in the year 12 Jac. I and confirmed *circa*
 1628, begins thus:—' Whereas the Major and Burgesses of this
 Burrough of Devizes by antient custome time out of mind used
 and had within the same Burrough and also by force and vertue
 of Divers Grants and confirmacions of Sundry of the Noble
 Kings and Queens of England, Progenitors of our Sovereign
 Lord King Charles King's Majestie that now is, have and enioye,
 among many other customes, liberties, franchises and immuniti-
 ties within the foresaid Burrough, a Guilde of Marchants, and
 have all the time whereof there is no Memory of Man to the Con-
 trary used to make, ordeine and constitute good and wholesome
 Lawes, Ordinaunces and Statutes, fit, wholsome, profitable and
 necessary for the well Ordering, good Rule and Goverment of
 the said Burrough and of the Burgesses, Artificers, inhabitants
 and resiants within the same.'—(*Devizes Register, Lansdowne M.S.*
 230, fol. 18.)

DORCHESTER.

A.D. 1629. Charles I in the fifth year of his reign granted the burgesses a charter, declaring them a free borough and body corporate and politic by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Dorchester; the two bailiffs, six aldermen and six other burgesses to form the common council; no merchant, artificer, etc. unless he be a free burgess or inhabitant, to exercise any art, nor to have any shop or standing, to vend any wares, except at fairs or markets, etc. The inhabitants of the borough are constituted a body corporate or

politic by the name of the governor, assistants and freemen, who *DORCHESTER*. shall be capable of purchasing and receiving lands in fee, etc.; to have a common seal; to constitute a governor of the freemen; and twenty-four of the freemen to be chosen, called the common council of the freemen, to be assistants to the governor touching their commerce, the governor and four assistants to be chosen out of the twenty-four by the freemen, and five other assistants by the mayor out of the capital burgesses; to hold four courts yearly, to admit any men to the liberty of the borough, and four other courts yearly to consult concerning the markets, the governor and assistants to make laws for the good government of the markets and all societies of arts, mysteries and of all merchants and artificers, etc., to fine delinquents, etc.; the governor to be chosen yearly by the freemen, etc., etc.¹—(*Hutchins, Dorset*, 3rd edition, ii. 349.)

At a special court of the governor, assistants and freemen of the borough of Dorchester, held Sept. 24th, 1630, it was agreed by the court that the tradesmen and handicraftsmen of the borough should be divided into five companies, viz.—I. Merchants, comprising the merchants, mercers, grocers, haberdashers of small wares, linen drapers, apothecaries, booksellers, upholsterers, button-makers, barber surgeons. II. Clothiers, comprising the clothiers, woolen drapers, haberdashers of hats, weavers, dyers, tailors, hosiers, fettmakers, clothworkers, weavers, borellers. III. Ironmongers, including the ironmongers, goldsmiths, pewterers, smiths, cutlers, plumbers, gunners, painters, glaziers, needle-makers, pin-makers, card-makers, clock-makers, brasiers, tinkers. IV. Fishmongers, including brewers, malters, bakers, innholders, alehouse-keepers, joiners, carpenters, vintners, coopers, butchers, cooks, masons, helliers, thatchers, 'seviers,' millwrights, wheelers, fishmongers, fletchers. V. Shoemakers and Skinners, comprising the shoemakers, tanners, glovers, chandlers, skinners, furriers, point-makers, parchment-makers, sadlers, curriers, purse-makers, collar-makers, ropers. At the same meeting it was agreed that the

¹ The corporation of the 'governor and assistants of the freemen' was in existence long before the grant of this charter (Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1275).

DORCHESTER wardens of the said companies (there was one warden for each of the five companies) shall attend all of the Governor's courts held during the year, and shall inquire concerning all oppressions and abuses in trading within the compass of their ward, either by foreigners or by freemen, their report being submitted in writing to the Governor.—(*Hutchins*, ii. 338-339.)

'These companies have become extinct; but the corporation of the governor, assistants and freemen still meet every year on the Monday after Michaelmas, and hold a court at which a governor and assistants are chosen, and any respectable inhabitants of the borough who may apply, are admitted to their freedom.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1275.)

DROGHEDA.

In the year 1229 Henry III granted:—'Quod villa nostra de Drogheda versus Uriel liber burgus sit imperpetuum, et quod burgenses ejusdem burgi habeant geldam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus. Et quod nullus qui non sit de gelda illa mercandisam aliquam in predicto burgo faciat, nisi de voluntate corundem burgensium. Concessimus eciam eis quod nullus extra neutus mercator pannos in predicto burgo ad decisionem vendat, vel vina ad brocham, nisi in grosso.'—(*Gilbert, Documents of Ire.*, 93-95.)¹

Another charter of 1253 contains the clause:—'Et quod nullus extraneus mercator moram faciat in eodem burgo cum mercandisis suis, pro mercimoniis vendendis, ultra quadraginta dies.'—(*Ibid.*, 133.)

James I in 1609 granted to the corporation that there should be a gild of merchants of the staple in the town and county; the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commons of the town yearly to choose the mayor and constables of the gild; no merchants except those of the staple to buy or sell any merchandise of the staple within the county, nor ship them unless purchased of a

¹ Cf. *Chartae, etc., Hiberniae*, p. 20.

merchant of the staple in the town ; the mayor, constables, and *DROGHEDA*.
 merchants of the staple to make bye-laws ; none to sell or buy by
 retail or private bargain any merchandise within the franchises,
 except merchants of the town and county. By another charter of
 1618 the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commons were allowed
 to divide and distinguish themselves into different gilds and
 fraternities, according to their conditions, arts, and mysteries,
 each with its own hall, master, wardens, etc. ; all the gilds were
 to be governed and directed by the mayor.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.*
 1835, Ireland, pp. 810-811.)

In 1672 it was enacted that all foreigners, who then were, or
 should be, resident merchants, traders, artisans, etc. should, on
 their request and on payment of twenty shillings each, be admitted
 a freeman of all or any separate gild during his residence and
 should have and enjoy all privileges and immunities of trading,
 buying, working, and selling in as large and ample a manner as
 any freeman.—(*D'Alton, Drogheda*, i. 195.) This law applied to
 'any city, walled town, or corporation' of Ireland — (*Rules,
 Orders, etc. by the Lord Lieut. and Council*, p. 7 *et passim*.)

DUBLIN.

Earl John in 1192 granted the citizens of Dublin, among other
 liberties :—'Quod nullus extraneus mercator emat infra ciuitatem
 de homine extraneo blada, vel coria, vel lanam, nisi de ciubus.
 Et quod nullus extraneus habeat tabernam de uino, nisi in naui.
 Et quod nullus extraneus uendat pannos in ciuitate ad
 decisionem. Et quod nullus extraneus mercator moretur in villa
 cum mercibus suis, pro mercibus suis uendendis, nisi per XL. dies.
 Item quod habeant omnes rationabiles gildas suas, sicut
 burgenses de Bristoll' habent, uel melius habere consueuerunt.'—
 (*Gilbert, Documents of Irel.*, 53-54)¹

Among the records of Dublin there are various ancient Rolls of

¹ These privileges were confirmed by King John in the beginning of his reign,
 —*Chartae, etc. Hiberniae*, p. 11. In the year 20 Edward I Limerick received a
 charter, modelled after that of Dublin, in which these same clauses occur,—
 Add. MS., Mus. B:it., 19865, fol. 80 ; *Chartae Hiberniae*, p. 36.

DUBLIN. the Gild Merchant. The oldest probably date from the close of the twelfth century and consist of six membranes, each containing on the average about 275 names. Opposite each name is placed a sum of money varying from two to eleven shillings. Many are described as ordinary craftsmen,—‘tannator,’ ‘carnifex,’ ‘cirotecarius,’ ‘lorimer,’ etc.; many are from towns in England,—‘de Oxonia,’ ‘de Wintonia,’ ‘de Bristollo,’ etc.¹ A similar Roll of the year 1226 begins thus:—‘Hii subscripti intrauerunt in gilde-mercaturam, Roberto Pollard et Petro de Ballimor existentibus prepositis, anno regni regis Henrico decimo.’ It contains about 220 names, each person paying nine or ten shillings². Two other membranes of the years 1256 and 1257 have a similar heading. One contains 64 names, the other 140. Among them are the following:—Ricard le chapman; Adam blundus de Ardras, tannator; Rogerus de Winton, coruisarius; Ricardus de London, cordewanarius; Robertus de Eborak, parmentarius; Hugo tannator, de Louethe; Nicolaus de London, pelliparius; Unfridus de la Velde, carnifex, etc.³. There are also various lists of names (A.D. 1225-1250), with headings similar to the following:—‘Hii subscripti intrauerunt in libertate ciuitatis, Philippo filio Stephani, Elia Burel existentibus prepositis’⁴.

A.D. 1451. Henry VI in the 29th year of his reign allowed certain persons to found a Merchants’ Gild of Dublin, to which he granted various fol. 1. liberties⁵:—‘Concessimus eis et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris ac successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, quod ipsi vel illi qui de ipsis superuixerint ad laudem et honorem Sancte Trinitatis quandam fraternitatem siue gildam artis merca-

¹ Gilbert, *Documents*, pp. vii-ix, and 3-48.

² *Ibid.*, 82-88.

³ *Ibid.*, 136-140.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 112-123.

⁵ The documents that follow in the text are copied from Egerton MS., Mus. Brit., 1765, a paper volume in folio bearing the title, ‘City of Dublin. — Corporation Records.’ Ff 1-118 consist of extracts made by William Monck Mason (nineteenth century) from the records of the Merchant Gild of Dublin, viz., the Books of Bye-Laws, the Books of Orders and the Journals of the Gild, extending from 1438 to 1824. The remainder of the MS. (ff. 119-204) contains materials relating to various other gilds of Dublin.

torum Ciuitatis Dublin' successiue et in successionem perpetuam *DUBLIN.*
 de seipsis et aliis personis, tam hominibus quam mulieribus, in
 capella Sancte Trinitatis in ecclesia Cathedrali Sancte Trinitatis
 Dublin' nunc factam et ordinatam de novo incipere, inchoare, inire,
 facere, fundare, ordinare, et stabilire Et quod fratres fraterni-
 tatis aut gilde sic incepe, inchoate, inite, facte, fundate, ordinate,
 et stabilite, singulis annis duos magistros et duos gardianos de
 seipsis [eligere possint], qui regimen, gubernacionem, et super-
 visionem fraternitatis siue gilde huiusmodi ac custodiam omnium
 terrarum et tenementorum, reddituum, seruiciorum, possessionum,
 bonorum et catallorum, que eidem fraternitati aut gilde pre-
 dicte exnunc adquiri, dari, concedi, aut assignari, vel ad
 eandem fraternitatem siue gildam pertinere contigerint, habeant
 [To have a common seal, to plead and to be im-
 pleaded and to make ordinances.] Et insuper de gratia nostra fol. 2.
 habundanti concessimus eisdem Magistris et Gardianis ac fratri-
 bus dicte fraternitatis siue gilde et eorum successoribus, magistris,
 gardianis, et fratribus eiusdem fraternitatis seu gilde imperpetuum
 quod nullus alienigena emat in retallia siue in grosso infra dictam
 ciuitatem vel suburbium eiusdem, seu infra franchises dicte
 ciuitatis aliquas mercandizas nisi de mercatoribus eiusdem Ciui-
 tatis infra dictam Ciuitatem et in suburbio eiusdem Ciuitatis
 commorantibus; et si aliquis talis alienigena culpabilis et
 conuictus inde in futuro inuentus fuerit coram magistris et
 gardianis dicte fraternitatis siue gilde pro tempore existentibus,
 per inquisitionem vel examinationem debitam, seu aliquo alio
 modo legitimo, quod tunc bene liceat prefatis magistris et
 gardianis huiusmodi sic culpabiles et conuictos per eorum
 warranta seu warrantum sub sigillo commune eiusdem fraterni-
 tatis siue gilde prisone nostre ciuitatis nostre predicte mancipare
 et deliberare¹. Et quod custos dicte prisone nostre eiusdem
 ciuitatis nostre pro tempore existens vel eius deputatus ibidem
 huiusmodi sic culpabiles et conuictos per warranta seu
 warrantum dictorum magistrorum et gardianorum dicte fraterni-
 tatis siue gilde pro tempore existencium custodie prisone predicte

¹ MS. 'mancipand. et deliberand.'

DUBLIN. recipiat, ac eos ibidem saluo custodiat, donec per warranta seu warrantum dictorum magistrorum et gardianorum eiusdem fraternitatis seu gilde extra prisonam nostram predictam deliberentur; dantes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus ac successoribus nostris imperpetuum, quantum in nobis est, predicto custodi et eius deputato ibidem plenam tenore presentium potestatem huiusmodi sic sibi commissos seu committendos auctoritate predicta recipiendi et in prona nostra Ciuitatis nostre predicte custodiendi, donec huiusmodi sic culpabiles et conuicti a prona nostra predicta per warranta seu warrantum dictorum magistrorum et gardianorum, ut predictum est, deliberentur absque aliqua impetitione, perturbatione, aut grauamine nostri vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque, vel officiariorum seu ministrorum nostiorum aut heredum nostrorum quorumcumque in futuro' [They may found a chantry and hold lands, etc. to the value of forty pounds per annum]¹.

fol. 3. These Letters Patent were inspected and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1577, who in addition formally incorporated the Fraternity and granted:—‘Quod ipsi et singuli eorum qui de fol. 4. tempore in tempus electi et admissi sunt et erunt in et ad fraternitatem seu gildam predictam solummodo habeant et habebunt potestatem et auctoritatem emendi et vendendi in grosso siue retallia omnes et singulas mercandizas quascumque, omnimodis victualis solummodo exceptis, que in futuro contingent afferri in ciuitatem, suburbium, libertates seu franchiseas eiusdem ciuitatis Dublinie aut in limites, bundas, circuitum vel precinctum earum aliquarum vel alhuius, tam per mare quam per terras. Et quod nullus alienigena, extraneus mercator, aut aliqua alia persona, siue aliquae alie persone quecumque, que in eandem fraternitatem siue gildam predictam non sunt vel fuerint electi, admissi, siue electus vel admissus, emat aut vendat, scu

¹ That the Gild existed long before this grant is evident from fol. 12: ‘the whyche [liberties of the gild] ys all alowyt by owr king that nowe ys, henri the fyfe.’—I have collated the Egerton transcript with the MS. in the Record Office (Patent Roll, 19 Eliz., pars 12, mem. 7-10) and corrected some errors in the former.

emant aut vendant, nec ad vendendum ponent seu offerent vel ponet *DUBLIN*
seu offerret aliquas mercandizas, exceptis preexceptis, in grosso siue
retallia infra dictam ciuitatem, suburbium, franchiseis vel libertates
eiusdem, seu infra circuitum, ambitum, seu precinctum ecclesi-
arum cathedralium Sancti Patricii de Dublinia vel iuxta
Dubliniam, vel infra locum vel locos vulgariter vocatum vel vocatos
the Bishopps glebe, vel infra circuitum, ambitum seu precinctum
ecclesie cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis infra dictam ciuitatem
Dublinie vulgariter nuncupate *Cristes Churche*, vel infra ambitum
siue precinctum Sancti Sepulchri vel Abbatie Sancte Marie
Virginis vel Abbatie vocate *Thomas Courte*, aut infra aliquos
alios locos, glebas, terras glebales, fundos seu alios locos
quoscumque scituatos, iacentes, vel existentes infra ambitum,
limites, circuitum vel precinctum eiusdem ciuitatis seu libertatis
vel franchiseiarum eiusdem, nisi de mercatori vel mercatoribus
vel ad mercatorem seu mercatores eiusdem fraternitatis siue
gilde, sub pena forisfacture omnium et singularum mercandi-
zarum aliter emptarum seu venditarum vel ad vendicionem
positarum vel vendi pretensarum. Et similiter volumus et
concedimus ex gratia nostra speciali, certa scientia et mero
motu nostris, quod omnes et singuli alienigene, extranei mer-
catores et alie persone quecumque que in eandem frater-
nitatem siue gildam predictam non sunt electi aut admissi, ut
predictum est, de tempore in tempus portabunt omnes suas
mercandizas quascumque, exceptis preexceptis, infra dictam
ciuitatem, suburbium, franchiseis, vel libertates eiusdem, siue
per mare siue per terras portatas, ad locum infra eandem
ciuitatem vocatum *le common hall* eiusdem ciuitatis, vel ad
quemcumque alium locum conuenientem, vel locos, infra dictam
ciuitatem, suburbium, franchiseis, sive libertates eiusdem, quem
vel quos magistri et gardiani fraternitatis siue gilde predicte,
qui pro tempore fuerint, ad hoc assignabunt, sub pena foris-
facture omnium et singularum mercandizarum in aliis locis fol. 4^b.
positarum. Et in predicto loco vocato *le common hall* siue in
loco alio quocumque ad mercandizas reponendas per magistros
et gardianos eiusdem fraternitatis siue gilde predicte, ut pre-

DUBLIN. dicitur, assignato, iidem alienigene, extranei mercatores et omnes alie persone predite, sicut predictur, non admissi vel electi, mercandizas suas solummodo vendent et non alibi, sub eadem pena forisfaciendi easdem mercandizas. Et in eodem loco vel locis ubi sic reposite sunt mercandize ille de tempore in tempus remanebunt, custodientur et ad vendendum exponentur et non alibi infra ciuitatem, suburbium, vel franchiseas eiusdem, vel infra aliquem vel aliquos locos, limites, ambitus vel precinctus predictos, nec ab eodem loco siue locis infra spacium quadraginta dierum auferentur sine licencia speciali magistrorum, gardianorum et successorum suorum pro tempore existentium in scriptis ad hoc prius habita et obtenta, sub pena forisfacture omnium et singularum mercandizarum sine tali licencia asportarum vel ablatarum. Insuper damus et concedimus ex gratia nostra speciali, certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pro nobis et heredibus nostris eiusdem magistris, gardianis, fratribus et sororibus fraternitatis sive gilde predite et successoribus suis quod ipsi magistri et gardiani et successores sui possint et valebunt de tempore in tempus infra dictam ciuitatem, suburbium, franchiseas et libertates eiusdem ac infra ambitum et precinctum ecclesiarum et nuper Abbathiarum predictarum et infra omnes limites et bundas Ciuitatis predite et franchisesiarum eiusdem necnon alicuius vel aliquorum loci vel locorum predictorum superuidere, examinare et scrutari et alios officiarios et ministros suos nominare et assignare ad superuidendum, examinandum et scrutandum infra locos et limites predictos, si aliqui alienigene, extranei mercatores siue aliqua alia persona seu aliquae alie persone ad fraternitatem predictam non admissi fecerint seu alios facere procurarunt cum mercandizis aliquibus aliter quam in clausulis, concessionibus et prohibicionibus supradictis specificatur, limitatur et fieri prescribitur. Et si per talem superuisionem, examinacionem vel scrutacionem, iidem magistri et gardiani siue officiarii vel ministri sui predicti videbunt et invenient aliquas mercandizas emptas seu venditas, vel in aliis locis positas, seu aliquo modo usitatas contra vel aliter quam predictum est, quod tunc bene licebit eisdem

magistris et gardianis et ministris et officiariis suis predictis *DUBLIN.*
 easdem mercandizas capere, seisiere et secum ducere et ad
 proprium vsum predictorum magistrorum, gardianorum, fratrum
 et sororum fraternitatis siue gilde predicte retinere et convertere.¹ *fol. 5.*
 [They may make ordinances and establish penalties,
 etc. to enforce them; all such fines and amerciaments to go to
 the Gild.]

'The Reule & ordynance of the Trenite yeld of Dývlyng
 ordeynit & made by a holde (*siz*) Semble of þe Mastirs, War-^{fol. 10.}
 deýnes and all the brethern of þe sayde yelde, Rath Pembroke &
 John Kýlberry Maystirs, Dawe Blake & Edwarde Waters
 Wardens, on Maydáy the yerre of our lorde Kýng Henrý þe Seixt
 xvi., anno Dom. 1438.

Item Inprimis, That all the brethern of the Brethered of the
 holý Trenyte yeld of Dublin shall noght adherre to none
 Brethered of þe sayd Citte, except the Bretherred of Saýnt Anne
 and of Saýnt George, in none manner wýche shall don or be in
 hurt of þe sayde Brethered or Cittei.

All so yff there hap ený Warýaunce or dýscorde, wýche God
 defend, betwoix brethern of the saýd yeld, that than non of them
 shall sew oþir at lawe. But fýrst he that felyth hymselff grewid
 shall cum and complayn to the Mastirs of þe sayd yeld for the
 tým beýnge, the wyche shall call the Bretherrede togeddere &
 make acorde betweix the personnes thus beýng at debate; and
 he that wýll not obey þe rewle of the Bretherhede shall be
 put out of þe yeýld, and the Bretherrehe to mayntene þe oþyr
 Brothyr agaynste hym in hýs Ryght; and yff anný strange man
 hawe a quarrell agaýne ený brother of the yeld, þat than þe
 bretherhed shall maynten the Bretherhed & harre Brothyr in his
 rýght; and foo [i.e. who] so Breke thes Reule to fall in þe paýne
 of x. li.

All so þe bretherren of the saýde yeld shall be serwerd¹ of all
 maner of marchandýse comýng & sold to þe sayde Cittei befor
 anný.²

All so no Brothyr of þe saýd yeýld schall bý ne salt ne yrne

¹ Served.

² I. e. before any other persons.

DUBLIN. ne collis¹ to vse or awaylle of no man of the Contrey ne of þe
 — Cittei but by hyt to his owne awaylle and vse, and astyre he
 hawe Cellernit hyt, hyt shall be lewfull to hym to syll hit out of
 his cellerre by wýght, yrne, salte & collis, & in none other maner,
 apon payne of x. li.

All so no man be receuet to þe sayde bretherred but in pleyn
 Semble of the sayd yeld by assent of all þe Brethern. And yff
 eny of þe sayd Brethern hawe challange to eny wýche prauythe
 fol. 10 b. to be of the yeld, that he shall noughe be admyttid vnto þat he
 make suffycient amendds to þe sayde Brothyr.

All so Salt, yrne & Collis and suche oþyr marchandysc shall
 be sold by all brethern of þe sayde yeld at on prise, as hit shall
 be noteffyd to þe Brethern by byll from þe mastirs of þe sayd
 yeld, apon þe payne off xx. li.

All so what so ewer brothre answere noughe to dwe Somnes, he
 schall lese i. li. wax as off týmes as he makythe default, But yff
 he hawe a Reýsonable excuse.

Memorandum that by A holle Semble holden be ffor Rýchard
 fflytz Eustace & John Tankarde, Maistris off the sayd yeld,
 Thomas Barbý & Thomas Boys, Wardens off the sayde yeld, the
 A.D. 1452. xiiii. day of January Anno regni Henrici Seixti xxx^o. Ther
 was chosen at þat Semble John fflytz Robert, John Bennet, Jamis
 Dowdalle, Phýllype Bedlewe, Ných. Clerke, Thomas Sawacghe,
 Wyll. Grampe & Arnnenton Vscherr to make lawes, Rewles,
 ordýnaunces & statutes nedffull & profýtabille for þe sayd
 bretherhed of the trenite yeld. The wýche lawes, Reylis, &
 ordennaunces and statutes bene affýrmite by an holle Semble
 afterward holden þe iiiii. tywsday next after the fest of Aster
 [i.e. Easter] þe yere aforsayd. In the wýche ordennaunces ben
 thes.

In primis, þat no maner man shall hawe no maner off mar-
 chandys that comyth to þe cettie off Dublin þat is boght by iiiii.
 byers of þe sayd citei but he þat hawe ben a prentese with a
 marchaunt off the sayd Citei at marchaunt craft, & þat he be
 Brother off þe sayd yeld After forme of marchandis.

¹ Iron nor coals.

All soo that ii. mastirs of the yelde be alway ii. of the iii. *DUBLIN.*
býers¹ & the ii. wardens be all waye twoo delyweres, trewly to
delywir and dewydwir untoo all the brethyrn, as it shal be apoyntid
þy the sayde mastirs & byers, to ewery man after his degree.

All soo when the mastirs & wardins wyll apoync te assemble
as oft as hame semythe godly for the awaylle of the sayde yelde,
that noo man be somned to that semble ne cum therein bot
he þat is a marchaunt & brothir of the sayde yelde.

All soo anny maner off bargayne that is boght þy the sayde
mastirs & byers þat than the mastirs & wardens shall doo
somon all þe brethirhed that be marchaunts to the yelde hall &
witt there what ewrye man will holde of the sayde bargayne.
And [yff] þt be noght all holden at that tyme, þat than the sayde
mastirs, byers & wardens shall set the owerplus of the sayde
bargayne apon all þe brethred that bene marchaunts, every man
after his degree. And yff the sayde bargayne be lasse than his
holdyne by the sayde brethirhede þat bene marchaunts, þat than
the sayde mastýrs, býers & wardens shall mesure & devyde trulye
to ewry of theme after harr degree.

All soo as soone as anny bargayne þs delywerid that than the
mastirs & wardýns shall appoýnc te a semble & call the
brethirne toogythire and set a reyssonable prysē & apon all fol. ii.
marchaundyssys, & all the brethirne shall kepe that prycē and syll
thereafter, apon the payne of x. *l.*

All soo that no maner man Dwellyng within the syttee of
Dublinge vse no facultye of marchaundyse within the fraunchis
of this cýttee bot he that hawe bene aþrentýse with a marchaunte
at marchanddyssis, by the wych he is made freeman of the sayde
sytte, laste than he sholde be pleayt by the assemble of the
sayde brethrede & make a fyne, & þe proffyte thereof goo too
the sayde yelde.

Allso that no marchaunte being brothir of the sayde yelde by
noo maner of marchaundyssys inwarde ne outwarde to delywir to

¹ In the margin of the MS. are these words:—‘ This establishment of byers
seems to grow out of the provisions of Stat. Kilkenny in 40 Edw. III; see
section 6 of it.’

DUBLIN no man of the Cowntre as the bargayne is boughte, apon payne
of xx.s.

Allsoo that noo brothir of the sayde yelde by noo maichaundysys, that is to saye salt, wýne, yerne & collys that commys to be solde too the Syttye, tyll the IIII. býers hawe forsaken yt & that he hawe lewe of the IIII. byers, apon peýne of xx. *ii.*

All soo whate man prayethe to be brothir of the sayde yelde in forme of marchaundyses þat he be noght admynned hot by fyne, as þe mastirs, wardynes & he maye accorde to paye yerlye, besyde that VIII. *d.*

Allsoo that no brothir of the saýde yelde ne none of there men be attorne for no maner of man ne wooman to flaundýrs ne to none othir plase, no to bye none of there goodýs in collor and let to hawe the profýte thereof, bot hyt be for a brothir of the sayde yelde or a freman of the sýtlye of Dublin that wolde sene for stoff of his howssolde, apon the peyne of v. *ii.*

All soo that all brethirn may be sworne to kepe all cownsayll of all matters that bene mewit in the sembles & in specýall of bargaynes that bene boght & solde, apon payne of x. *ii.*

All soo that the mastirs and wardyns of the sayde yelde hawe ewery quarter onnys assemble in sertayne, the whýche shalbe callýt a grette quarter semble, and that hýt be holdine allwaye the Mondaye before the grete quarter semble of the sayde cýttý, excepte the Mondaye semble next after Michaelmas, the which shall be after for reyssonnable cawssis. And in that Semble yt be laffull to them to make brethirn and all othir lawis, reules and stattutis þat is nedefull to them for þe profitte of the sayde yelde.

All soo that yt be lawfull to the mastirs and wardins of the sayde yelde to hawe sembles as ofte as the seymthe godly, and in those sembles to examyne and enquere apon all mattirs done within themselfys and to correcte & execute theme accordynge to there rulys & stattutis made to the proffýte of the sayde yelde & brotherede.

The Mondaye nexte befor the IIIIth frydaye nexte after mydsomer anno predicto hyt is grauntide in the same semble that the Watter balles make the coll. p^o. (?) after xii. gallons, and

that there be a portore sworne too met the colls and take for his *DUBLIN.*
labore of the byers for ewery quarter.

All soo hit ys ordyned & stablede for a lawe that the mastirs [&] wardins of the yelde hawe full powere to destryne for all maner fynnys, amercyments & quarteragys, & whoo soo defforsythe ennye mastir or wardins of suche fynnis, mercyaments and quarterages, lese vi^s. vii^d. withoutt anny grace.

Memorandum that hit ys accordyd by awthorytye of this assemble and from henseforwarde [that] the newe mastyrs shall resewe the olde stok, be hit mony othr cheffware othr hidis, to labowr hit to the awaylle of the yelde, and that theye delywir the sayde stoke with the encrese to the newe mastirs, and soo from yere to yere to accompte therefor, and the sayde mastirs too be... [a blank] to the awayell of the trynnyte with the best, as farr as the Stok wyll reche.

All soo hyt is ordyned that what soo ewer man beforeynt desyre too hawe annaye porsyone of erene¹ a wyght within, othr salt a cranoke or within for his howssolde, that he paye at the beme or at the planke redy monye and none marchandyse, bot he be a marchaunte.'

The records of the transactions of the Gild from the reign of Edward IV to the year 1824 are very copious. The matters alluded to in the above ordinances are discussed again and again. The few extracts given below have been selected with a view to throw further light upon the functions of the Fraternity and its relations to the municipal authorities.

[x Henry VII.]—‘Item þat at ewery quarter semble hold next fol. 11^b. after myghelmas whane the new mastris & wardens ben made, A.D. 1485. þat the hold wardens shall bryngē the namis of all the brethern þat haw not payt harre quartarragchis, & delywir to þe newe Mastris and Wardens, and thay to delywir no parcell of erne ne salt to þem that not payd tyll therr quartarraghis be payt soo fol. 12. beyngē behynde.’

‘Allsoo hit is ordeyned that no marchaunte of the Cyttye by

¹ I.e. iron.

DUBLIN noo maner yoin, salt, colls, wyne, pytche, ne rossyne that benc
— poynted hythire to þe cyttie, wythe owte consente, assent or lewe
of the *III.* byers; and yff he doo, too paye to the yelde c.s. & too
be put out of the yelde, & the bargayne to be dystribote among the
brethred. And yff hýt maye be fownde that enny man grawnte
oþir profyre anny penny to annye forrene marchaunte more
than the *III.* býers proferþthe withoutt lewe of the sayde *III.*
býers, he to fall in þe forsayde Payne.'

A.D. 1480. 20 Edward IV.—The four Porters swear 'trulye to mesure
salte, collis & oþir marchaundys' and 'in making of hidis
owtwarde as in weing of yorne inwarde,' etc.

fol. 12 b. 'The forme of the oþe of the mastirs of the sayde Yelde.—
Yee shall bee trewe Mastirs vnto the yelde of the holy trinte of
the Cyty of Deweling, and ye shall see that all the due rewerence
and worship be don to the Trynnyte and that his daþe be
worshipped and kept by yowr dyscrecion to the worship of the
holi Trinitie. Allsoo ye shall see that all dutis that lengithe to
the yelde of the Trýnnytie be trewly rerit and reservit by yowr
powers, where that the wardins may not rere them. Allsoo ye
shall be goode and trewe mastirs vnto all the brethern that benc
marchaunts of the sayde yelde and them ye shall mayntayne by
yowr powere in all ryghte. Allsoo yow shall duly & trewly
mantayne all rulys and ordinauncis, statuttis & lawis thereof and
due execucion, and ye shall doo according to the sayde rulis
agayns ewerye man according to his offense, and duly & trewly
ye shall see that all the merciaments bee rerit. Allsoo all due
sembls ye shall holden as of [tin] týmis as nedithe to the goode
rulle and gowernaunt of the sayde yelde and brethred, and in
speciallye *III.* quartere sembls, the bene called the *III.*
Mondays next afor the *III.* greate quarter sembls of the sayde
syttýe, excepte the mondaye next after myghallmas, the whych
shalbe after myghallmas for certayne kawsis. Allsoo whate bar-
gayne ye makith for the cyttýe ye shall trewlye make rewacion
to the brethrine of the sayde yelde, & trewly mynstir after the
rewlis of the same bretherred. Allsoo suche manner oþe as
ye resewe yee shall gywe to yowr Wardyns; too this poynts

and all othirs that lengythe to the sayde yelde and bretherred ye *DUBLIN.*
shall holde, soo god yow help and holydome.'

' The Waidins othe.—Ye shall be trewe Wardins vnto the yelde of the holy Trynnýtie of the Citti of Dubling; all due rewerence and worshipe ye shall doo to the holly triniti; allsoo all due execucyon that length to yowr office yow shall doo by yowr powere; all due sembles with the mastirs as hit lengythe to yow ye shall holde; but all othir rulis, ordinancis & statutis & lawis yee shall mayntene by yowr powre. Allsoo ye shall well and trewlye rerr to ewery man all the quartaragis, fynnes and merciaments thereof by yowr powere. Allsoo ye shall well and trewlye delywer the marchaundýssis that bene bought by the IIII. byers to ewery man according to ther poynctement; to these poýncts and all otheris that lengithe to yowr offýce ye shall hold, soo god yow helpe & holdome, &c.¹'

' Allsoo hit is ordined by semble þat no man that is resident fol. 13. of the city of Dewling shall supporte nether mayntene no Lumbarde, byrton, ne Spaynnarde, nethir ne auliant² to be alegere (*sic*) to engrose the markete of no maner ware, ne bye ne sill wyt no alliant²; but when þe comithe a ship with anny ware, that then lawfulle the mastir and byers chosin for to by there goodys after harr discretion, and to be delywerid among the brethirne by the wardýns with the owersight of the master; and when the ship is delywerid, the alien to resewe his payment, and so to depart with the same shyp oþir with som oþir shýp by soche days as the mastir will award; and who contra[venes] this lawe to lose XL. *L.* and to be put owt of the brethred forewir.

Memorandum, it is concludid by the holle fraternyte of the Trinitie Yelde here assembled the moundaye nexte after Relyke Sowndaye, the *xviiith* yere of the Reyng of owr sowerayne Lorde Kinge Henrie the *viiith*, that no man free ne forron **A.D. 1526.** shall lade or ship anny maner woll, hidis oþir stapill warre, sawing onely marchaunts of the staple, and theye soo lading to fol. 13 *b.* make ther entre thereof befor the mair³ of the stapull for the

¹ The entry immediately following these oaths is dated 18 Edward IV.

² I.e. alien.

³ MS. 'man.'

DUBLIN tyme being, vpon peyne of x. *l.* tocyens quociens; & that no
 — marchaunts of the stapill sell anny stapill ware to anny man
 sawing to a staplere within the land, apon the same payne,
 providid that noo Staplere by this lawe be iestraýned to sell
 hidis to straungers for mony or ware, as hathe bene vsed in timis
 past.

Memorandum, yt was agrede and made for a ground lawe
 by the holle assemble of the trinitie yelde the Monday nexte
 after the feste of tiburti and valerian, the viith yere of the
 A.D. 1516. reing [of] owr Soweraine Lorde King henrie the VIIIth,
 then being mere John Rocheforde, & Ballyffis William New-
 man & Robarte Cowlye, mastirs of the yelde Master Willame
 Talbote & Mastir Walter Piparte, biers Nycholas Queytrote and
 Nicholas Handkoke, and Wardins Patrik fytz Simons & Rycharde
 Rath, that no Lord, gentleman, Abbaye, freman ne forrine,
 excepte onely brethirnc of the yelde, shall not be serwid of salt,
 yeine, collis, wine ne othir warris at the keye ne at the kran by
 watter mesure or kran weyght in noo wýse; and that no mastir,
 byere, ne wardine yewe lysins to the contrarie hereof, vpon payne
 of xx. *s.*, as often as any of them offend, without grace; and that
 none of the bretherne yew anny parte of his complement to anny
 othir not beinge a brothir, ne take up in his holding to gywe any
 othir [by] colore or otherwise, vpon payne of xiii. *s.* iii. *d.*, as often
 as he offendithe, withoute grace, & half of the sayde pennalty to
 the finder of the sayde pennaltis & the oþir halfe to the Ballifffis,
 and no mercye to be yewin.'

‘Memorandum, yt ys agreeed by assemble the iii. moundaye after
 Chrystemas in the xxivth yere of owr soweraynge Lorde King
 A.D. 1533. Henry the VIIIth, then being mayor Nycholas Geydone, Baylyffis
 Symon Lottrell and Brandame fostere, Mastirs of the Trýnþte
 yelde Thomas barbey and John Sarswell, byers Robarte Shilling-
 forde & Walter fytz Symon, Wardings Jamis horpye and Richard
 Sarswell,—That noo brothir of the sayde trýnþte yelde, ne othir
 inhabytante of the Cyttie of Dublin shall bye anny winnýs within
 the stremmis and lybertýs grauntid to the sayde cýttýc, But onely
 mastir mayor and the mastirs and byers of the sayde yelde for the

tyme being, and when annye winnis shall com, after a comenaunce¹ DUBLIN had and a prýce drywin betwyxe the mastirs and biers aforsayde and the marchaunts of the winnis, and thereuppon the wardins of the sayde yelde send to the brethirne of the same to knowe whate every brothir will holde, then after relacion made by the wardins to the mastirs and byers aforsayde whate the brethirn will holde, yf the Mastirs and biers persewe there bye that that wyne maye not be holdin & therevpon refuse and gywe ower the bargayne, Yet all this notwythstanding, no brother ne inhabytante aforsayde shall interprise ne presume to bye the winnis soo refused, ne anny parsell thereof, wytheowte especyall lycense of the master and byers aforsayde; and in kase anny of the sayde brethirne hawe liicens, as aforsayd, to by the wines soo refused and theruppon bye them, then all suche brethirne shall hawe that porsyon of winnis that then was contentid to holde at the wardings desyre vppon the sending of mastir mayor and the mastýrs and byers, as aforsayde, to the same prýse as they shall be bought; and allsoo that anny mastir of the Cýttýe, yf he will, maye hawe a hoggyssed or a bott of wine for his owne drinkine to the sayde price, and whatsooewer brothir or brethir attempte to infing or breke this sayde lawe in anny poynte, as oftin timis as he or theye soo doo, that same brothir or brethirne shall forseyte x. £., the oone holfe to the mayore and ballyffis for the time being, the othir halfe to the trýnnýte yelde.'

Temp. Henry VIII.—No freeman except he be a brother of fol. 146. the Gild to retail 'Salte, yrne, nor collis,' upon pain of forfeiting the same.

[6 Edw. VI.]—'Where of long this bretrede yelde hawe bene fol. 16. soore oppressed and hindrid by mennis and occasyons of manny A.D. 1553. & dywers by admyttid vnto the same, as tayllors, bowchers, shomakers and men of occupacion whych by there sayde occupacion myght get and win there lywing ownestlye according [to] there vocation, as allsoo dywers othirs that neuer wan the sayde brothred by byrthe, marryache or prenteship, according the olde auncient lawes, vsagis and costoms to the contrarrye prowyd

¹ I. e. agreement.

DUBLIN and ordyned, whych admynning of such forens and strawngers to the sayde biethire onelye dothe growe, for that shelly the Masters & Eldirs of the sayde howse . . . [privately favour the said foreigners,] whereof haw growyne suche a sorte of late amongst theme that the lywing and trade of merchaundise allmost is lost' . . . In the future no one is to be admitted under a fine of forty pounds, 'vnless he wine the same by bythe, maryage or prenteshipe.'

l. 16b. 35 Henry VIII.—Agreed in assembly that no stapler of Dublin
 .D. 1544 should sell hides to any persons save those who bring the value of the said hides in 'yorne, wine, salte, grayne' or in any other merchandise brought from France, Flanders, Spain, Britain or elsewhere. Merchants bringing the wares above-written can buy the value of one quarter of said wares in hides above the quantity of the said wares sold by them to any stapler. Penalty for breaking this statute £40, one half to the mayor of the staple and the masters of the Gild, the other half to the City and to the finder of the offender.

l. 17. 'Memorandum, Where as dyverse and many as well straungers as forrens as aleans, being the kings subjects and othirwise, doo dalye resorte vnto this þe kyngs mayestyes Cyttye of Dublin and there demurr and hawe there abood and dwelling, whych dothe from tyme to tyme daylly by and syll by retaylle and parcels at there will & plesure all kynde of marchaundyssis in lyke maner and sorte as those that hathe and be made fremen of the sayde Cyttye dothe, contrary to the lybertis & auncient vsagis of the sayde sýttie, vnto the grete lossis, domages & impow[er]ysshing of the mastirs, wardings and brethirne of the trýnýte yelde within the sayde sýttie, being establisched by auctorite of parliament & auctorissed by the same to make and establishe all suche ordynaunces as they shall thinke mete frome time to tyme for the rulle & gowernaunce of the sayde yelde and fraternyte of the same and of all othir the inhabytaunts and fremen of the sayde sýttie, and lyke to ensuing to there vter dekaye, vnlesse the same be the sowner be redressyt; for remedye whereof the iiiith frýdaye next after the feast of sayncte

myghell the Archangyll, being the xxth day of octobir in king *DUBLIN.*
 Edwarde the VIth by the grace of God king of England, frawnce
 and Erland, defendor of the faythe, at assemble then holdine in
 the tollsell of the sayde syttee of Dublin, It is ordyned, enacted
 and establisshed by the Mastirs, Wardýngs and bietherne of the
 sayde yelde, being awctorrysed, as aforsayde, that from thense-
 forthe no manner of person ne persons, whate soo ewer he or
 they bee, be he or they subjects vnto the Kyngs mayestye or othir-
 wyse, being no freman made within the sayde sýtý by the lawis
 and lybertýs of the same, shall bý or syll by retaylle or parcells
 anny manner of kinde of merchaundýssis or warris to or with anny
 straungers, forren or alien, be he or they the kings mayeste is
 subjects or othir wyse within the sayde sýtýe, lyberties or fraunches
 of the same, only to or wythe the fremen of the sayde Cýttý soo
 made, as ýs aforsayde, vpon payne of forfayture of ewrye thing soo
 to be solde or bought contrarye to the tennor, porporte and trew
 mennynge of this present ordinance ; the one halfe therof to the
 seysere and takere, and the othir halfe to the thesuerer of the
 sayde sýtý for the tyme being to thuse and behoffe of the mayor,
 ballyffs and syttysins of the same ; and that the syller and retayller,
 as oftine as he or theye shall offend contrarye to the tennor and
 trewe mennynge of this present ordýnuance, shall forfaite x. *li.*, to fol. 17^b.
 be satysfyed & delywerid vnto the thesuerer of the behowffe of
 the sayde sýtýe for the týme being, vnto the vse and behowffe of
 the Mayor, ballyffs and syttysins of the same ; and that the mayor,
 ballywis for the tyme being shall cawse ewery suche syller and
 retaller to be imprýsoned in the comen gyll of the sayde sýtýe,
 there to remayne till suche time as he the sayde syller & retayller
 doo satysfy and paye vnto the sayde tresurer for the tyme being
 the sayd x. *li* ; prowydid alwaýe that this ordynance shall not
 take effecte till suche time as it be oppenly red in the markete
 place in a market daye in the sayd cýttie.'

August 7, 1556.—If any bargain be offered to the Masters
 and Byers by any stranger coming to the City, no brother shall
 make or move a bargain with the said stranger until the Masters
 and Byers have clearly refused the bargain, nor yet after such

DUBLIN. refusal without the licence of the latter. Any one breaking this ordinance to pay £40 for each offence, one half to the Treasurer of the city, the other half to the informer.

fol. 19^b [A.D. 1573.] 'Yt ys agreide that the mastirs shalbe yearelie chosen of the nomber of theym that have beyne maiois, and that the wardens shalbe yearlye chosen of the moste grawe and discrete bretherne vnder the callinge of aldermen to assiste the Mastirs, as apperteynethe to that office, and the wardens that be at this presente shalbe clerkes to theis yelde so long as they shall well demeane theymselfes, & shall have the same perquisits that they nowe have, and that the sayde wardens for the tyme beyng shall have for their paynes double holdinges of all the bargaines to be made for this yelde, and shalbe maker of hides to straungers, and byers for the bretherne of the same yelde.'

Before any person be admitted to the Brotherhood, he shall serve seven years as an apprentice, then three years as a journeyman, then occupy two years for himself before he be made a stapler.

fol. 20. The Masters and Wardens 'to sit in the bretherne house in the Tolsell' every Thursday to hear and determine the complaints of brethren.

fol. 20^b. Brethren receiving goods bought by the Gild are to pay for the same within ten days.

fol. 22^b. No brother from henceforth to buy or receive by holdings any iron, salt, wine, coals or other merchandise for the use of any other man, except he be a brother of the Gild; but first he is to bring it to his house or cellar and thence deliver it by cellar-weight or measure.

fol. 23^b. No one of any other corporation of this City shall be admitted a brother of this Gild until he be sworn to give over the liberties of such other corporation. Merchants of the Gild must be resident; otherwise they are to receive no holdings.

Oct. 22, 1577.—The brethren of the Gild are not to retail wines at more than certain specified prices.

fol. 24. Oct. 21, 1583.—No brother shall have more than one shop

or more than one wine-cellar to retail wine and other merchant *DUBLIN* wares.

July 18, 1586.—It is agreed by assembly that every stranger fol 26. bringing merchandise to this City to be sold shall bring the same to the Common Hall or Common Cellar; and, further, the merchant stranger shall be taken by the Wardens or Clerks before the Masters and Wardens of the Gild, to depose whether he brought any more goods than the quantity placed in the Common Cellar. The Clerks to keep a book having an account of every man's goods; nor shall they permit any goods to be sold to any persons but brethren of the Gild, nor even to them without licence from one of the Masters and Wardens. The Clerks are to take notice of what every brother buys, to the end that none of those goods be sold to any but a brother of this house, nor be retailed in those places but by way of distribution among the brethren. Four or six brethren are to watch the landing of wares coming to this river, to the end that they may be brought to the places appointed.

May 27, 1603.—It being found that the law passed in 1597, fol 27^b repealing the law forbidding any brother from trading directly with strangers, was to the detriment of the Gild, by which innovation certain brethren were enabled to buy up commodities which they refused afterwards to dispose of but at excessive prices, it was agreed in an assembly of the Gild that the ancient law for buying and distributing commodities coming to this City shall be established. Henceforth the Masters, Wardens and Buyers shall buy and bargain for all merchandise coming to the City to the use of the whole Brotherhood, to be distributed among them according to place or calling. No brother shall from henceforth buy or bargain with any foreigner or other person not of the Gild for any merchandise brought to this City to be sold, without special license fol. 28. from the Masters and Wardens, upon pain of £100. Neither shall the Masters and Wardens make any bargain for their own account, but only for the benefit of the whole Brotherhood, neither shall they refuse any bargain without the consent of a competent number of the Brotherhood.

DUBLIN. November 6, 1648.—‘Wheras diuers and many Intrudors as well
 fol. 40^b, freemen of seuerall Corporacions of Smithes, Gold Smithes,
 Tayllors, Chaundlors, weauers and Copers, as also diuers other
 stiangeis and forinors doe dayly intrude vpon this Guild and
 doe sett vp wyn-tauerns, Cellors, Shopps, Stalls, and doe buy
 and retayle wynes and sell all sortes of marchandize contrary
 to the Chartors, Liberties and auncient usages of this Guild. It
 is therefore ordred and agreed yat ye Clarke of this house
 shall take a view of all ye seuerall Intrudors, and from tyme
 to tyme to make a perfect list of theire names, and to 1eturne
 ye same to ye Masters and Wardens for ye tyme beinge, who are
 to prosecute ye said Intrudors according to ye laws of this house
 made and provided in that case.’

‘Likewise it is ordred and agreed by ye authority aforesaid
 yat ye Masters for ye tyme being shalbe booth ye buyers, and
 booth ye Wardens ye deuidors and deliueros of all marchan-
 dizes, bought or to be bought by ye Masters for ye vse of this
 Guild, according [to] ye auncient custome.’

fol. 43. A.D. 1655.—If the City do not pay the Gild the £300 due the
 latter, the brethren agree to bring suit against the former¹.

fol. 44. Apr. 6, 1657.—A Council of 24 is appointed to manage the
 affairs of the Gild. The other brethren are to attend only at
 fol. 55. quarterly meetings. In 1679 it was ordered that only the Lord
 Mayor, Masters and Wardens, all the Aldermen and Sheriffs
 Peers that are free of this Gild, and threescore more of the
 brethren, elected by the Masters, Wardens and Council, should

fol. 54^b. meet and act in the quarter assemblies. At this date there were
 upwards of 400 members of the Gild.

fol. 55. Apr. 19, 1680.—The Gild is to be represented in the Common
 Council of the City by 42 of its members.

fol. 64^b. Apr. 2, 1733.—Hawkers are no longer to interfere with the

¹ It appears that the Trinity Gild frequently lent money to the civic authorities. In 1671, for example, it was ordered that £60 should be lent ‘to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, to be employed for the management of certain affairs of great importance to this City’ (fol. 50^b). This Fraternity was accustomed to contribute two thirds of the town cess, *temp. Elizabeth*, and the other gilds, or corporations the remainder.—Egerton MS. 1766, fol. 188.

trade of shopkeepers, 'who regularly pay their quarterage to this *DUBLIN.*
Guild¹.'

In June, 1702, the Lord Mayor of Dublin issued a 'Declaration,' of which the following is an abstract² :—

Complaints having been made by the several corporations of the City that persons not free of the City or of any guild or fraternity of the same exercise their trades and sell by retail 'to the great prejudice of Her Majesties subjects, for that such sort of intruders are generally unskill'd in the trades and mysteries they profess, and have been often detected of apparent fraud and deceitful practices in their way of dealing,' the Lord Mayor publishes the by-laws prohibiting such practices. In the year 1612, 'These Laws, Orders, and Constitutions following were Made and Established in full Assembly then holden.

'Whereas by the antient charters, customs, franchises, and liberties of the City of Dublin, confirmed by sundry acts of parliament, no person not being free of the City of Dublin, may or ought to sell or put to sale any wares or merchandizes within the said City or liberties thereof, or retail or keep any open shop or inward place and room for shew, sale, or putting to sale of any wares or merchandizes whatsoever.

'Now forasmuch as divers and sundry persons not being free of the said City, nothing regarding the said antient charters, franchises, customs, and liberties of the said City, but wholly intending their private profit, have of late years devised and practiced, by all sinister and subtil means, how to defraud the said charters, liberties, customs, and franchises; and to that end, do in privy and secret places, usually and ordinarily shew, sell, and put to sale their wares and merchandizes, within the said City and liberties of the same, to the great detriment and

¹ Ff. 64-118 consist chiefly of addresses of thanks to members of parliament, mayors, etc.; the election of honorary brethren; the regulation of coal-meters, etc.

² There is a printed copy of this 'Declaration' in the British Museum; it bears the press-mark 1890. e. 5 (2).

DUBLIN hurt of the said City, and of the free citizens thereof, who pay scot, and lot, bear offices, and undergo other charges, which strangers and others not free of the said City are not chargeable withall nor will perform ;—

For reformation of these disorders it is ordained by the Common Council that no person not free of the City of Dublin shall, 'by any colour, way, or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other,' sell any wares by retail or keep a shop to sell by retail within the city or its liberties, upon pain of forfeiting five pounds.

'And further, that one equal moyety of the said forfeiture being recovered, shall be employed in such works of charity, as the Mayor of the City for the time being, and the Masters of the Trinity Guild for the time being shall think fit; and the other moyety thereof to be employed for maintaining and bearing the common charges of the masters, wardens, brothers, and sisters of the Trinity Guild, within the said City, &c. Provided always that this Act or Ordinance, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons for bringing or causing to be brought any victuals to be sold within the said City and the liberties thereof, but that they, and each of them, may sell victuals within the said City and the liberties thereof, as they might have done at any time before the making of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

'And whereas in the said year of our Lord 1612, the like by-law was made, prohibiting all persons not free of this City, from exercising any trade, mystery or occupation, in the said City or liberties thereof, under the pain of forfeiting five pounds for every such offense.

'And forasmuch as the said by-laws tend only to the well regulating and ordering of trade and prevention of fraud and deceit; I the said Lord Mayor of this City, by and with the consent and approbation of the board of Aldermen, do hereby strictly charge and require all persons whatsoever (except such as are free of this City, or of some corporation in the same, or otherwise allowed by the master of such corporation), that they do not

presume for the future to keep open any shop inward or outward, for the sale of any goods or merchandizes whatsoever by retail, within this City or liberties thereof, or in any way intrude on the lawful franchises of any of the corporations or fraternities of this City, by retailing merchandizes or exercising their trades, crafts, or mysteries, within this City or liberties thereof . . . Dated at the Tholsel this 12th day of June, 1702.'

‘Samuel Walton.’

‘*The Oath of the Brethren of the Guild of Merchants.*’

‘You shall swear to be true and faithful unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne and to the Fraternity, or Guild of Merchants of the City of Dublin: and it you shall support and maintain to your power in all right: also you shall be true to the brethren that be merchants thereof, and them you shall maintain and support in their right against all others: also you shall be true to the rules, ordinances and statutes that be ordained, or shall be ordained by the authority of the masters, wardens, and brethren for the due profit and avail of the said Brotherhood: also all counsels that belong to the said Brotherhood and Guild, and all other counsels that shall be moved in all assemblies, for the just profit and avail of the said Guild, you shall truly and faithfully keep: you shall answer to all due summons: and duly and truly pay your quarterages: you shall not adhere to any other guild, to the hindrance and wrong of this Guild: also you shall not merchandize with any un-freeman’s goods, nor be broker for any alien, to the wrong of the Brotherhood. These, and all other things belonging unto the said Brotherhood and Guild you shall support and maintain to the best of your power, for the good of the said Guild. So God you help, &c.¹’ It is interesting to compare the above with the following:—

‘*The Oath to be ministred unto every Freeman of the City of Dublin.*’

‘You shall swear that you shall be good and true to our

¹ British Museum Library, press-mark 1890. e. 5 (206).

DUBLIN. Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, and to the heirs of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen. Obeysant and obedient you shall be to the Mayor and Ministers of this City ; the franchises and customs thereof you shall maintain, and this City keep harmless in that that in you is : you shall be contributory to all manner of charges within this City, as summons, watches, contributions, tasks, talladges, lot and scot, and all other charges, bearing your part as a Freeman ought to do : you shall colour no forreign goods whereby the Queen, or this City might lose their customs or advantages. You shall know no forreigner to buy or sell any merchandizes with any other forreigner within this City or franchises thereof but you shall warn the Mayor thereof. You shall take no apprentice but if he be free-born ; that is to say, no bondsman's son, and for no less term than seven years : within the first year you shall cause him to be inrolled, and at his term's end you shall make him free of this City, if he have well and truly served you. You shall also keep the Queen's peace in your own person. You shall know no gatherings, conventicles, nor conspiracies, made against Her Majesties peace, but you shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your power. You shall not be free baker, butcher, or fisher, without you pay custom ; and whatsoever office that you be lawfully called unto within the said franchises, you shall it not refuse. All these points and articles you shall well and truly keep, according to the laws and customs of this City to your power. So God you help, and the holy contents of this book. God save the Queen¹ ! *

' A short State of the Case of the Corporation of Trinity Guild, Dublin, with an alphabetical list of the Freemen and also of the Council of the House, belonging to the Corporation who are all Freemen thereof' was printed by E. Bate, in George's Lane, Dublin, in 1749. It reads thus :—

' That King Henry the VIth, in the 29th Year of his Reign, incorporated the Merchants of the City of Dublin, and gave them several Privileges, gave them a Power to chuse every Year two

¹ British Museum Library, press-mark 1890. e. 5 (208).

Masters and two Wardens, to make By-Laws for the better Government of the Corporation, and also to repeal them as Occasion required.

That Charter was by a new Charter granted to the Corporation by Queen Elizabeth in the 19th Year of her Reign confirmed, and further Priviledges and Immunities granted to them by the Name of the Masters, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Trinity, Dublin.

They have made and ordained many By-Laws for their Government, appointed four Quarter Assemblies of the Corporate Body to be held Yearly, viz. Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and Midsummer, on particular Days.

The Master and Wardens are to serve for one Year only, to commence from their Michaelmas Quarter Assembly Day, at which time they are to be sworn.

There has been a Custom Annually, to appoint a Council of the House in the Nature of a Committee to prepare all the necessary Business to be laid before the Corporation at their Assembly.

This Council has for many years past been appointed by the Masters and Wardens pursuant to an Order made at every Michaelmas Quarter Assembly empowering them to name such Council.

The Masters and Wardens have usually in pursuance of such Order appointed a Council of the House Yearly, and have constantly named the Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen, the Sheriffs and Sheriffs Peers, the Masters and Wardens, and all their Peers and thirty-one more out of the Corporate Body to be of the Council of the House.

There is not any written By-Laws of the Corporation empowering this Council to act in the Election of any of the Offices of the Corporation, or in the returns to be made of Persons to serve in the Common Council of the City of Dublin pursuant to the New Rules.

Yet the Council of the House have taken upon them a right to fix on such Persons as they think proper to serve in the several Offices of the Masters and Wardens, and now insist that

DUBLIN. the Corporation is bound to elect their Masters and Wardens out of the returns made by them.

They exercise a power of returning Persons to serve in the Common Council of the City, which is of the greatest Consequence not only to the Corporation, but to the City in general, without ever applying to the Corporation for their Consent or Approbation.

They now insist that they have a right so to do by Custom, and that the Corporate Body is bound by their Transactions therein.

The reasonableness of those Powers as insisted on by the Council of the House in Opposition to the Corporate Body, is left to [the] Consideration of every Freeman.

If they are thought reasonable, then let such Council be vested with those powers by Act of the Assembly.

If they are thought unreasonable, then the Corporate Body have a Right to reassume the power to themselves, and repeal all such Customs.

It now only remains that every Freeman consider whether the Customs and usages thus exercised by the Council of the House are consistent with the freedom of the Corporation, or whether the Corporation are desirous to be restored to their original right under the Charter for Electing such Persons as they think most proper to serve the Office of Master and Wardens out of the Corporate Body without restraint of the Council of the House. And also to the right of nominating such persons as they think most proper to serve in the Common Council of the City, or leave it to the Council of the House to nominate for them as heretofore.'

Then follow the names of 632 Freemen of the Corporation; the Council of the Guild (the two Masters, two Wardens, Lord Mayor, two Sheriffs and 24 others); 14 Sheriffs Peers; 3 Masters Peers; 21 Wardens Peers; and 'the 31 Members of the Corporations.'

a Mayor and two Constables of the Staple¹. The retiring Lord *DUBLIN*.—
Mayor and Sheriffs of the City are generally elected.' In this year
there were about 900 brethren.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.*, 1836, Dublin,
271-273.)

DUNHEVED alias LAUNCESTON.

The following is taken from the dorse of the Borough Account
Roll of Dunheved for the year 1334 [translation]:—

Entrances to the Gild.

'John, the son of Ade [i.e. Adam] of Huntenford, entered for
his bika [ale measure] by favour of the mayor: Surety, William
Huntenford.

Galfrid Boys entered for his bika by the burgesses: Surety,
Roger Tankard.

Henry Nayl, entered for 4*od.* 1*2d.* to be paid forthwith, and
at Candlemas 1*2d.*, and at Easter 1*s.* 4*d.*: Surety, Reginald of
Tavistock.

William Lurneherde entered for 3*s.*, whereof he paid forthwith
1*8d.*, and the residue is to be paid at Candlemas: Sureties,
William Hardy and Richard Gibba.

Robert de Polhorman entered for a bika by the burgesses.

Henry le Pensran entered for a bika by the burgesses.

Stephen Curtenay entered for his bika by the burgesses.

Philip le Dodder entered for 4*s.*, which he paid immediately
on entry.

Nicholas the son of William de Bere, entered for 2*s.*, to be
paid at Easter, by the burgesses.

William Stacy entered by favour of the mayor.

Robert of Tredidan entered for 2*s.* 6*d.*, to be paid at Pentecost
and at Michaelmas: Surety, Adam Kech.

¹ The staplers are frequently mentioned in the Egerton MS. (ff. 18, 21*b*, 34, 37*b*, 90, and see above, pp. 71, 74, 76). The staple was evidently regulated
by the Gild, though distinct from the latter. In 1617 the Gild is called 'the
brotherhood of this guild and staple';—Egerton MS. 1765, fol. 37*b*. The
staple may be regarded as a section of the Gild Merchant, consisting of the
wealthier brethren.

DUNHEVED Seven more entries similar in character succeed.—(*Peter, Histories of Launceston and Dunheved*, 94-95.)

The Roll for 1336 is endorsed, under the heading, 'Entiances to the Gild,' with the names of twenty persons who were admitted upon payments of money and for 'bikas.' In 1467 'William Coulecote entered into the Gild, and was sworn of the burgesses.'

A.D. 1477. The Roll for 17 Edward IV is indorsed, 'Entrances of Burgesses in this year, the names of whom follow.' Thomas Colecombe, of Chepyngtoryton, and Matilda his wife, on the suretyship of John Perys, 6s. 8d.; William Vyell, of Chepyngtoryton (surety, John Perys); Thomas Vela came into the Gild by his heirship, and paid for his turn, 16d.; Mr. John de Leche came into the Gild (surety, John Estecote), 6s. 8d.; Richard Maunsell, cordwainer, was sworn a burgess, and paid for his admission 6s. 8d. Four similar entries follow. On the back of the Roll of 1493 are the words, 'Entries of burgesses into the Fraternity of the Borough'; five names succeed.—(*Ibid.*, pp. 95, 113, 147, 157, 163.)

EXETER.

The only reference to the 'Gilda Mercatoria' at Exeter that I could find in the Record Room of that city or in printed books, is contained in a petition of the citizens to Henry VIII for a new charter, one clause of which was to read thus:—'Et ulterius concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis Maiori, Balliu et Communitati et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et eorum successores habeant et teneant imperpetuum Gildam Mercatoriam cum hansa in Ciuitate predicta, cum omnibus et singulis ad gildam mercatoriam pertinentibus, prout maior, vicecomites et Ciues Ciuitatis nostre london' melius habent siue habere seu tenere possint. Ita quod nullus, nisi qui de gilda illa est, mercandisam aliquam faciat in eadem Ciuitate et in portu eiusdem, nisi de voluntate Maioris, Balliuorum et Communitatis predictorum.'—(*Record Room, Exeter*, 1-430 b.)

There was a powerful Gild of Merchant Adventurers at Exeter,

which received a charter from Elizabeth. We are informed that *EXETER*, it actually overshadowed the local government and dictated laws to the community, to which the Mayor and Chamber submitted.

—(*W. Cotton, An Elizabethan Gild of Exeter*, p. 24.)

The charter of Elizabeth was granted to the Merchant Adventurers on account of aid rendered the crown by the citizens of Exeter in the time of Henry VII and Edward VI, and on account of the inconveniences arising from the excessive number of artificers and unskilled persons occupying the art or mystery of merchandising. It formally incorporates the Company by the name of 'Magister, Gardiani et Societas mercatorum periclitancum Ciuitatis Exonie.' The Society was given power to hold lands and tenements, not exceeding 100 marks annual value; to plead and be impleaded in courts of law; to have a common seal; annually to elect a master and four wardens; to assemble, when they pleased, to make laws for the government of the Society consistent with those of the city and realm. 'Et insuper, de abundanciori gracia nostra ac pro consideracionibus predictis necnon pro maiori quiete et releuamine mercatorum predictorum, volumus ac per presentes ordinamus et stabilimus quod nullus Inhabitancum Ciuitatis nostre Exonie vel Communitatis eiusdem Ciuitatis, cuiuscumque status seu condicionis fuerit, post festum Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis proximo iam sequens infra eandem Ciuitatem artem seu misteram mercimoniorum vel mercandizarum frequentare, vel villa mercandizas seu mercimonia extra hoc regnum Anglie facta seu crescencia per grossam seu per retaliam, videlicet *in grosse or by retayle*, in publico vel priuate vendicioni exponere aut ab eadem Ciuitate mercimonia, mercandizas vel merces aliquas ad partes extraneas et transmarinas seu alia loca transportare, traducere, eskippare seu conuehere presumat vel audeat (mercatoribus predictis exceptis), sub pena grauis multure seu alterius cuiuscumque punicionis super ipsos rationabiliter imponende, nisi prius liber sit eiusdem Societatis secundum ordinaciones inde ordinandas et, vt premittitur, prouidendas. Et insuper, vt premissa et omnia statuta, leges, ordinaciones et mandata eorundem Magistri, Gardianorum

A. D. 1559.

EXETER. et Societatis melius obseruari fieri et obidire possint in tempore futuro, concessimus pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris eisdem Magistro, Gardianis et successoribus suis plenam tenore presencium potestatem et auctoritatem faciendi scrutinium vel scrutinia inter misteram seu artem predictam frequentantes, ac de mercimoniis, mercibus, mercandizis, ponderibus, mensuis et aliis rebus suis mistere illi incidentibus vel ad eandem misteram spectantibus inquisitionem, visum et examinacionem capiendi et habendi, ac defectus in eisdem corrigendi, ac debito et legitimo modo puniendi et obolendi. Ac quod super delinquentes contra premissa vel eorundem Magistri, Gardianorum et Societatis ordinaciones racionabiles et honestas leges et statuta in forma predicta ordinanda fines, amerciamenta, penas, penalitates, imprisonmenta, punctiones corporales vel pecuniarias secundum eorundem Magistri et Gardianorum discretionem, cum auisamento et assistencia Maioris Ciuitatis nostre Exonie predicte et quatuor Aldermannorum eiusdem Ciuitatis pro tempore existentium, secundum legem huius regni nostri Anglie imponere, assidere, appunctuare, exequi, leuare et mandare, ac eadem fines, amerciamenta, penas, penalitates, imprisonmenta et punctiones predicta remittere, relaxare, moderare, mutare et alterare secundum discretionem et per auisamentum et assistenciam predictam possint et valeant, quandomque et quo cienscumque opus et necesse fuerit exnunc imposterum, et sicut eisdem Magistro et Gardianis cum auisamento et assistencia predictis melius visum fuerit. Quorum quidem finium, amerciamentorum et penarum pecuniarum, super huiusmodi delinquentes et transgressores pro contemptibus et offensis seu defectibus suis in forma predicta assidendorum vel imponendorum, vnam medicatatem leuari et responderi volumus et concedimus pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris de tempore in tempus in die festi Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ad proprium opus et vsum Communitatis siue Camerarie Ciuitatis nostre Exonie predicte, in consideracione quod dicti Maior et Aldermanni eiusdem Ciuitatis de tempore in tempus assistant et auxilient predictis Magistro et Gardianis in premissis exequendis et perficiendis; ac

alteram medietatem inde in solum et proprium opus, vsum et *EXETER.* —
releuamen Societatis mercatorum predictorum levari, conuerti et
responderi in forma predicta.' The Society must yearly distribute
among twenty poor men twenty 'vestes panneas' and must assist
all of the Company who are impoverished by the violence of the
ocean or otherwise.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 1 Eliz.*, pars 4,
mem. 31-32.)

FAVERSHAM.

'On 22nd May, 1616, the Corporation, by bye-laws, established a trading guild, under the name of the Mercers' Company. The first bye-law recites that long experience had shewn that the dividing of the government of cities and towns, and of the tradesmen there, into several companies, had worked great good, and was the means of avoiding many inconveniences and preposterous disorders, in respect that the government of every artificer and tradesman being committed to men of gravity, best experienced in the same faculty and mystery, the particular grievances and deceits in every trade might be examined, reformed, and ordered. It then states the order made, at request of the tradesmen, that all persons then or afterwards exercising the trades mentioned, and inhabiting within the town, should be one company by the name of the Mercers. The list of fifty-two trades enumerated, comprehends nearly all those now exercised, and includes some which are carried on under another name, or have ceased to be exercised in the town. The latter are mercers, haberdashers of hats and small wares, cloth makers, cloth workers, weavers, shermen, barber surgeons, tanners, vintners, pewterers, armourers, and fletchers. The Company was to have a master, warden, and assistants, clerk, and beadle. No person could thenceforth exercise a trade, unless apprenticed within the town, or first admitted of the Company. No bachelor could set up his trade before the age of twenty-four under a penalty of 5s. a day. No one might sell or utter any other ware or stuff but such as belonged to his trade. Fines for admittance of strangers were not to exceed £10; and no stranger might

IVERSHAM, set up before his admittance upon pain of 3s. 4d. a day. Apprentices brought up in the town were admitted of the Company, and their fine was not to exceed 2s. Persons not coming at the master's summons were to forfeit 1s. No apprentice could be taken under seven years, and his indentures were to be enrolled. Journeymen were not employed under twenty years of age. None might entice another's servant to depart upon pain of 20s. Thursday in Whitsun was appointed for a solemn assembly—sermon and dinner. Freemen dying were accompanied to their burial. Ordinances were to be made from time to time for the good government of the Company. Fines might be imposed upon such as should impugn or break the orders. [One half of the fines was to be paid to the Mayor and Commonalty, the other half to the Company.] A small quarterage was paid by the freemen of the Company, and they, upon the recommendation of the master, warden, and assistants, were made free of the town for a fine of 6s. 8d. Lastly, the master, wardens, and assistants, were not to interfere with the government of the town, but only with measures appertaining to the trades and mysteries of the Company. These ordinances the Justices of Assize for the County of Kent confirmed.'—(*Kent Archaeol. Soc., Trans.*, vol. ix. p. lxviii.)

'A second set of bye-laws, also confirmed by the judges of assize, was made by the mayor, jurats and commonalty in 1699. The principal provisions in these, relating to the company, are the following: that the mayor for the time being is to be master, that the wardens are to be chosen from the jurats, four of the assistants from the common councilmen, and the other four from the freemen of the company; that all sums, paid on admission into the company by foreigners are to the use of the mayor, jurats and commonalty, to be employed toward the public charges of the town, and some other fines mentioned to the use of the company. In case of neglect or refusal to pay sums imposed by the company, the beadle is to make distress of the goods of the party. The bye-law, after reciting that the number of the freemen of the town had become so small, as not to

furnish sufficient for jurats and commoners, gives the mayor and *FAVERSHAM*. four jurats power to require any of the freemen of the company to be made free of the town, under a penalty of 5*l.* and of disfranchisement.' In 1835 the old organization of the Mercers' Company was still maintained, its sole remaining function was 'to impose a restriction upon the right to trade within the jurisdiction of the corporation.' The Mayor for the time being was still Master of the Company.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, pp. 968-970.)

GAINSBOROUGH.

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, confirmed the liberties of the town (*temp.* Edward III). The following is the clause of the charter relating to the Gild [translation]:—'We have also granted to the same burgesses, whose names remain with us in our treasury, that they and their heirs may have from henceforth a free mercatory gild, and that they be free of toll and stallage in buying and selling all their saleable things in the borough aforesaid; so notwithstanding that neither the said burgesses nor their heirs do receive any stranger into their gild aforesaid as a burgess in the gild aforesaid, unless it be with the assent of us or our steward for the time being, and in our court be presented and entered.'—(*Stark, Gainsburgh*, 75-76.)

GUILDFORD.

Henry III in the fortieth year of his reign granted the men of *A.D. 1256.* Kingston-upon-Thames the Gild Merchant, just as the men of Guildford had it¹. 'Gilda Mercatoria' also occurs among the privileges conferred upon Guildford by Edward III².

Gilda³ mercatoria tenta in Octabis Sancti Michaelis, Anno Guldeford.

¹ Roots, *Kingston Charters*, 28; *Petyl MS.* ii. 159.

² *Brayley, Surrey*, 1 313; *Manning, Surrey*, i. 35.

³ These extracts are taken from two sources—(1) *Addit. MS.* Mus. Brit., 6167, a folio volume of 488 pages entitled, 'Collections for Surrey,' made by Rich. Symmes, who appears to have been Town Clerk of Guildford from 1670 to 1680; ff. 193-208 refer mainly to proceedings of the Gild from 30 Edw. III to 2 Jac. II. (2) A large paper folio belonging to the Corporation of Guildford.

GUILDFORD. regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu Tricesimo. Walterus Atte
 F. 120. ffenne venit ad istam Gildam, et soluit de redditibus Aule XIII. s.,
 fol. 193. Et sic quietus est.

A.D. 1356. Edwardus Barret venit ad istam Gildam et fecit finem ad pas-

In ff 118-138 we have the proceedings of the Gild from 30 Edw. III to 50 Edw. III; in ff 146-156, the same from 14 Hen. IV to 9 Hen. V. The scribe, Geo. Austen (a person of that name was Town Clerk of Guildford 9 Eliz.,—Addit MS. 6167, fol. 203^b), begins as follows:—‘I finde a vere auncient booke of this towne called “The Black Booke” wrtten in the tymes of Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VII, sometymes Kings of Englande, wherein are wrtten and recorded, the choice of divers officers within the said towne yerelie, with divers accountps of money receved for rents, forfeitures, proffits of courts, faires, customes, and other things, by the bayliff, halwardens and other officers of the said towne yerelie collected and paide. And also divers entries of fynes paid, and auncient customes observed by sundry persons for admittance by a generall consent into the libertie and ffreedom of the said towne, which booke is so ragged, torme, and rent one pece from another, yea, almost every leaf one from the other, and so disorderly placed that I could hardly bring them into order agayne. Now for so much of the same as came to my hands (a great many leaves of that book being lacking) I have reduced as nere as I can into their places, and collected out of the same the cheif substauce of so much of that which I found there written as coulde well be readd, for in manie of the leaves of that booke the very words and letters thereof in divers places are worn out by age and ill kepinge, as may appere to them that shall look into the same. . . . I have briefly collected out of the same the chief matters therein sett downe, which I have summarie caused to be wrtten in this my booke. . . . For the rest of the matters contained in that booke from the first yere of the raign of king Henry the sixth forthwardes, I have omitted to make eny collections of those latter tymes, because I find from that tyme the booke called the red booke of the said towne to begin and continue yerelie the election of officers, admitting of foreyners by fine and some other things. . . . I have taken this paynes to gather out of that book brieflie that which followeth, that thereby instede of the substance some shadow or resemblance of that old book may remayne for those which shall succeed. And yett I would not have that black book by this means to be cast away or not regarded, appering old and ragged, but rather to accompte of him the more in that he doth proceed from your auncient predecessors, and afford him that favour to let him have abode amongst you, where he may rest safelie.’ . . .

The British Museum MS., being more accessible, has been followed in the text, though the MS. at Guildford is fuller. Additions and variations adopted from the latter are given in brackets, but words added in italics are emendations by myself. The folios of the Brit. Mus. MS. and the Guildford MS. are indicated in the margin by ‘fol.’ and ‘F.’ respectively.

cendum Gildam pro vi. s. viii. d. Et sic quietus est. Et debet *GUILDFORD.*
vnum Taurum contra proximam [*gildam*], per plegum Ricardi le
fletcher, Johannis Hillar, Willhelmi Jacob et Johannis Tanner
[et sic de aliis].

Gilda mercatoria [de Guldeford] tenta ibidem die dominica Guldeford.
proxima ante ffestum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, Anno regni Regis
Edwardi tertii post conquestum Tricesimo secundo. F. 121.
A.D. 1358.

Ad istam Gildam venit Walterus Atte ffenne et solvit iii. s.
iii. d., quos recepit de Johanne Herman pro Jentaculo suo, Et sic
quietus est. [Item de aliis, etc.]

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die dominica proxima post fies- Guldeford.
tum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 35 Edw. 3. A.D. 1361.

Ad istam Gildam venit Willielmus Goffe et invenit plegios ad
pascendum ad proximam, viz. Robertum Lungie, Johannem Illory
et Johannem Mauroks. Ita quod solvat ad ffestum Sancti
Michaelis proximo futurum v.s. et ad proximam Gildam v.s., et
Jentaculum suum vna cum cursu cuiusdam Tauri competentis,
provt moris est, sine vteriore dilacione.

Ad istam Gildam venit Henricus at Stonhurst et fecit finem
Gilde sue pro vi. s. viii. d., vnde solvit ad istam Gildam xl. d. Et
habet diem, etc.

Ad istam Gildam venit Robertus le Spicer et fecit finem ad
pascendum gildam pro x.s., vnde soluit nunc xl. d., et habet diem
de vi. s. viii. d. vsque, etc. [et sic de multis aliis].

Senescallus ¹ .	Walterus Wodelande.	Electio offic'.
fferthingmen.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> Walterus at Barr, Henricus Taverner, Ricardus Pruett, Walterus At ffann. </div> </div>	F. 122.
Clericus.	· · · · ·	
Marescallus.	Thomas Hornington.	
Pincerne.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> Johannes fforor, Rob. Lungie, Rogerus Lumbard, Ric. ffletcher. </div> </div>	
Custodes Aule.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> Willielmus Gallopyn, Johannes Mauroks. </div> </div>	

¹ Frequently written, 'scenescallus' in the Brit. Mus. MS.

GUILDFORD. Memorandum quod Computus de Collectione Marescalli domini Regis de claro computatur inter Communitatem et Willielmum Gallopin et Johannem Mauroks, Collectores eiusdem. Ita quod de claro, Computo Computando Allocationibus Allocandis, iidem Willielmus et Johannes remanent in debito dicte communitati in v.s. vi. d. ob., preter denarios provenientes de Stokelane, quos Petrus Semei manucepit. Et iidem Willielmus et Johannes petunt allocari de, etc., et de vi. d., solutis pro redditibus Aule pro duobus annis, etc. Et de vi. s. qui fuerunt in manus Walteri Wodeland Maioris de visu ffranci plegii, etc. Inde allocatur pro expensis porce apud ffrengate, iii. s. i. d., etc.

Plegu Johannis Scots de bono { Johannes fferour,
gestu versus Maiorem ville. } Johannes Illory.

Robertus Troffle ponit se [in misericordia et] in gratia Maioris et Communitatis, de eo quod vocavit Willielmum Loveland Iatronym, per plegium Johannis Butt et Rogeri Baker, et postea ad rogatum Thome Guldeford et aliorum fide dignorum condonatur, sub bono gestu suo imposterum.

F. 123. Memorandum quod expensa duorum Burgensium missorum ad Parliamentum Domini Regis tentum apud Westm' in ffecto Conuersionis Pauli, Anno regni sui tricesimo quinto, commorantium ibidem per xxviii. dies, per diem quilibet xii. d., attingat ad summam LVI. s.

Item in expensis factis circa libertatem essendi quietus de Theolonio prestando in Ciuitate London', Southwerk', Suthampton' et Winton' in brevi domini Regis et in aliis expensis necessariis pro libertate habenda et allocanda a die conuersionis Sancti Pauli, Anno regni Regis Tricesimo quinto incipiente, vsque ad primum diem Maii proximo sequentem, xxxix.s. v.d. ob.

Guldeford. Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta [tenta ibidem] die dominica **A.D. 1362.** proxima post... Martyris, 36 Edw. 3.

Electio offic'.	Senescallus.	Walterus Wodeland.
	fferthingmen.	{ Ric. Pruett, Joh. Mauroks, Rogerus Baker, Walt. at flenne.
	Clericus.	.....
	Marescallus.	Thomas Hornington.

Pincerne.	{ Johannes fferour, Rob. Lungye, Ric. ffletcher, Joh. Illory.	GUILDFORD. —
Custodes Aule.	{ Willielmus Galloppyn, Rogerus Lombard.	

Ad istam Gildam venit Robertus At Stone et invenit plegios ^{fol. 194.} ad pascendum ad proximam [*gildam*], viz. Johannem Illory, Willielmum Pollingfold, Will. Jacob et Johannem Watte. Ita quod pascet ad proximam cum cursu Tauri competentis, prout moris est. [Item diuers fffynes paide for freedome and distresses taken F. 124. of pleges for the like.]

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima post ffestum Guldeford. Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 37^o Edw. 3. A.D. 1363.

Memorandum quod Robertus Lungye debet Communitati v. s., quos recepit, etc. Item venit Ricardus Gadd et solvit Communitati ix. s. pro Gilda sua, et omnia alia fecit que ad ipsam pertinuit [pertinent], et sic quietus recessit.

Item venerunt hic Walterus Gerland et Radulfus at Gibbes et dant Communitati vnam marcam per plegium Rogeri Lombard, quos [*quam*] solvent¹ incontinenter pro Gilda sua, et Taurus vnius eorum invenietur nunc, et alterius ad proximam Gildam, cum Jantaculo [etc.].

Item venit Rogerus At Tonne et invenit Rogerum Lombard et Henricum Tanner plegios suos ad pascendum Gildam istam ad proximum annum secundum consuetudinem istius ville sine vltiori dilacione. Et solvit hic Rogero Lombard et Willielmo Galloppyn vi. s. viii. d., et aliam dimidiam marcam solvet ad festum Sancti Martini proximo sequens, per plegios predictos, quam dimidiam marcam postea solvit hic ad istam Gildam, etc. [Et sic de multis aliis.]

Memorandum quod tota summa de expensis Walteri Wodeland et Rogeri Lombard Burgensium Parliamenti de anno 37^o continet iiii. li. iiiii. s., de quibus Johannes Maurocks et Johannes Hillary Collectores solverunt eisdem die Sabbati proxima post ffestum corporis Christi xxxix. s. vi. d. Et iidem Walterus et Rogerus dant

¹ The MS. has *quos solit*.

GUILDFORD. inde Communitati ad emendacionem communis Aule XIII. s. IIII. d.
— Ita quod de predicta summa solvuntur eis XXVI. s. VI. d.

F. 125. Item uidem Collectores finis et expensarum Clericorum de mercato domini Regis expenditarum apud Guldeford in mense Pasche Anno 37° ad predictum diem reddiderunt computum suum, quod omnia computo computando et allocationibus allocandis remanent in manibus suis ad emendacionem predicte Aule VII. s. IIII. d. [etc.]

Electio offic'. Senescallus. Walterus Wodeland.
fferthingmen. { Ric. Pruett, Johannes Semer,
Rog. Baker, Walt. at ffenne.

[The other officers as above, 36 Edw. III.]

Guldeford. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima post festum fol 194b. Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 38° Edw. 3.

A.D. 1364. Memorandum quod Taurus Rogeri at Tonne quem invenisse debuit ad proximam Gildam precedentem respectuatur vsque ad proximam [Gildam] per eundem plegium suum, et de omnibus aliis quietus est.

Item dies datus est Henrico Cokeshall ad inveniendum Taurum suum et Jantaculum vsque ad proximam Gildham, per plegium, etc. [postea invenit Taurum et Jantaculum proximo Anno sequente, et sic quietus est. Et sic de multis aliis, etc.]

Electio offic'. Senescallus. Walterus Wodeland.
F. 126. fferthingmen. { Ric. Pruet, Johannes Mauroks,
Henr. Colas, Walterus At ffenne.
Clericus. Johannes Semer.
Marescallus. Johannes fferour.
Pincerne. { Rob. Wodeland, Thomas Lumbard,
Rich. Fletcher, Rob. Lungye.
Custodes Aule. { Rog. Lumbard,
Will. Gallopyn.

Summa collectionis istius Gilde XVI. s. VIII. d. Summa Visus Franci plegii III. s. Inde in expensis istius Gilde in pane V. d., in servitia [i.e. cervisia] XIII. s. VI. d., in carne empta III. s. XI. d., in vino VIII. d., in spicis emptis III. s. VI. d., in waufers III. s., in Garleke empta II. d. Summa, etc.

Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta [tenta ibidem] die Lune proxima *GUILDFORD.*
post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 39^o Edw. 3.

Guldeford.

Ad istam venit Rogerus at Tonne, et solvit Taurum suum quem *A D 1365.*
debuit de Gilda sua, etc., et quietus est [etc.].

Senescallus. Petrus Semer [est electus loco Walteri *Electio offic'.*
F. 127.
Wodeland].

Ferthingmen. { Ric. Pruett, Joh. Mauroks,
Henr. Collas, Walt. Att fenne.

Pincerne. { Joh. Wodeland, Hen. Cokeshall,
Thom. Lumbard, Rob. Lungye.

Marescallus. Johannes fferour.

Custodes Aule. { Rogerus Lumbard,
Ric. ffletcher.

Clericus. Johannes Semer.

Ad istam venit Will. Donelithe et dat communitati pro Gilda
sua habenda xiii. s. iii. d. cum Tauro et Jantaculo, quos solvet
ad proximam per plegium Walteri Wodeland et Will. Galloypyn.

[Item venit Walterus Taylor et dat Communitati pro Gilda sua
habenda vi. s. viii. d. cum Tauro et Jantaculo, quos solvet ad
proximam per plegium Rogeri Lumbard et Willielmi Galapyn,
etc.]

Memorandum quod ad istam Gildam Petrus Dercle, qui vnum fol. 195.
fuit communitatis, maledixit¹ expens' clericorum de mercato
domini Regis, in contemptu totius Communitatis, et ideo precep-
tum est Petrus amittit libertatem suam, etc.; postea idem
Petrus venit, et speciali rogatu ville petit libertatem suam,
et ponit se in graciam Communitatis, et datus est eidem dies
. . . . de plen' pascen' sua, et dat ludum Tauri sui incontinen-
ter, etc.

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem 40^o Edw. 3.

Guldeford.
A.D. 1366.

Senescallus. Walterus Wodeland, etc.

[fferthingmen. { Ric. Pruet, Joh. Mauroks,
Rog. Baker, Walt. At fenne.

Electio offic'.
F. 128.

Clericus.

¹ The dots here and elsewhere in the proceedings of this Gild down to
50 Edward III indicate omissions in the MSS.

GUILDFORD.

Marescallus.	Th. Hornington.
Pincerne.	{ Joh. fferour, Rob. Lungye, Ric. ffletcher, Joh. Illory.
Custodes Aule.	{ Will. Galapyn, Rogerus Lombard.]

Ad istam Gildam venit Nicholaus Purchas spicer et dat Communitati pro omnibus que ad Gildam pertinent, vt sit vnuſ de Gilda, x. s., quos solvit hic Waltero Wodeland. [. . . . et sic de aliis.]

41 Edw 3¹. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Martis proxima post festum
A.D. 1367. Sancte Luce Evangeliste [41 Edw. 3].

[Ad istam venit Johannes Barber et solvit pro Gilda sua, viz., pro fine suo XIII. s. III. d., et Jantaculum suum, et Taurus respectuatur vsque proximam per plegium . . .

Item venit Walterus Tailor et dat Communitati Taurum suum, et sic quietus est in omnibus.

Item venit Rogerus Lombard et solvit Communitati III. s. v. d. de debito Gilde precedentis, et sic quietus est in omnibus, etc.]

Senescallus. { Walterus Woodland,
Rob. Loxle.

Ballivi et Custodes { Henr. Colas,
Aule. { Joh. Mauroks.

Constabularii. { Rogerus Lombard,
Petrus At Barr.

Tastatores. { Jacobus Gossone,
Will. Nerwe.

Pincerne. { Joh. Scott, Thomas Lombard,
Joh. Illory, Henr. Cokeshall.

Marescallus. Petrus At Barr.

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem [tenta ibidem] die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste [42 Edw. 3].

Ad istam venit Johannes Barbor et solvit Taurum suum de Gilda sua precedente, et sic quietus est in omnibus, etc.

[Item venit Thomas Barbor et solvit x. s. pro fine suo aretro

¹ In the MS at Guildford the word 'Guldeford' always occupies the place of the date in the margin.

existente et Jantaculum, et vi. s. viii. d. de Tauro suo respectuando *GUILDFORD.* vsque ad proximam Gildam, per plegum Rogeri Lombard et — Johannis Mauroks, et sic remanet.

Memoiandum de expensis istius Gilde in pane . . . et servicia ix. s. x. d., vnde Henrico III s. vi. d. et Ricardo ffletcher III. s. vi. d. Item in nucibus III. s. Item in Carkes xviii. d. Item in Carne et Ancis III. s. ix. d. Item Henrico Tanner pro III. Ancis et . . . II. s. vi. d., et Willielmo Galapyn pro duobus Ancis et Carne xxi. d., et Johanni Illory pro vna Anca vi. d. Item in vino x. d.; et solvit de parcella argenti precedentis, et remanent VII. s.

Ad istam venit Thomas Barber et invenit plegios ad pascendum ad proximam, viz., Rogerus Lombard et Johannes Illory, et fecit finem pro xx. s., vnde solvit incontinenter x. s. et ad proximam solvat x. s. et Jantaculum et Taurum, etc.

Item denarii de Curialibus circa proximam Gildam, vide- F. 131. licet :—

Walt. Wodeland Cervicia pro prima nocte,—	i bu frum', brassii, ordi, quietus.
Will. Bonelithe	i. bu. frumenti, quietus, xi. d.
Joh. Scot	i. bu. brassii, solvit x. d.
Joh Mere	ii s., quietus
Will Goffe	i bu. frumenti, quietus, xii d.
Rich. Purchaz	ii bu. ordi, xiii d., quietus.
Jac Gossone	i. bu. ordi, quietus, vii. d.
Petr Berclie	i. bu. brassii, x. d., quietus.
Joh Bidonn	i. bu ordi, viii d., quietus
Rog. Bannokey	i. bu. brassii, x d., quietus.

Et sic de aliis ad numerum xv.]

Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta die Lune proxima post festum ^{43 Edw. 3.} _{A.D. 1369.} Sancti Michaelis [43 Edw 3]. _{fol. 195 b.}

Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.	
Ballivus.	Rogerus Lombard.	Electio offic'.
Clericus.	Rob. Packs.	
Custodes Aule.	{ Rogerus Lombard, Johannes Mauroks.	

Memorandum quod Rogerus Lombard, qui Ballivus fuit istius ville a festo Sancti Michaelis Anno 43° finiente, vsque ad idem festum proximo sequens, Anno 44°, Reddidit computum suum die

GUILDFORD. Lune septimo die Octobris, de xx li. De quibus XLVI. s. viii. d. — recepit de Petro At Barr de receptis Curie, redditibus, custuma, forisfacturis et omnibus alis receptis ad dictam villam pertinentibus. Vnde, etc. idem computat v. li. solutas de firma dictae ville de Anno predicto, et v li solutas de firma istius anni, et XL. s. solutos Comiti Arundel'. Et de xxvi. s. viii. d. pro Stipendio Senescallici et Clerici, et de . . . pro Stipendio subballivi. Et idem Rogerus renunciat Stipendum suum, et de, etc.

Item ad istam Gildam concordatum est de certo per Senescalum et totam Communiteatem, quod tempore futuro semper teneatur predicta Gilda die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis. Et tunc fiat eleccio omnium officiariorum, etc. Et qui de communitate ad hunc diem non venerint, ameitiantur [amercentur] per communem assensum, etc.

Memorandum quod Johannes Scott, Johannes Illory, Henricus Cokeshall et Thomas Lumbard Pincerni reddunt computum suum de XIII. s. de denariis promissis in alia Gilda alterius anni. Inde computant in pane XIII. d. Item in carne motonis et Ancis II. s. vi. d., in speciebus III. d., in candelis, etc.

44 Edw. 3. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima ante festum
A.D. 1370. Sancti [44 Edw. 3].

Senescallus.	Petrus Semer.
Ballivus.	Rogerus Lumbard.
Clericus.	Johannes Semer.
Custodes Aule.	{ Rogerus Lumbard, Johannes Mauroks.

F. 133. Ad istam venit Johannes ffaror et dat pro fine pro tenementis suis ponendis in regia strata III. s. III. d., qui condonatur ad rogatum fide dignorum. Et dabit annuatim pro eis pro [de] certo redditu ad Curiam legalem III. d. Computus Ballivi, etc. [Memorandum quod Rogerus Lumbard . . .]¹

45 Edw. 3. Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune in festo Sancte ffdis
A.D. 1371. Virginis [45 Edw. 3].

Electio offic'. Senescallus. Walterus Wodeland.

¹ The MS. at Guildford has the account in full; it is quite similar to that of 43 Edw. III, given above.

Ballivus.	Joh. Wodeland.	GUILDFORD.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.	—
Custodes Aule.	{ Joh. Wodeland, Joh. Barber.	fol. 196.

[Memorandum quod traduntur Waltero Wodeland Senescallo F. 134.
tres carte ville Concernentes, que fuerunt in Custodia Petri
Semere.]

Gilda mercatoria ibidem tenta [tenta ibidem] die Lune proxima 46 Edw. 3.
post festum Sancte Fidis [46 Edw. 3].

A.D. 1372.

Senescallus.	Hen. Collas.	Electio offic'.
Ballivus.	Will. Galloppyn.	
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.	
Custodes Aule.	{ Will. Galloppyn, Joh. Barber.	

Computus Ballivi, etc. Fines ad pascendum Gildam et taurum,
etc.

[Memorandum quod Johannes Wodeland, qui fuit Ballivus
ville supradicte a festo Sancti Michaelis Anno XLV^{to} vsque ad
diem lune proximam ante ffestum sancte fidis Anno XLVI^{to}. Idem
Johannes reddit Computum suum de xvi. li. x. s. i. d. de omnibus
receptis Anni predicti, vt de exitibus, proficiis, forisfacturis et
omnibus aliis receptis et pertinentiis ad dictam villam pertinenti-
bus. Inde Computat x. li solutas domino Regi pro firma, et
xl. s. solutos Comiti Arundell', et xxvi. s. viii. d. Ballivo et
Clerico, videlicet, Culibet eorum xiii. s. iii. d., etc.; et sic dicta
villa quieta est erga dominum Regem de Anno predicto, etc.
Item petit allocari pro amerciamento Johannis Golden et
de vi. d. pro amerciamento Johannis Brocas et de ii. d. pro
amerciamento molendini de Cheleworth, etc. Et pro pro
moneta Scocie vi. s. viii. d. Et de redditibus de Lymhost
[? Lyndhurst] etc.

Item appereth that Peter At Woode paide x. s., vt liber sit.

Item Rob. At Mere ad pascendum Gildam et de fine certo
xiii. s. iii. d., et Cursu Tauri, etc.]

F. 135.

Gilda mercatoria tenta ibidem die Lune proxima post ffestum
Sancti Michaelis [47 Edw. 3].

47 Edw. 3.
A.D. 1373.

<i>GUILDFORD.</i>	Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.
—	Ballivus.	Thomas Lombard.
<i>Electio offic'.</i>	Clericus.	Joh. Semer.
	Custodes Aule.	{ Thomas Lombard, Joh. Barber.

Memorandum quod Will. Galloypyn qui fuit Ballivus ville predicte a festo Sancti Michaelis Anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii 46°, vsque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Michaelis sequens, Anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii **XLVII°**, Idem Willielmus reddit computum de **xvi. ii. XIII. d.** de omnibus receptis predictis, vt de exitibus, proficuis, amerciamentis Curie, redditibus, forisfaturis, receptis Aule et omnibus aliis receptis ad predictam villam pertinentibus. Vnde idem Willielmus solvit domino Regi **x. ii.** pro firma dicte ville, et Comiti Arundel' pro tertia parte predice ville **XL. s.**, et **XXVI. s. VIII. d.** pro Stipendio Ballivi et Clerici, videlicet, cuilibet eorum **XIII. s. III. d.** Item pro diversis amerciamentis que non possunt levare **III. s. X. d.** Et sic remanent ad proficuum ville de claro **XXVII. s. X. d. ob.** Et predicta villa erga dominum Regem quieta est, quia Willielmus Galloypyn per istum computum tenetur solvere, etc, preterea de predictis **XXVII. s. X. d. ob.** solvit idem Willielmus pro vna lagena vini **X. d.** Et sic remanent de claro **XXVII. s. ob.** [inde solvit], etc. [Fines pro Tauro et Jantaculo, etc.]¹

F. 136.

Memorandum quod die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, Anno 47°, Johannes Barber et Thomas Lombard reddunt computum suum de **XVII. s. VIII. d.** de Collectione pro expensis Clericorum de mercatis tam inter extraneos quam proprios. Inde Computant solvisse Nicholao Hostiler pro expensis eorum **IX. s. VIII. d. ob.** Item solvisse Thome Couls [Couks] pro vno pisce vocato Gurnard **VI. d.** Et sic de aliis [etc.]. Summa solucionis **XVII. s. VII. d. ob.** Et remanet **ob.**

fol. 196 b.

48 Edw. 3. Gilda mercatoria tenta [ibidem] die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis [**48 Edw. 3.**].

Electio offic'.

Senescallus.

¹ The Guildford MS. here gives two entries of fines paid by P. Atwood and Rob. At Mere.

Ballivus.	Will. Kent.	GUILDFORD.
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.	—
Custodes Aule.	{ Will. Kent, Joh. Barber.	

Computus Ballivi. Inter alia solvit Rogerio Lombard, eo quod fuit Burgensis, vi. s., etc.

[Memorandum quod T. Lombard Ballivus Reddit Computum . . . ad festum Sancti Michaelis Anno **XLVIII^o** per vnum annum, videlicet, de . . . vt de exitibus, proficuis, amerciamentis Curie, Redditibus, forisfacturis, et omnibus aliis receptis ad dictam villam pertinentibus; vnde petit allocari de x. *l.* solutis domino Regi pro firma ville prediche, et sic de aliis, etc.; et remanent de Claro **XIII. s. vi. d.**; inde solvit Rogerio Lombard, eo quod fuit F. **137.** burgensis, vi. s., etc.

Venit Henr. Jop et invenit plegios ad inveniendum Gildam suam vt liber sit, videlicet, Walterum Galapyn, Johannem Wodeland et Johannem Semere, et dabit de fine . . . ad festum pasche proximo futurum, et dabit Ludum Tauri et Jantaculum ad . . .]

Gilda Mercatoria tenta [ibidem] die Lune proxima post festum **49 Edw. 3.**
Sancti Michaelis [49 Edw. 3]. **A.D. 1375.**

Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.	Electio offici.
Ballivus.	Rob. Atmere.	
Clericus.	Joh. Semer.	
Custodes Aule.	{ Joh. Atmere, Joh. Barber.	

In computo¹ Ballivi continetur inter alia vt sequitur, videlicet, Item pro moneta Scotie computanda **xx. s.** Item in omnibus expensis die visus et Curie legalis, etc., de Brongavell Johannes Baw et Rogerus Baw **xviii. d.**, de molendino de East Shalford **III. d.**, etc. [cum multis aliis.]

Gilda mercatoria tenta [ibidem] die Lune in festo Sancte Fidis **50 Edw. 3.**
virginis [50 Edw. 3]. **F 138.**

Senescallus.	Henr. Collas.	Electio offici.
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¹ This and the following 'computus' of 50 Edw. III are given more fully in the Guildford MS., which, however, does not contain the 'Computus Custodum Aule' of 50 Edw. III.

GUILDFORD

	Ballivus.	Rob. Atmerc.
	Clericus	Joh. Semer.
	Custodes Aule	... . . .

In computo
Ballivi de
eodem anno

Pro moneta Scotie xx. s. Et de xxvii. s. viii d. de expensis
Curie nundinarum, Curie legalis, visus, pergamene, et alius
minutis expensis Et de xx d. pro [de] fura [*fultura*] porte apud
Frerengate. Et de ii s. iii. d. de fura parietis aule. Et de amer-
ciamento molendini de Stoke iii. d. Et de expensis hominum
Communitatis pro ponte de Shalford [vii. s. viii. d.]. Et de vno
potello vini v. d., etc. [et sic remanent lvi s. i. d. ob., inde solvit,
etc.].

Computus Custodum Aule. Finis pro Gilda habenda, Tauro, etc.

There is a break in the records from 50 Edward III to 14 Henry
FF. 146-156. IV. From 14 Henry IV to 9 Henry V the entries begin as
fol. 197. above,—‘Gilda mercatoria tenta,’ etc. The ‘Senescallus’ is super-
seded by a ‘Major.’ The other officers are a Bailiff, Clerk, two
Hall-wardens and two Bridge-wardens. Admissions to the Gild
are recorded under the years 1, 2 and 6 Henry V; the account
of the Bridge-wardens, under 14 Henry IV and 4 Henry V, and
that of the Bailiff, 2 Henry V. The latter speaks of ‘Summa
Aule et gardini simul cum Collectione custume, xxviii s. iii. d.’
ff. 197-198. From 1 Henry VI¹ to 10 Henry VII the entries in the British
Museum transcript consist merely of the names of the mayor and
bailiff. The old title ‘Senescallus’ appears once more 8 Henry
ff. 199 b-202. VI. During the reign of Henry VIII, the entries are occasionally
fuller and are generally headed,—‘Curia legalis tenta die Lune
proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii,’ or ‘At the Lawday holden
on Monday,’ etc. Admissions to the Gild occur under the years
11, 13, 15 and 20 Henry VII, 13 Henry VIII, 3 and 18 Eliza-
beth.

Of these later entries the following comprise all that are of
interest for the study of the Gild:—

6 Henr. 5. ‘Willielmus Tingwike ex assensu totius communitatis Gilde

¹ The extracts from 1 Henry VI onward were probably taken from the old
‘Red Book,’ spoken of by Austen.

mercatorie admissus est ad eandem Gildam. Et invenit plegios *GUILDFORD* ad pascendum Gildam mercatoriam, et de Tauro et Jentaculo, ^{A.D. 1418.} prout moris est, inveniendo. Et dat de fine pro libertate habenda ^{fol. 197 b.} vi. s. viii. d. Et invenit plegios de fine et Jentaculo Thomas F. 152. Stoughton et Johannes Atlee.'

'Johannes Wheler, Maior. Johannes Parkyns senior, Ballivus. ^{11 Henr. 7.} Thomas Martyn, Clericus. Johannes Parkyns et Johannes ^{fol. 199.} Shyngleton admissi sunt ad Gildham et Jurati [*sunt*]. For all the tyme past Bridge-wardens and Hall-wardens were chosen at the Gild merchant Att this Gild Constables & Ale-tasters were chosen.'

'Thomas Oliver & George Parkhurst were sworne to beare ^{4 Henr. 8.} scott & Lott of the free Gild of the same Towne. ^{fol. 199 b.}

Thomas Blank, Maior. Joh. Ockley, Ballivus. Stephanus ^{5 Henr. 8.} Stacker, Clericus. Curia legalis tenta die Lune proxima post ^{A.D. 1514.} festum Sancti Hillarii. Memorandum quod anno regni Henrici 8 quinto, Tertio die mensis Aprilis, venit Johannes Andrew de ffarnham Chapman et dat pro libertate et fine suo ad occupandum et vendendum diebus mercati infra Burgum predictum v.s. Et sic admissus est. Constitution that noe person shall cast out any Caryon (except it be buryed) vpon Payne of xx d. to the Hall.

Thomas Tanner, Maior. Thomas Oliver, Baillivus. Several ^{6 Henr. 8.} persons were then elected to bayt the Bull; also to pay xx. s. ^{A.D. 1515.} apiece; this to be done on Monday next after the ffeast of St. Martyn, the Bishop.—Att the Lawday holden on Monday next after the ffeast of St. Hillary, All the weights & measures belonging to the Hall, were presented before Thomas Tanner, Mayor.'

A manuscript volume in the town archives at Guildford, consisting of 169 pages and extending from 28 Eliz. to 27 Charles II¹, contains the proceedings of the 'Gilda Mercatoria' and the 'Curia legalis.' The former was the court ('ad hanc curiam') held on the Monday next after Michaelmas, when such officers as the mayor, bailiff, clerk, coroner, sergeants-at-mace, and later the civic justice of the peace were elected. The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of

¹ Compiled by John Champion, Town Clerk of Guildford, *temp. Jac II.*

GUILDFORD St. Hilary, when the constables, 'decennarii, gustatores carnis et piscium, scrutatores et sigillatores coru, gustatores panis et cervisie,' etc. were elected. Otherwise it is difficult to detect any difference between the two courts, the same kind of business being apparently transacted at both. Occasionally there are admissions to the Gild, or to the freedom both at Hilary and Michaelmas¹, the two expressions 'admissus ad gildam' (or 'admitted to the fraternity') and 'was made freemen' being used synonymously, the latter gradually superseding the former. These freemen become more numerous in the reign of Charles II, and are generally knights, lords and other men of distinction.

There is another small folio volume at Guildford, bound in vellum, with the title 'Court Book, 1725-1750.' The entries are quite similar to those just described, but 'curia legalis' and 'gilda mercatoria' are not so carefully distinguished, most of the entries both at Hilary and Michaelmas beginning simply, 'at a court of our lord the king held,' etc. But when there is an election of officers, the difference between Gild merchant and Law-day above mentioned is still perceptible. The last allusion to the Gild in this volume occurs in the year 1749.

HARTLEPOOL.

Richard Poor, Bishop of Durham, granted the burgesses of Hartlepool a Gild Merchant (A.D. 1230):—'Volumus etiam et concedimus quod dicti Burgenses habeant libertatem de majore habendo et Gildam mercatoriam, sicut alii Burgenses habent melius et honorabilius in Burgis Domini regis in Anglia.'—(Sharp, *Hartl.*, p. 68, App. p. 1.) This was confirmed by royal charters of 19 Henry III and 39 Edward III.—(Petyl MS., i. 362.)

April 15, 1673. 'It is ordered at a general guild that whosoever he be of any merchant trade or house-carpenter, joyner, ship-carpenter, draper, taylors, plumers, glasiers, cordiners, butchers, glovers, and skinners, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, wallers, wine coopers, tallow chandlers, *et alias* that shall presume to come

¹ Ff. 47, 60, 91, 95, 109 b, 110, 147, 168 b, etc.

in and within the liberty of this corporation, to trade or occupye *HARTLEPOOL*. any such trade without the liberty or consent off any such who are injoyned, to the prejudice of the free trades and companyes within the corporation, as now is ordered for the good off the free burgesses and inhabitans theiroff, and for the better preservation off all the companyes and incouragement of them, to them and their successors for ever hereafter, we doe hereby order and have fully agreed upon, that whatsoever he be that shall com within the corporation aforesaid, shall pay to the use off the major and burgesses of this towne for every such time soe offending as he or they shall trade, compleint being made by one or two more of the companys aforesaid to the major and burgesses, for every such offense x.s.' The companies shall from time to time meet and make laws for the better encouragement of their trades. Anyone making any 'brash' to the damage of any company shall pay to the warden of such company for every such offence over and above the fine above mentioned x.s.

—(*Sharp*, 84.)

Oct. 1, 1716. The 'guild jury' having pointed out the ruinous condition of the church and town walls, it is ordered that the yearly treat of the mayor be discontinued, and the accustomed cess for that purpose be used to repair the said church, etc.—(*Ibid.*, 89.)

Mayor's accounts 1725.—The Mayor's Dinner at Michaelmas £10 4s. 9d. The Guild Dinner £7 18s., etc.—(*Ibid.*, 90.)

HEDON.

A royal charter of 22 Edward III conceded to the burgesses A.D. 1348. of Hedon, among other liberties:—'Quod iidem Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores Communitatem inter se habeant, et Majorem et Ballivos, Coronatorem et alios ministros ydoneos de seipsis eligere et creare possint annuatim [No pleas to be held without the walls ; the burgesses to be quit of toll, etc., etc.] Omnes in predicta villa habitantes et habitaturi, mercandisas ibidem exercentes et libertatibus predictis gaudere volentes, sint

HEDON. in gilda, lotto et scotto cum Burgensibus predictis, in tallagis, — contributionibus et aliis oneribus communibus totam communitatem ville predicte tangentibus Et quod habcent gildam mercatoriam et hansas suas in villa predicta.' — (Petyt MS., i. 336-342; Poulsen, Holderness, ii. 111.)

HELSTON.

'Whereas Richard, Earl of Picardy and Cornwall, did by his letters patent grant unto the burgesses of Helston, that they should have all such liberties and customs as were before that time granted and used, and that they then had, by the letters patent of King John¹, in the 2nd year of his reign, *inter alia*, *Gildam mercatore (sic)*; and after the said Richard, by his letters patent, dated the 24th Henry III² granted to the burgesses of Liskerrett, that they should enjoy all such liberties and free customs as he had granted to the burgesses of Helston; and for that the said gild merchant court is a court of brotherhood, for the determination of all contracts and matters amongst them by speedy trial, and in avoidance of great charges, vexations and foreign trials; and that the same court shall be hereafter, by the consent of the mayor and of all the burgesses of Liskerret aforesaid, confirmed *de tribus septimanis in tres* (every three weeks) in the afternoon of the day of the pleading court for foreigners, to be holden before the mayor or his deputy and two of his brethren at least, by the name of the Burgess Court. The form and causes of trial are as followeth: trespass, debt, agreement broken, so the same do not concern the title of lands nor exceed the sum of £5.—(Allen, Liskeard, 265-266)³

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

The following is extracted from an inquisition taken after the
A.D. 1300. death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall:—'Manerium et villa

¹ Rot. Chart., 93; Stubbs, Select Charters, 305.

² Petyt MS., i. 345-348, gives this charter in a confirmation of 10 Edward III.

³ This record is apparently of the time of Elizabeth. Allen took it from the 'constitution book' of Liskeard.

de Henlee tenuit de domino Rege in capite, sed per quod servicium ignorant. . . . Item est ibi quedam customa Mercatorum que vocatur *Gilde Silver*, et valet per annum 13*s.* 4*d.* Item est ibi quoddam [proficuum or tributum] mercatorum cuius tolnetum valet per annum 15*s.*—(*Burn, Henley*, 229-230.)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.
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This Gild Silver was probably 'money received from non-freemen for permission to trade in the town. Some early charter perhaps contained a grant of a "Gild Merchant." Gilde Silver is elsewhere called "a certain tribute of the Merchants."—(*Ibid.*, 230)

A warden of the Gild of Henley is mentioned in deeds of 1359 and 1405.—(*Ibid.*, 324; *Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 71.)

HEREFORD.

The Gild Merchant of Hereford was confirmed by charters of 17 John, 11 Henry III, 8 Edw. II and 17 Jac. I¹.

Among the liberties which a jury ascribed to Hereford in the year 1154, we find the subjoined.—'Also we use amongst ourselves that no man, of what state or condition soever, shall not make any merchandise, nor have our common letter or test for any matter touching himself, unless he be in scot and lot with our citizens [of the] gilda mercatoria, or freemen of the city as touching the selling of his merchandise, and unless he shall be dwelling in the same city with his wife; and first of all shall have himself with his goods and chattels, viz. uprising and down lying. And this custom ought and was wont to be published at the two principal inquisitions twice a year.'—(*Archaeol. Assoc. Journal*, vol. 27, p. 466)²

The following was certified by the Bailiffs of Hereford to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Rhuddlan, 22 Edw. III.—'Cives A.D. 1348. Herfordie possunt recipere in gildam suam Gallicos, Wallenses,

¹ Rot. Chart., 212; Cal. Rot. Chart., 35; Petty MS., 1 352-359; Duncumb, Hereford, i 358.

² Cf. Johnson, *Anc. Customs of Heref.*, 18; Duncumb, *Hereford*, i. 323. The latter version has—'unlesse he be in scott and lott with our cittizens in the merchant-hall for making merchandize,' etc.

HEREFORD. Scotos & quoscunque alios qui sunt de fide & ligancia Domini Regis Anglie, ita quod moram faciant in dicta Civitate vel Suburbio ejusdem, & solvant Loth & Scoth cum dictis Civibus supradictis.'—(*Wotton, Leges Walliae*, 517.)

In or about 1497 it was ordered at a law-day that every person 'admitted guild merchant' of the city should pay upon admission 20s., and 2s. to the king's officers. No foreigner or stranger was to retail any manner of merchandise within the city unless 'admitted free by the wardens of such craft.'—(*Johnson, Ancient Customs*, 83.)

'To the right worshipful Thomas Church, mayor of the cittie of Hereford, his brethren the aldermen and the three enquests. We your neighbors and co-citizens of the cittie of Hereford freemen and guild merchants of the same, most humbly come, complaining and showing unto your worships, that whereas there hath bene an ancient custome time out of mind within the same that no porter shall summon or presume to arrest anie freemen or guild merchant within the same cittie'. . . . Porters now violate this custom, etc., etc.¹—(*Ibid.*, 79.)

In 1619 James I granted the citizens of Hereford 'a Gild of Merchants with a hanse and all customs thereto belonging, so that none, unless in the time of markets and fairs, who are not free of the Gild, should merchandise in the city, unless at the will of the common council.' 'That no inhabitant there should maintain any liberties or franchises within the city, suburbs and liberties, unless he were a citizen in the Gild of Merchants there, continually residing and conversant with the city, suburbs and liberties.'—(*Merew. and Stephens*, 1496.)

HULL.

Elizabeth dei gracia, etc. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere peruererint Salutem. Cum villa nostra de Kyngeston super Hull' ac portus eiusdem ville per rabiem aque de Humber, qui est brachium maris, invndantis et reuerberantis super Wallias et

¹ Probably *temp. Henry VIII.*

fossata ibidem pro defensione erecta, in tantum decasum et *HULL* desolacionem deuenit quod Maior et Burgenses ville nostre prediche de facultatibus suis tantam desolacionem ville prediche et portus illius subuenire non possunt, neque remedium congruum adhibere, nisi per nos eisdem citius succurratur, hinc est quod ad bona gratuita et vtilia seruicia ac obsequia per Maiores et Burgenses ville prediche ad eorum labores, sumptus et onera maxima nobis et progenitoribus nostris impensa, et presertim nobis in vltima Rebellione in partibus borialibus exhibita, et etiam ad labores, sumptus et onera grandia que ipsi circa saluacionem, tuicionem et defencionem portus predicti ac castri nostri et fortificationis nostre ibidem sustinuerunt, et indies sustinent, consideracionem habentes, ac volentes proinde gracie agere cum eisdem quo ipsi maximum dicte ville et portus detrimentum amouere et tantam maris rabiem et inundacionem facilius propellere possint, de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concedimus et licenciam damus, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris maiore et Burgensibus ville nostre de Kingston super Hull' prediche et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, quod nullus extraneus neque forinsecus a libertate ville prediche decetero emat ab alio extraneo vel forinseco a libertate ville prediche seu vendat alicui alii extraneo vel forinseco a libertate ville illius infra villam illam aliquas mercandas seu aliquas alias res quascumque nisi solummodo tempore mercatorum siue nundinarum infra villam predictam imposterum tenendorum, sale et piscibus tantummodo exceptis, sub pena forisfacture mercandiarum et rerum predictarum contra formam predictam emptarum siue venditarum, emendarum seu vendendarum, ad vsum Maioris et Burgensium ville prediche et successorum suorum conuertendarum. Et quod possunt ponere in seisinam absque compoto seu aliquo alio nobis, heredibus seu successoribus nostris reddendo, soluendo seu faciendo. Ac vterius de vberiori gracia nostra ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concedimus et plenam potestatem et auctoritatem dedimus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et potestatem et auctoritatem damus dilectis et fidelibus

HULL. ligeis et Burgensibus nostris mercatoribus ville nostre de Kinge-
 — ston super Hull' predicte, ac per presentes volumus ac ordinamus
 ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris constituumus et
 declaramus quod ipsi ligei et Burgenses nostri ville predicte
 mercatores existentes de cetero sint et erunt vnum corpus cor-
 poratum et politicum de se in re, facto et nomine et vna com-
 munitas perpetua et corporata de gubernatore, assistantibus et
 societate mercatorum inhabitancium in villa de Kingston super
 Hull' [to have perpetual succession ; power to plead and
 be impleaded by the name of 'the governor, assistants and
 society of merchants inhabiting the town of Kingston-upon-Hull' ;
 to have a common seal ; to make ordinances for the government
 of the society ; to have a council hall in which to assemble and
 make laws ; annually to elect a governor and six assistants ; to
 be able to acquire and dispose of lands and tenements not
 exceeding £30 yearly value.] Ac pro et in consideracione quod
 predicta villa de Kingeston super Hull' ac inhabitantes et bur-
 genses eiusdem ville per commercia et mercandizas et industriam,
 labores et facultates mercatorias predictas manutenentur, suppor-
 tantur et sustinentur, ac eciam in consideracione magne pauperi-
 tatis et decasus dictorum mercatorum per multa infortunita maris
 et piratie eis accidencia et eveniencia,—Nos considerantes nimiam
 pauperitatem, decasum et ruinam dictorum mercatorum eis indies
 euenientes et contingentes eorumque fidelitatem et fidelia obse-
 quia ad eorum sumptus et onera non modica nobis continuo
 exhibita, et aliis consideracionibus nos specialiter mouentibus, de
 gracia nostra speciali et ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris
 pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris concessimus et
 licenciam damus prefatis gubernatori, assistantibus et societati
 et eorum successoribus quod nullus Burgensis seu Habitans infra
 villam de Kingeston super Hull' predictam qui non sit aut non
 voluerit esse liberum seu membrum corporis aut societatis pre-
 dicte gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis predictorum, de
 cetero mercandizabit nec intromittet cum aliquibus mercandizis
 siue mercimonii ex partibus transmarinis deferendis seu por-
 tandis, aut exerceat aliqua commercia ville seu portus ad vel

versus partes transmarinas aut regnum Scotie aut a partibus trans- *HULL.*
marinis aut a dicto regno Scotie ad vel versus villam seu portum
predictum, nec ad aliquas libertates seu priuilegia predicta per
presentes concessa habenda, exercenda seu obtainenda admit-
tantur seu eorum aliquis admittatur nisi ad voluntatem et per
admissionem gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis predictorum,
sub pena forisfacture omnium huiusmodi mercandizarum, mer-
cemoniarum et rerum predictarum ad vsum predictorum gubernatoris,
assistencium et societatis conuertendarum. Et quod ipsi et
successores sui de tempore in tempus per ministros suos aut
eorum aliquem se inde possunt ponere in seisinam absque com-
poto seu aliquo alio nobis, heredibus seu successoribus nostris
reddendo, soluendo seu faciendo. Prouiso tamen semper quod
si aliqua persona sive aliqua persone Burgensis seu Burgenses de
Kingston super Hull' predicta existens vel existentes et exercens
sive occupans, exercentes sive occupantes aliquam artem, nego-
ciacionem, misteriam sive occupacionem mercandiziam admitti
petierint vel desiderauerint vel petierit seu desiderauerit in dictam
societatem, incorporatam per nomen gubernatoris, assistencium
et societatis mercatorum inhabitancium in villa de Kingston super
Hull', et voluerint sive voluerint recusare et cessare eius vel eorum
artem, misteriam et occupacionem, et eciam voluerit sive volu-
erint exercere et occupare artem sive negociacionem mercatoris
tantum, obseruare, tenere et perimplere omnia et singula talia
actus et ordinaciones qualia per predictos gubernatorem, assis-
tentes et societatem de tempore in tempus ordinata, facta et
stabilita fuerunt, sunt aut erunt, quod tunc dicti gubernator,
assistantes et societas eum eosve in dictam societatem admittent
et allocabunt pro et durante toto tempore quo nullam aliam
artem, misteriam sive occupacionem preter mercandiziam tantum
exercebit sive exercebunt. Prouiso eciam semper quod huius
concessionis nostre pretextu conventus et tractatus inter nos et
quosuis principes initi et conclusi sive imposterum concludendi
nullo modo violentur, restringantur aut infringantur, nec eis vila
in parte derogetur aut diminuatur, quin aliorum principum sub-
diti de tempore in tempus tam libere et quiete mercimonia et

HULL. negociaciones suas in predicta villa nostra, prout in aliis villis et
 — vrbibus huus regni nostri, iuxta formam et tenorem conventuum,
 concordatum et tractatum predictorum sine perturbacione
 aut molestacione quacumque exercere possint et valeant, con-
 cessione nostra predicta non obstante, Eo quod expressa mencio
 de vero valore annuo aut certitudine premissorum aut de aliis
 donis siue concessionibus per nos aut progenitores nostros eisdem
 Maiori et Burgensibus ac successoribus suis antehac tempora
 factis in presentibus minime facta existit, aut aliquo statuto, actu,
 ordinacione seu prouincione inde incontrarium facta, edita, ordi-
 nata siue prouisa, aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacumque
 in aliquo non obstante. In cuius rei, etc. Teste Regina apud

A.D. 1577. Westm' vndeclimo die Maii. Per breve de priuato Sigillo.—
 (Record Office, Patent Roll 19 Eliz., pars 2, mem. 39-41.)

Besides this Society of Merchants there was a more ancient
 Society of Merchant Adventurers of Kingston-upon-Hull. A
 Society of Merchants of St. George was also incorporated 15
 Henry VIII.—(Frost, *Notices of Hull*, 37 and App. 45.)

IPSWICH.

The following document, copied from the muniments of
 Ipswich¹, throws much light not only upon the Gild Merchant
 but also upon the general constitution of a mediaeval borough.

¹ This document is taken from the Domesday Book of Ipswich. Various
 Ipswich records bearing this name are to be distinguished. The original
 Domesday Roll was stolen from the corporation of Ipswich in the year 56
 Henry III. A jury of 24 townsmen then made a second Domesday Book
 (19 Edw I), which has also been lost. But two official copies made in the
 reign of Edward II are still among the town muniments, and a third transcript
 of later date is in the British Museum. The New or Great Domesday of Ips-
 wick was compiled in the year 12 Henry VIII and, like its predecessors, con-
 tains 'the old grauntes, liberties, ordynaunces, lawes, and good constitucionis
 of the buiugh' (Rep MSS Com. 1883, pp. 222-223)—The record of the
 transactions of the burgesses in the year 2 John is to be found in the Little
 Domesday of temp. Edward II (ff 77-81) and, with certain additions, in
 'Liber Primus' of the Great Domesday. These additions are indicated in the
 text by brackets; otherwise I have followed the wording of the Little Domes-
 day, which, however, differs but slightly from that of the Great Domesday.

[Capitulum Primum.]

IPSWICH.

[Johannes Dei gracia Rex, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris de Gippeswico burgum nostrum de Gippeswico cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus omnibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris, illis et heredibus suis hereditarie, reddendo per annum rectam et solitam firmam ad terminum Sancti Michaelis per manum Gippeswici prepositi ad scaccarium nostrum, et c. sol. sterlingorum numero de incremento ad eundum terminum, quos reddere solebant. Concessimus etiam quod omnes burgenses de Gippeswico sint quieti de theloneo et stallagio, lastagio, passagio, pontagio et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram et per portus maris. Concessimus eis quod nullus eorum placet extra burgum Gippeswici de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis ministris nostris; et quod habeant gildam mercatoriam et hansam suam; et quod nullus hospitetur nec quicquam per vim capiat infra burgum de Gippeswico, et quod terras suas et vadia sua et omnia debita sua juste habeant, quicumque eis ea debeant; et quod de terris et tenuris suis que infra burgum sunt, rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem burgi Gippeswici et liberorum burgorum nostrorum; et de debitis suis que acomodata fuerint apud Gippeswicum et de vadis ibidem factis placita apud Gippeswicum teneantur; et quod nullus eorum de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum legem liberorum burgorum nostrorum. Prohibemus etiam quod nemo in tota terra nostra theloneum, nec stallagium, nec aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Gippeswici capiat super forisfacturam nostram x. librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti burgenses omnes predictas libertates et liberas consuetudines habeant et teneant bene et in pace, sicut eas meliores et liberiores habuerunt vel habent ceteri burgenses liberorum burgorum nostrorum Anglie, salvis in omnibus civibus nostris London libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis. Preterea volumus et concedimus quod idem burgenses nostri per commune consilium villate sue elegant duos de legalioribus

IPSWICH. et discretioribus hominibus ville sue, et presentent eos capitali
 — justicie nostre ad scaccarium nostrum, qui bene et fideliter
 custodiant preposituram predicti burgi de Gippeswico, et non
 amoveantur, quamdiu se in baillia illa bene gesserint, nisi per
 commune consilium predictorum burgensium. Volumus etiam
 quod in eodem burgo per commune consilium predictorum
 burgensium elegantur IIII. de legalioribus et discretioribus
 hominibus de burgo ad custodiendum placita corone et alia que
 ad nos et ad coronam nostram pertinent in eodem burgo, et ad
 videndum quod prepositi illius burgi juste tractent tam pauperes
 quam diuites. His testibus, etc. Datum per manus G. Wellen-

A.D. 1200. sis archidiaconi, etc., xxv. die Maii anno regni nostri primo¹.]

[Capitulum Secundum]

fol. 77. Hoc est transcriptum Rotuli facti in Gippeswico Anno Regni
 Regis Johannis secundo super Statu et ordinacione eiusdem ville,
 prout continetur in dicto Rotulo, qui est in communi Cista ville
 memorata, Et qui sic incipit.

In Rotulo de modo et forma pro Balliis et Coronatoribus in
 Gippeswico eligendis secundum formam Carte domini Regis Jo-
 hannis, videlicet.—Die Jous proxima post festum Nativitatis Sancti
 A.D. 1200. Johannis Baptiste anno Regni Regis Johannis secundo congregata
 est tota villata Burgi Gippeswici in Cimiterio Beate Marie ad
 Turrim ad eligendum duos Ballios et quatuor Coronatores in
 eodem Burgo secundum formam carte predicte domini Regis,
 quam idem Rex Burgensibus Burgi predicti iam de novo con-
 cessit; quo die iidem Burgenses de communi assensu et vna voce
 elegerunt duos probos et legales homines villate sue, videlicet,
 Johannem filium Normanni et Willmum de Belines, qui iurati
 sunt ad custodiendum preposituram predicti Burgi, Et quod bene
 et fideliter tractabunt tam pauperes quam diuites.

[Capitulum Tercium.]

Item elegerunt eodem die vna voce quatuor Coronatores, vide-
 licet, Johannem filium Normanni, Will. de Belines, Philippum

¹ In Rot. Chartarum, p. 65, this charter is dated 'xxv die Maii anno regni nostri secundo.'

de Porta et Rogerum Lew, qui iurati sunt ad custodienda placita IPSWICH. Corone et ad alia facienda, que ad Coronam pertinent in eodem — Burgo, et ad superuidendum quod predicti Balliui juste et legitime fol. 77 b. tractent tam pauperes quam diuites.

[Capitulum Quartum]

Item eodem die ordinatum est per commune consilium dicte villate quod de cetero sint in Burgo predicto duodecim Capitales Portmenni iurati, sicut in aliis liberis Burgis Angle sunt, et quod habeant plenam potestatem pro se et tota villata ad gubernandum et manutenendum predictum Burgum et omnes libertates eiusdem Burgi, et ad iudicia ville reddenda, Ac eciam ad omnia [custodienda], ordinanda et facienda in eodem Burgo, que fieri debeant pro statu et honore ville memorate. Et super hoc dictum est per Balliuos et Coronatores predictos quod tota villata veniat in Cymiterio predicto, die dominica proxima post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli proximo futurum, ad eligendum predictos XII. Capitales Portmennos secundum formam eiusdem ordinacionis.

[Capitulum Quintum.]

Die Dominica proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli Anno supradicto congregata est tota villata de Gippeswico coram Ballivis et Coronatoribus eiusdem ville ad eligendum XII. Capitales Portmannos in eadem villa, prout prius ordinatum est. Et predicti Balliui et Coronatores per assensum villate eligunt quatuor probos et legales homines de qualibet parochia dicte ville, qui iurati sunt ad eligendum XII. Capitales Portmannos de melioribus, discrecioribus ac potencioribus ville predicte ad ordinandum pro statu ville, ut predictum est. Et predicti iurati de parochiis veniunt fol. 78. et eligunt pro se et tota villata hec XII. nomina subscripta, vide-licet, Johannem filium Normanni, Will. de Belines, Philippum de Porta, Rogerum Lew, Petrum Euerard, Will. Goschalk, Amisum Bolle, Johannem de Sancto Georgio, Johannem le Mayster, Sayerum filium Thurstan, Robertum Parys et Andream Peper. Qui iurati sunt coram tota villata predicta quod bene et fideliter custodient et gubernabunt Burgum Gippeswici, et ad manutenendum secundum eorum posse omnes libertates, que iam de nouo

IPSWICH Burgensibus eiusdem Burgi per cartam predicti domini Regis concesse sunt, et eciam ad omnes alias libertates et liberas consuetudines ville predicte [*manutenendas*], et ad iudicia curiarum eiusdem ville iuste reddenda, non habentibus respectum [*ad*] alicuius personam, Et insuper ad omnia alia ordinanda et facienda que pro statu et honore ville predicte fieri contingent, Et ad juste et legittime tractandum tam pauperes quam diuites.

[Capitulum vi^m.]

Eodem die quum cito predicti XII. Capitales Portmenni fuerant iurati in forma predicta, fecerunt totam villatam predictam leuare manus ultra librum et in vna voce solemniter iurare quod ab illa hora in antea erunt obedientes, intendentes, consulantes et auxiliantes Balliis, Coronatoribus suis ac omnibus et singulis predictis XII. Capitalibus Portmannis cum corporibus et catallis eorum ad predictam villam Gypeswici et nouam cartam predi-
fol. 78 b tam ac honorem et omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines eiusdem ville conseruandas et manutenendas in omnibus locis versus quoscumque, excepto tamen versus dominum Regem et Regiam potestatem, secundum eorum posse, prout juste et rationabiliter facere debeant.

[Capitulum vii^m.]

Eodem die concordatum est quod predicta noua carta domini Regis tradatur duobus probis et legalibus hominibus eiusdem ville ad salvo custodiendum, videlicet, Johanni filio Normanni et Philippo de Porta, qui iurati sunt ad dictam cartam fideliter custodiendam et ad illam predicte villate liberare, cum necesse fuerit et ad hoc facere muniti fuerint et ex parte villate requisiti.

Et quia plura pro statu et honore ville sunt [ordinanda]¹ et facienda que congrue ad hunc diem non possunt fieri, concordatum est quod Ballii, Coronatores et omnes capitales portmenni predicti veniant et simul sint hic die Jouis proxima post festum Translacionis beati Thome Martiris proximo futurum ad ordinandum et faciendum ea que contigerint ordinari et fieri pro statu et honore ville memorate.

¹ Little Domesday has 'ordinata.'

[Capitulum viii^m.]

IPSWICH.

Die Jouis proxima post festum Translacionis sancti Thome Martiris Anno supradicto congregati sunt Ballui et Coronatores ac ceteri Capitales portmenni ad tractandum et ordinandum de statu ville Gypeswyci.

In primo ordinant quod omnes custume predicti Burgi de fol. 79. cetero colligantur per manus Balliuorum et quatuor proborum et legalium hominum eiusdem Burgi. Et quod ipsi de anno in annum soluant [*ad*] Scaccarium domini Regis pro predicta villata rectam et solitam firmam.

[Capitulum ix^m.]

Item ordinant quod in dicto Burgo sint duo bedelli iurati ad faciendum attachiamenta, districciones et omnia precepta Balliuorum, Coronatorum et Capitalium portmennorum que pertinent ad faciendum in eodem burgo. Et quod vnum de eisdem Bedellis sit custos omnium prisonum qui per Balliuos Burgi attachiabuntur. Et quod ille custos inueniat securitatem ad saluo custodiendum omnes prisones suos, etc.

[Capitulum x^m.]

Item ordinant quod per Commune consilium villate fiat in dicto Burgo vnum Commune sigillum ad seruendum in grossis negociis tangentibus communitatem dicti Burgi, et eciam ad litteras inde consignandas de veritate testificandas pro omnibus et singulis Burgensibus eiusdem Burgi, et ad omnia alia facienda que fieri debeant ad communem honorem et utilitatem ville predicte. Et quod illud Commune sigillum custodiatur per tres vel quatuor probos et legales homines de predicto Burgo ad hoc iuratos coram Communitate eiusdem Burgi.

[Capitulum xi^m.]

Item ordinant quod in dicto Burgo per commune consilium villate sue eligatur vnum probus et legalis et idonus homo, vt sit Aldermannus Gilde Mercatorie in eodem Burgo. Et quod qua- fol. 79^b. tuor probi et legales homines eiusdem Burgi associentur ei. Et quod Aldermannus et ipsi quatuor iurentur quod bene et fide-

IPSWICH. liter manutenebunt predictam Gildam et omnia que ad Gildam pertinent.

[Capitulum xir^m.]

Item ordinant quod predicta noua carta mandetur in pleno comitatu Suff' et vsque Norwycum in pleno comitatu Norff'. Et quod eadem carta in eisdem comitatibus manifeste legatur, vt libertates in dicta carta contente palam cognoscantur et pupillacentur in singulis locis vtriusque comitatus.

[Capitulum xir^m.]

Item ordinatum est quod nullus Burgensis predicte ville sit quietus de custuma in eadem villa de merchandisis suis, videlicet, si sit mercator, nisi sit lottans et scottans in communibus auxiliis et negociis ville.

[Capitulum xirr^m.]

Die dominica proxima post festum Nativitatis Marie Virginis anno supradicto congregata est Communitas ville Gippeswici coram Balluis et Coronatoribus et ceteris capitalibus portmennis eiusdem ville ad audiendum omnes ordinaciones predictas, que coram populo ville lecte sunt in Cimiterio beate Marie ad Turrim. Et ad quas ordinaciones predictas, cum lecte fuerint ibidem, tota predicta Communitas vna voce consentit. Et postea elegerunt
fol. 80. Balliuos suos, qui comorabuntur pro proximo anno futuro, videlicet, Johannem filium Normanni et Willielmum de Balines. Eodem die eligunt quatuor homines ad colligendum custumas ville simul cum predictis Balluis, videlicet, Petrum peper, Normanum Halynoth, Clementem le Palmere et Lemannum de Ponte.

Item eodem die eligunt duos Bedellos, videlicet, Johannem Prikehert et Johannem Haue, qui iurati sunt quod bene et fideliter facient attachiamenta, districciones et omnia precepta Balliuorum, Coronatorum et Portmennorum, et omnia que ad officium eorum pertinent. Et predictus Johannes Prikehert electus est ad prisones ville custodiendos, et invenit securitatem ad respondendum euasionibus prisonum si euenerint, quod absit, videlicet, Edmundum de Marisco, Petrum Pepir, Johannem Haue et Thomam de Hornere.

Et quia plura non possunt expediri ad hunc diem, concordatum *IPSWICH.*
est quod Ballivi et tota Communitas sint hic die iouis proxima
post festum Sancte fidis proximo futurum pro Aldermanno eligendo
et ad alia facienda que modo fieri non possunt. Et dictum est
Ballivis quod interim facient construere vnum commune sigillum,
secundum quod supra ordinatum est.

[Capitulum xv^m.]

Die Jouis proxima post festum sancte fidis Anno supradicto
Ballivi, Coronatores et ceteri Capitales portmenni ac tota Com- fol. 80^b.
munitas adunati sunt in ecclesia beate Marie ad Turrim. Et
Ballivi ostendunt ibi commune sigillum ville quod de nouo con-
structum est. Et tunc electi sunt tres de legalioribus et potenci-
oribus de dicto Burgo ad [custodiendum]¹ illud sigillum, videlicet,
Johannem filium Normanni, Willielmum de Belines et Philippum
de Porta, qui iurati sunt coram communitate quod bene et fide-
liter custodient predictum sigillum, et quod nullam litteram nec
aliquid instrumentum cum eodem sigillo consignabunt, nisi fuerint
pro communī honore et pro vtilitate ville seu Burgensium ville, et
hoc per assensum parium suorum. Et insuper concordatum est
quod communis carta ville remaneat in custodia eorundem.

[Capitulum xv^m.]

Eodem die electus est per commune consilium villate vnum
Aldermannus, videlicet, Willielmus Gosschalk. Et quatuor eli-
guntur qui associantur ei, videlicet, Petrus Euerard, Johannes le
Mayster, Rogerus Lew et Johannes de Sancto Georgio, qui iurati
sunt simul cum Aldermanno quod bene et fideliter gubernabunt
Gildam mercatoriam in Burgo Gippeswici et omnes articulos ad
Gildam pertinentes. Et quod bene et legittime tractabunt omnes
fratres Gilde. Et postea dictum est per Aldermannum et quatuor
socios suos in presencia populi ville quod omnes qui sunt de
libertate ville veniant coram Aldermanno et sociis suis ad certum
diem, quando et vbi eis scire facient, ad ponendum se in Gilda et
ad hansam suam eidem Gilde dandam.

¹ Thus in Great Domesday, but Little Domesday has 'ad custodes.'

IPSWICH.

[Capitulum xvii^m.]

fol. 81. [Eodem die predicti Balliui, Coronatores et ceteri Portmanni ac tota Communitas insimul loquebantur qualiter et quo modo melius facere poterint ad manutenenendum predictam Gildam mercatoriam ac¹ omnia que ad Gildam pertinent. Qui quidem Balliui, Coronatores et ceteri Portmanni et tota Communitas vna voce consenserunt et ordinauerunt quod ipsem Aldermannus qui iam electus est et omnes Aldermanni qui imposterum eligi debent de cetero habeant et occupant ad proficuum Gilde predicte Empcionem et Vendicionem omnium Mercandizarum subscriptarum, videlicet, Mylstonys, rubstonys, Dogstonys, quernstonys, Gryndstonys, rubstonys, Graestones, Morters of Marbill et Pavystonys of marbyll. Et quod ille Aldermannus per Sacramentum suum de Anno in Anno reddere debet rectum et iustum Computum coram Balliuis et Coronatoribus ville predicte de omni proficuo et incremento que ipse in hoc anno preterito lucrauit et acquisiuit ratione empcionis et vendicionis omnium Mercandizarum suprascriptarum. Et ultra hoc vnanimi assensu et consensu consenserunt quod de cetero nulli Inhabitantes ville predicte nec aliqua alia persona, Indigena siue alienigena, infra villam predictam aut infra libertates et precincta eiusdem habeant nec occupare debent Empcionem aut Vendicionem Mercandizarum predictarum, nisi solus aldermannus Gilde predicte ad usum et proficuum eiusdem gilde. Et hoc sub pena forisfacture omnium dictarum mercandizarum sic emptarum vel venditarum.]

[Capitulum xviii^m.]

fol. 81 a. Eodem die concessum est per totam Communitatatem ad rogatum predictorum XII. capitalium portmennorum quod ipsi pro eorum labore, quem facient pro eadem Communitate, habeant pratum de Odenholm ad sustentacionem equorum suorum.

[Capitulum xix^m.]

Item ordinatum est et concordatum per totam Communitatatem quod leges et libere consuetudines ville predicte ponantur in

¹ MS. 'ad.'

quodam rotulo, qui vocabitur *le Domesday*. Et quod ille Rotulus IPSWICH. semper commorabitur in custodia Balliuorum eiusdem ville, qui erunt pro tempore, vt possint scire et cognoscere modum qualiter agere debent in suo officio. Et quod omnia statuta gilde mercatorie ponantur in quodam alio rotulo, prout utuntur alibi in Ciuitatibus et Burgis vbi gilda mercatoria est. Et quod Aldermannus semper habeat illum rotulum penes se, vt sciat qualiter operare in suo officio.

This is followed by an inquisition, evidently made the same fol. 81 (a). year (2 John), to ascertain how and in what manner certain religious persons having lands and tenements in the neighbourhood of Ipswich ought to be free and quit of toll in the same town. The jury state that the Archbishop and Prior of Canterbury, the Bishop and Prior of Norwich, the Bishop and Prior of Ely, the Abbot of Colchester, the Abbot of Coggeshale, etc., etc. with their men and villains are quit of custom, but only on things growing on their own lands and things bought for their own use, 'sed nativi qui sunt mercatores semper dederunt custumam suam ad firmam domini Regis.' The inquest ends thus—'de aliis re- fol. 81 (b). ligiosis in patria dicunt quod qualiter seu quo modo sunt quieti de custuma uel quieti esse debent, ignorant. Immo credunt quod debent esse quieti de suis propriis bonis crescentibus et exeuntibus de suis propriis terris, pertinentibus ad ecclesias suas et quas tenent in puram et perpetuam elemosinam.'

In the same year the Prior of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich fol. 81 (a) b. became a burgess ('deuenit Burgensis') and gave to the commonalty 20s., in aid of the expenses incurred in obtaining the new charter, and to the hanse of the Gild one quarter of wheat and a boar,—'et dat ad hansam gilde ville vnum quarterium frumenti et vnum aprem.' The Prior of St. Peter in Ipswich also became a burgess, giving to the commonalty one mark and to the Gild one coomb of wheat and two wethers,—'et dat ad gildam ville vnam cumbram frumenti et duos multones;' and he promised to be in lot and scot as an 'intrinsic' burgher,—'lottans et scottans ut Burgensis intrinsecus.'

IPSWICH. There are many entries of 'foreign' burgesses made during the reigns of John, Henry III and Edward I. Many lords and knights were among the 'forinseci' thus admitted,—Lord Roger de Bigod, Lord Hugh de Peche of Belinges, Lord Geoffrey de Burneuille, Lord Reginald de Panely, Lord Hugh de Rous, Lord Roger de Montalt, Lord Gilbert Peche, etc. The following will illustrate the nature of these entries:—

fol. 82. 'Hec sunt nomina forinsecorum burgensium qui facti sunt in Gippeswico pro quodam certo dando annuatim ad firmam domini Regisville predicte.... Dominus Rogerus le Bygod, Comes Norfolcie et Marescallus Anglie, in aula prioris Sancti Petri de Gippeswico deuenit Burgensis eiusdem ville. Et dat ad gildam mercatoiam vnum bouem et vnum taurum, duo quarteria frumenti et duo quarteria brasii pro eo quod ipse et omnes natuui sui decetero sint quieti de Theloneo in villa predicta, videlicet, de omnibus bladis et aliis rebus suis crescentibus et renouantibus in suis propriis terris et dominicis tantum, et de omnibus rebus emptis pro suis propriis estounis, et aliter non. Et eciam soluet annuatim imperpetuum ad festum Sancti Michaelis *III. d.* pro cayo suo in Gippeswico ad firmam ville predicte, set tamen si natuui sui fuerint mercatores, soluant ad firmam domini Regis rectam et debitam custumam suam, et maxime de mercandisis suis. Et quia idem Comes erat auxilians ad cartam domini Regis de libertatibus ville impetrandam, concessit et in fide promisit ad manutenendum honorem ville Gippeswici et libertates in dicta noua carta contentas. Et predictus Comes habet transcriptum huius irrotulamenti penes se sub communi sigillo ville.

Eodem die dominus Robertus de Vaus, miles predicti comitis, factus fuit burgensis et dat ad hansam gilde vnum quarterium frumenti. Et vt ipse et omnes natuui sui, quos habet in Wenham et alibi, sint quieti in Gippeswyco de omni theloneo, modo et forma supradictis, concessit dare singulis annis in festo Sancti Michaelis ad firmam predicte ville *III. s.* et *II.* busselos frumenti¹.

William the Prior of Holy Trinity of Ipswich was sworn in full court (39-40 Henry III),—'et concessit dare communitati

¹ The date is 2 John. Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, p. 240.

ad expensas pro noua carta predicti domini Regis iam de nouo IPSWICH.
impetrata vnam marcam, et ad conuicuum gilde vnam cumbram
frumenti et vnum quarterium braserni, et erit lottans et scottans
vt burgensis intrinsecus¹.

‘Dominus Johannes de Bello Monte et Alicia vxor eius facti fol. 91.
sunt Burgenses in anno xxvi [Edw I]. Et dant ad gildam ville
duo quarteria frumenti. Et concedunt dare quolibet anno ad
eandem gildam pro se et villanis suis vnum comblum frumenti.’

‘Quia heredes plurimorum forinsecorum burgensium contra- fol. 88.
dicunt soluere et facere auxilium ad firmam ville Gippeswici,
prout antecessores sui facere consueverunt, pro libertate habenda
in eadem villa, vt idem antecessores sui habere solebant,—Die
Jouis in festo Sancti Luce euangeliste anno regni Regis Edwardi
filii regis Henrici secundo, tempore Viuiani filii Siluestri et A.D. 1274.
Johannis Lorenz, tunc Balliuorum predicte ville Gippeswici, de
communi assensu eiusdem villate ordinatum et concordatum
quod nullus forinsecus Burgensis de cetero fiat in eadem villa,
nisi ad terminum vite sue tantum. Et hoc, pro quodam certo
dando annuatim ad firmam ville predicte ad festum Sancti
Michaelis, vel vt sit lottans et scottans secundum suum statum
ad communia tallagia ville. Et illi qui sunt lottantes, etc.
erunt quieti de Theloneo in dicta villa tam de merchandisis suis
quam de aliis bonis suis. Et hui qui non sunt lottantes erunt
quieti de bladis et aliis rebus suis crescentibus et renouantibus
in suis propriis terris et eciam de omnibus rebus emptis ad suos
proprios vsus tantum².’

‘Liber Quartus’ of the Great Domesday Book of Ipswich
contains ‘The Constitucion for Corpus Christi Procession and
for the Maundy’:—‘Ad laudem et honorem Summe et In- A.D. 1325.
dividue Trinitatis, Patris et filii et Spiritus Sancti, beatissime

¹ Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, p. 225

² Ibid., 241.—Throughout the fifteenth century the burgesses admitted by the
'general court' of Ipswich were almost always distinguished as 'burgenses
intrinseci' and 'burgenses extrinseci' (or 'forinseci'), though there were com-
paratively few of the latter,—Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 30158, ff. 7, 8, 12 b, 13, 24,
31 b, 35, etc.

IPSWICH. et gloriosissime virginis Marie necnon et Omnia Sanctorum maxime et excellentissime ob reuerenciam et commemorationem specialem Institucionis Sacramenti venerabilis corporis et sanguinis domini nostri Jesu Christi, qui pridie quam pateretur de hoc mundo transiturus ad patrem, cum tempus sue mortis instaret, cenantibus discipulis cunctisque fidelibus in memoriam sue passionis hoc sumnum Sacramentum Corporis Sui et Sanguinis instituit et reliquit,—Nos priores ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis et ecclesie Sancti Petri in Gippewico, et omnes sacerdotes parochiales ville predicte ex communi nostro assensu et consensu, die Mercurii in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi in ecclesia Sancte Margarete in villa predicta anno Domini M^o. ccc. vicesimo quinto, confraternitatem quandam inter nos et laicos quoscumque ad nos accedentes vel accessuros de eorum laicorum concessu pro nobis et confraternitate nostra noncupata *guilda mercatorum*, alias vocata *guilda Corporis Christi*, ordinavimus firmiter per presentes perpetuis temporibus deo dante duraturam, volentes et concedentes cum consensu confratrum nostrorum laicorum predicte guilde quod [a description of the procession is here given; also regulations concerning the burial of brethren.] Item pro nobis et dicta confraternitate nostra cum dictorum laicorum consensu volumus et concedimus quod hec nostra confraternitas semper sit sub regimine duorum laicorum noncupatorum Aldermannorum guilde predicte. Volumus etiam pro nobis et confraternitate nostra quod Tabernaculum nostrum sit in gubernacione dictorum aldermannorum, et in loco honesto et sacro conseruetur, videlicet, in Ecclesia Sancte Marie ad Turrim, operariorum nostrorum omnium eisdem, si qui fuerint, curam penitus committendo; cera nostra et pecunia nostra, si qua fuerit, etiam sit in custodia dictorum aldermannorum; Et illos aldermannos per sacramentum suum de anno in annum reddere debitum rectum et justum computum coram balliis et portmannis ville predicte et omnia que ad predictam guildam et confraternitatem pertinent¹.

The Court Book of Ipswich (3 Hen. V-2 Rich. III), deposited

¹ Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1883, p. 245.

in the British Museum, contains an occasional reference to the *IPSWICH.*
Guild :—

‘Curia generalis tenta ibidem die lune in festo Sancti Marce Euangeliste anno predicto [24 Hen. VI] Ad eandem A.D. 1446. Curiam per Balliuos, portmannos et totam villatam ville Gippewici electus est Johannes Caldewell in Aldermannum Gilde mercatorie Corporis Christi, et Johannes Geet et Willielmus Rydon erunt sibi associantes.

Et ad eandem Curiam ordinatum est per predictos Balliuos, Portmannos et villatam quod ab hoc die infuturum nullus homo, cuiuscumque condicione sit, decetero infra villam Gippewici et precinctum eiusdem emet nec mercandizabit aliquas lapides molates, videlicet, milestones, quernstones, gryndstones, pathyngstones ac alios lapides quoscumque, nisi Aldermannus Gilde Corporis Christi ville Gippewici, qui pro tempore erit.’

‘Curia generalis ibidem tenta die Jouis proxima post festum Sancti Gregori pape anno regni regis Edward III^{ti} xxii^o A.D. 1482. Et ad eandem Curiam ordinatum est per Balliuos, Portmannos et Ordinacio. totam Communitatem quod quilibet Burgensis fforinsecus et extraneus soluet annuatim ad Sustentacionem Gilde Corporis Christi xvi. d. ad quatuor anni terminos per equeales porciones, sub pena Ammissionis Burgensie sue imperpetuum.’—(*Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 30158, ff. 9b, 38b.)

The following are the ordinances of the Gild Merchant in its later form (probably *temp. Henry VII*¹) :—‘Cum inter alias ordinaciones et constituciones infra oppidum Gippewici a tempore quo non extat memoria consuetum fuerat ibidem habere guilde presbiterum ad orandum et celebrandum tam pro prospero et bono statu omni omnium Confratrum et sororum guilde mercimoniales, alias vocate *Guilde Corporis Christi*, quam pro animabus omnium confratrum et sororum guilde predicte vniverse carnis viam ingressorum, Cui presbitero haud ignoratur annuatim per predicte confraternitatis aut guilde Aldermannos nouem marcas legalis monete Anglie pro salario et stipendio suo fideliter fuisse solutos ;—Preterea provisum fuit vt prefate confraternitatis

¹ *Wodderspoon, Memorials*, 164.

IPSWICH. aut guilde confratres et sorores annuatim luctuosis et lugubribus
 indumentis ad Ecclesiam Marie Turris convenient et occurrant
 die Sabbati proxime et immediate domini corporis festum se-
 quente hora prima post meridiem, quo in loco pro animabus
 omnium confratrum et sororum prenominate confraternitatis
 officia funeralia sive exequias ecclesiastico more auditui sunt;
 —Insuper statuitur proximo die dominico sequente festum domi-
 nici corporis quod omnes confratres et sorores eiusdem guilde
 eo modo quo prius dictum est, hoc est, vestibus mestuosis iterum
 convenient circiter horam nouenam ante meridiem ad audiendam
 missam pro animabus omnium confratrum et sororum vniuerse
 carnis viam ingressorum, quo facto solitum fuit unumquemque
 sese conferre ad capitolium, vulgariter noncupatum *le Guilde Hall*,
 predicte ville familiariter epulatum ac corpora sua talibus
 cibaris et lauticiis refocillanda que per prefatos Aldermannos
 et gubernatores eiusdem guilde apparantur; posthac statutum
 constat vnumquemque confratrum pro se et vxore sua solucre
 debere xvi. d. pro prandio suo ad comodum et sustentacionem
 eiusdem guilde. Sed quia ista consuetudo racioni consona ple-
 rumque ad predictorum confraternitatis aut gilde aldermannorum
 et gubernatorum eiusdem infamiam et detrimentum cessauit et
 obolevit, Pro Reformacione eiusdem ad laudem et honorem
 Summe et Individue Trinitatis, patris et filii et spiritus sancti
 ac beatissime et gloriosissime Virginis Marie necnon et omnium
 Sanctorum et Sanctorum, ordinatum et decretum est per balluos,
 portmannos, coronatores et per commune consilium ville Gippe-
 wici vnanimi assensu et consensu quod decetero erit quidem
 idoneus Guilde presbiter ad orandum et celebrandum pro con-
 fratribus et sororibus dicte confraternitatis, sicut in antiquo tempore
 vsitatum et consuetum fuit. Et quod idem presbiter habeat pro
 stipendio et salario suo nouem marcas legalis monete Anglie juste
 et fideliter solutas per aldermannos aut gubernatores dicte guilde.
 Insuper ordinamus quod omnes ad vnum Confratres memo-
 rate guilde annuatim congregentur et convenient tempore et
 loco supradictis, videlicet, ad ecclesiam beate Marie Turris ad
 audiendam missam ac funeralia officia pro animabus confratrum

et sororum ab hac luce decessis, et quod vniusquisque confratrum *IPSWICH.* pro se et vxore sua deponat denarium post offertorium ejusdem misse ibidem celebrate per dictum guilde presbiterum. Que quidem oblatio erit bipartita inter predictum Guilde presbiterum et presbiterum parochialem Sancte Marie Turris. Preterea volumus et ordinamus quod unusquisque confratrum Guilde predicte presens existat ad predicta funeralia audienda et ad oblationem deponendam, sub pena vnius libre cere. Quo facto et finito eat unusquisque confratrum et sororum ad capitolium, vulgariter noncupatum *le Guylde Halle* predicte ville, familiariter epulatum, sicut in antiquo tempore consuetum. Et quod vniusquisque confratrum soluat pro se et vxore sua *xvi. d.* pro prandio suo ad comodum et sustentacionem eiusdem guilde. Et si aliquis burgensis intrinsecus siue extrinsecus denegat soluere annuatim *le predictos xvi. d.* ad opus predictum, quod ipse erit abjuratus burgensie sue imperpetuum. Et si aliquis ducit secum ad prandium plusquam uxorem, soluat pro qualibet persona *iii. d.* — Eciā ordinatum et decretum est quod dictus capellanus Corporis Christi vocatus *le Guilde Preste* celebret vnum Trigintale in qualibet ecclesia parochiali istius ville vbi corpus cujuscunque confratris siue sororis forte contigerit sepeliri, vel vbi ipse vel illa in vita sua morabatur, per assignacionem aldermannorum et gubernatorum, qui nunc sunt vel qui pro tempore erunt^{1.}

The following details concerning the later history of this Gild are taken from Wodderspoon's Memorials of Ipswich (pp. 168-179)^{2.}

5 Henry VII.—John Squier was made farmer of the profits of stones with Jeffry Osborne and James Hill for the benefit of Corpus Christi.

12 Henry VII.—It was made known that every Burgess

¹ Rep MSS. Com. 1883, pp. 244-245.

² See also Notices of the Corpus Christi Guild, Ipswich, by W. S. Fitch,—Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Nat. Hist., Proc., ii. 151-163; and Bacon, Annals of Ipsw., 144-147, 170, 188-195, 353, 357, 399, 422, 493 *et passim.*

IPSWICH. defaulting in his duties to the Gild should be summoned by the Wardens of the next Court to show cause why he should not forfeit his freedom. If he came not to the Court, he was reputed as 'foreign,' that is, no Burgess or member of the Gild.

16 Eliz.—Ordered by the Great Court of Ipswich 'that in respect of the grete skarsitie and derthe of all victualle in this realm at this present, the feast of the Guylde Merchant usually kepte in this towne shall be kepte by the Aldermen of the Guilde in such order and forme as it hathe ben used to be kepte. And that the said Aldermen shall have allowed to them out of the town treasury such some of moneye as shalbe agreed upon at the next Court after the saide feaste made.'

18 Eliz.—The occupations, or trades of Ipswich were newly drawn up into four Companies: I. The Mercers, including all 'maryners, shipwryghts, bokebynders, pryners, fyshemongers, swordsetters, coks [i.e. cooks], ffletchers, arrowhed-makers, phisitians, hatters, cappers, mercers, merchaunts' and several others; II. The Drapers, including all 'joyners, taylors, carpenteis, inn-holders, ffremasons, bryckelayers, tylers, carryers, casket-makers, surgeons, clothyers' and five others; III. The Taylors, including 'cutlers, smyths, barbers, chandlers, pewterers, mynstrells, pedlers, plumbers, pynners, millers, millwrights, cowpers, shermen, glasiers, turners, tynkers, taylors' and two others; IV. The Shoemakers, including the 'curryers, coler-makers, sadlers, poynters, coblers, skynners, tanners, butchers, carters and laborours.' It was ordered that each company should have an Alderman and two Wardens. All foreigners coming to the town should upon becoming members of the Gilds be distributed among the aforesaid Companies at the discretion of the Bailiffs.

3 James I.—The Great Court agreed that 'Roger Wallis hathe openlie confessed that he hathe offended the towne, in contemninge the auntient orders and usages of this towne, by not holdinge and keepinge of the Guild Merchant of this towne, being elected thereunto; and thereupon hathe nowe made requeste to this courte to be a free Burgess of this towne and to be dischardged from keepinge of the Guild Merchant, for a reason-

able fyne.' Wallis was made free and discharged from entering *IPSWICH.* upon the duties of Alderman of the Gild for a fine of vii. *l.*

3 James I.—R. Seelie was elected Alderman of the Gild to serve with another and to keep two dinners in each year, at which every Burgess should pay 16*d.* for himself and his wife, and the first or next Gild was ordered to be held on Sunday se'nnight after Midsummer.

4 James I.—A tierce of claret was ordered to be provided for the use of the Gild at the cost of the town.

5 James I.—The Aldermen of the Gild were ordered to keep two dinners, and all freemen paying subsidy in the town should attend with their wives, and 'none other.'

6 James I.—The Portmen were ordered to pay 5*s.* each to the dinner of the Gild, the 'Twenty-four' 3*s.* 4*d.* each, and every Freeman 2*s.* 6*d.* None should be allowed to attend but such as were Burgesses; whether they attended or not, they were bound to pay toward the feast.

After the reign of James I the Gild declined in importance, and 'eventually the feast and the Gild are found dwindling to a dinner bestowed upon the Twelve and Four-and-Twenty.'

Nathaniel Bacon, town clerk of Ipswich 1651–1660, writes as follows:—'Albeit that the government of the Guild still continued [after the period of the Norman Conquest] in order to the proffit of them selves in matter of trade; and soe did for a long time after, till those kind of ffraternities grew distastfull to kings in their government, by trenching too much, as was thought, uppon the prerogative of kings, by their ordinances, and by lawes, the same were committed to the cognisance of the Justices of the peace, or chief Governour of the Corporation, to be disallowed, or allowed and recorded by them, and afterwards to the Justices of the Benches and of assizes. And thus theire power being checked, they withered, and for theire better support, taking into theire society many fforrainers that minded not that way of Trade, by degrees the ffreedom of the Guild was changed into the freedom of the Towne, the Guildholder still retaining his title and name as a monument of an auncient freedom, and no more, althoough

IPSWICH. formerly he was looked uppon as a kind of check to the Bayliffs, and in somme acts, (even of the kings of this land,) sett in order before the Bayliffs. As it hath bein, therefore, the wisdome of this town hitherto, soe it will be theire wisdome for ye future, to continue constant regard of election of Guildholders, althoough it be merely tituler, and of no consequence in the government of this Town.'—(*Bacon, Annals*, p vi.)

KENFIG.

'Et quod nullus extraneus extra nundinas vel forum infra bundas predictas aliquas merchandisas de aliquo extianeo emat nisi tantum de burgensibus nostris eiusdem ville, preter gentiles homines de (?) Glamorgancie et Morgancie pro victualibus eorum, et non ratione merchandise. Nec aliquis teneat seldam apertam de aliquibus merchandisis nec tabernam, nec Corf faciet in villa nostra predicta, nisi fuerit cum predictis burgensibus nostris lotantus et escotantus et infra guldam mercatoris ipsorum recep-
tus. Nec non concessimus eisdem burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et heredes sui guldam inter eos facere possint quo tempore et quandocunque voluerint ad proficuum ipsorum. Et quod dis-
trinci non debeant pro debito alicuius, nisi debitores aut plegii pro eodem fuerint. Et quod nullus ballivus seu minister noster colore ballivie sue sumoniciones seu attachiamenta faciet nec infra bundas predictas districionem capiet, nisi tantum constabularius predictus et ballivi eiusdem ville, qui per ipsos burgenses electi fuerint. Insuper concessimus prefatis burgensibus nostris quod omnes mercatores tam Pannarii, Cerdones, Pellipari et Cirotecarii quam alii diversi qui ex emcione et vendicione vivant infra domi-
nium nostrum Glamorgancie et Morgancie, residere debeant in villis de burgh et non upland. Et quod omnimas mercandisas faciant in nundinis, foris et villis de burg, et non alibi. Et eciam omnes mercatores cum eorum merchandisis alibi non transiant quam per regales vicos et per villas de burgh. Ita quod nos nec heredes nostri tolnetum nostrum nec aliquas custumas nobis

debitas aliquo tempore amittamus.'—The above is extracted from *KENFIG*, a charter granted by Edward le Despenser to his burgesses of — Kenfig, 34 Edward III, which was confirmed by Thomas le A.D. 1360. Despenser in the year 20 Richard II.—(*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, A.D. 1397. 1871, vol. ii. 178-182.)

Kenfig Ordinances, 4 Edw. III.

'The ancient, true and laudable Ordinances of the said town A.D. 1380. newly drawn by the consent of the portreeve and aldermen thereof of whose names are hereunder written, word by word and agreeable to the old decayed roule, with other more ordinances added thereunto, for the good government of the said town and libertys. Dated the twentyeth day of May and the fourth year of Edward the Third after the Conquest.

10. 'Item it is ordained that noe manner of burgess shall buy noe manner of merchandizes that shall happen to come to the said town, but such men as shall be appointed by the said portreeve and aldermen, upon pain of xl.s.; and all such merchandizes to be divided amongst all the burgesses, every man according to his ability.

20. 'Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall not suffer any stranger within his house privily nor openly to buy nor to sell any manner of merchandizes against the royaltys of the said town and the freedom thereof, upon pain of xx.s.

27. 'Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall hold nor open shop to cutt carne or trawntrey or ostrey hold, unless he be a burgess, yielding and paying by the appointment of the portreeve, upon pain of a grievous amerciament.

30. 'Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall not merchandize with noe strangers goods to their singular advantage and for to inhance merchandizes and for to imbeazole the lords royaltys, dutys

KENFIG. and customs, upon pain of high amerciament at the portreeve's
— pleasure.

32. 'Item it is ordained that noe chencer nor stranger shall buy any corn within the markett nor within the franchise of the said town, to be sold again, upon pain of amerciament.

34. 'Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall buy any corn in the markett until the portreeve, aldermen and burgesses be served, except gentlemen for their own household, upon pain of amerciament.

39. 'Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall buy no manner of wares, as boards, lathes, tyles, nor noe other chaffre for any strangers, whereby the libertys and freedom of the said town may be hurt and hindered to the annoyance of any other burgess, upon pain of three shillings and four pence at every fault and offence committed therein.'—(*Ibid.*, 246-250.)

KILKENNY.

William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, conferred various privileges upon his burgesses of Kilkenny (*temp. Henry III*) :— 'Nulli mercatori extranio liceat discicionem pannorum facere vel tabernam vinorum habere in villa kylkenn' nisi per quadraginta dies, et si amplius hujusmodi [habere voluerit,] tantum [? tunc] faciat per communionem Burgensium ad proficuum ville [quod] remaneat. Item liceat Burgensibus meis Gyldam mercatoriam & alias gildas habere & suos scotenos¹ cum omni libertate ad ipsos spectante, sicut consuetudo est aliarum bonarum villarum,' etc.—(*Chartae, etc. Hiberniae*, 34.)²

¹ This clause (*totidem verbis*) occurs in several Irish charters. See *Chartae Hiberniae*, 37, 39, 47, 84, and P. Gale, *Inquiry into Corp. System*, p. xii 'Scotenos' seems to be a grant of the same privilege as 'hansam' or 'hansas' in the English charters.

² Cf. P. Gale, *Inquiry into Corporate System of Ireland*, App. No. 7.

The following and many other privileges and old usages of the *KILKENNY* town were confirmed by Richard II in 1383:—‘Item elegi debent annuatim circa festum sancti michaelis in dicta villa duo prepositi de Chepmenesild ad faciendum que ad illum officium pertinent, & ipsi prepositi cognoscere debent coram eis de metis & bundis factis in dicta villa inter vicinum et vicinum¹, et si qui inde coram eis convincti fuerint per presentacionem vel ad sectam partis amerciamentur, & misericordia illa est quinque solidi, & illud amerciamentum vertatur in usum dicte ville. Item prepositi dicte ville habere debent correccionem de assisa panis & servicie & correccionem inde facere quociens defectus invenire contigerit, videlicet, per amerciamentum & penam pillorii juxta formam statuti inde editi. . . . Item clamant quod omnes laboratores, Furnitores, Cissores, Sutores, Fullones, Textrices, braceatores, pandaxatores & ceteri operari & omnes Artifices infra metas ville manentes corrigantur per fines & amerciamenta coram Superiori & Prepositis ejusdem ville & non coram aliis; et illi fines & amerciamenta dividantur, videlicet, quorum medietas domino ville & alia medietas Superiori & Communitati ejusdem ville. Item clamant quod nullus forincecus seu extraneus mercator, cujuscumque condicionis fuerit, ad villam predictam tempore quocumque veniens cum mercimoniis suis, videlicet, ferro, sale & vino & aliis mercimoniis, habeat potestatem, nisi per licenciam Superioris & Burgensium ville predicte, dicta mercimonia vendicioni exponere; et si aliqua mercimonia predicta exponere vendicioni vel tabernam vinorum facere voluerint contra voluntatem Superioris et Burgensium dicte ville, quod illa mercimonia & vina sunt forisfacta dictis Superiori et communitati dicte ville, et predicti Superior et Burgenses habeant potestatem predicta forisfacta recipiendi & in usum dicti ville expendendi sine aliqua calumpnia cujuscumque Judicis. . . . Item clamant quod nulli extranii mercatores habeant potestatem aliquas pellas

¹ This is the function of the Dean of Gild in Scotland. In only one other charter (those of Scotland excepted) do I find this peculiar clause, *i.e.* in the charter of 13 Richard II to New Ross, confirming many old privileges granted in the time of Henry III,—*Chartae Hiberniae*, 85.

KENNY, fricas emere infra metas ville nisi per licensiam Superioris & Communitatis, etc.'—(*Ibid.*, 80-82.)

LEICESTER.

Robert, Earl of Mellent, bestowed the Gild upon his town of Leicester (1107-1118):—'R Comes de Mell' R. pint' [? Pincerne] atque omnibus baronibus suis Francigenis atque Anglicis tocius sue terre Angle salutem. Sciatis me concessisse mercatoribus meis Leyc' gildam eorum mercatorum cum omnibus consuetudinibus quibus [i. e. quas] tenuerunt in tempore regis Willielmi et regis Willielmi filii eius et modo in tempore Henrici Regis. Teste R. filio Alcilli.'—(*Leic. Archives, Borough Charters, etc.*, fol. 68.)

His son, Robert Bossu, who died in 1168 or 1169, allowed the burgesses to hold the town of him at the old rate with an increment of £8. They were not to plead outside the town, but only at their portmannote, and were to have their Gild Merchant. 'Concedo etiam eis tenere gildam suam mercatoriam, sicut melius umquam tenuerunt tempore patris mei.'—(*Gent. Magaz.*, 1851, vol. 35, p. 263.) He also granted them the following:—'Robertus comes Leycestrie Radulpho vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus et hominibus suis Francigenis et Anglicis salutem. Sciatis quod ego et uolo et concedo quod burgenses mei de Leycestria teneant omnes consuetudines suas bene et in pace et honorifice et quiete in Gilda et in omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, sicut eas umquam melius et quietius et honorificentius de patre meo tenuerint. Testibus,' etc.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1881, p. 404.)

The subjoined charter was probably granted by Robert Bossu or by his father:—'R. Comes Leycestrie omnibus fidelibus . . . [a blank] Angle salutem. Sciatis me concessisse omnibus burgen- sibus meis leycest' guildam marcotoriam cum omnibus consue- tudinibus quas habebant in tempore patris mei et antecessorum meorum. Precipio ut bene et honorifice et quiete teneant ut unquam melius. Testibus, R. pint', G. Turuill', Ric. Magistro.'—(*Leic. Archives, Borough Charters, etc.*, fol. 67.)

The town archives of Leicester contain many valuable Gild *LEICESTER.* Rolls¹, extending from 8 Richard I to 4 Richard II. The oldest Roll begins thus: 'Isti intrauerunt in Gildam mercatoriam die Sancti Dionisii proxima post aduentum Comitis in Angliam post deliberacionem suam de captiuitate sua in Francia [1197], scilicet.' The third membrane of this Roll is headed 'Isti sunt qui intrauerunt Gildam Mercatoriam die Martis primo post ascensionem domini anno primo post coronacionem Domini Regis Johannis.' In the year 1197 about 60 persons were enrolled, and in the four succeeding years 28, 111, 24 and 36 respectively. Subjoined are a few entries selected from the two earliest membranes (1197-1198):—

'Walterus de Nichol', eius plegii, Wilke Waterman, Robertus de Burg; quietus de introitu et de hansi.

Robertus de Burch *xx.d.*; eius plegii, Wilke Waterman ['taurus' in the margin].

Willielmus homo Walteri le Mercer *iii.s. viii.d.*; eius plegii, Robertus le Pot; quietus de introitu et de ansis et de tauro et de omnibus rebus.'

Johannes de Knapetoft; quietus de introitu et de hans et de tauro.

Walterus filius Rogeri; eius plegii, Rogerus pater eius, Richardus filius Rogeri; quietus de introitu et de hansi et de omnibus rebus.

Wilke Onquom; quietus de toto; plegii sui, Warinus de Corstona, Aco de Vunch'; quietus de introitu et de ansis per totam Angliam.

Johannes filius Bald'; non inuenit plegios quia quietus de omnibus pro *iiii. sol.*

Willielmus de Arington' *ii. sol.* pro tauro, et debet *iii. sol.* ad proximam Marwinspeche, et quietus pro omnibus (?).

Johannes Auenar' *vii.d.*; quietus de tauro et de omnibus rebus.

Radulphus filius Jocelini habet sedem patris sui.

¹ Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1881, p. 404, which, however, gives a very meagre description of the contents of these important records.

LEICESTER. Simon cum Barba habet sedem patris sui.

— Henricus Morkor dedit iii.s.; plegii sui; et quietus de hansis et de omnibus¹.

Most of those admitted made a payment and presented two sureties. Among the names entered in the years 1200 and 1201 are William the stabler, Peter the carpenter, Osburn the farrier, Adam the miller and Gerald the baker. The Gild Rolls also contain the judicial proceedings of the Fraternity; but its jurisdiction was confined to mercantile affairs.

Besides paying the entrance fees and finding two pledges or sureties for the fulfilment of his obligations, the new member took an oath of fealty to the Gild:—

‘Le serment de ceux qentrunt la Gylde.—Ceo oyetz vos meyr et vos freres de la Gylde qe ieo leaument les leys de la Gylde tendray, et ma Gylde bien en totes eschooses sueray, et ou [i.e. oue] mes freres de la Gylde ou qe ieo soye escoteray, sur le fee le Euesqe ou . . . [a blank; supply ‘deinz la fraunchise’]. Et qe ieo garniraÿ mon mair et le bone gentz de la commune, si ieo sasche nul home qe marchaunde deinz la fraunchise qe soit able dentrer la Gylde. Et qe ieo serray obedient et suaunt al comaundement del mair et a ses somounes, et les fraunchises et les bones custumes de la vile a mon poeir meÿnteneray. Si deux me aÿde et ses seÿnz. Amen.’—(*Leic. Archives, Borough Charters, etc.*, fol. 10.)

The above is in the handwriting of the thirteenth century. The same oath in English was used in the fifteenth century:—

‘The Oath of them that enter into the Chapman Gild.—This hear you, Mayor and ye Brethren of the Gilde, that I truly the customs of my Gilde shall lawfully hold, and my Gild in all things serve. I shall lote and scot with my brethren of the Gild, whether I dwell in the town frauncheses, or in the Bishop Fee, or in any other place. Also I shall warne Mr. Mayor and the good folks of the town if I know any man that merchandizeth within the fraunches of this town, that been able to enter into

¹ For various other entries see Thompson, *Munic. Hist.*, 51-52, *Hist. of Leic.*, 53-54, 61.

the Chapman Gilde. And also I shall be obedient and ready *LEICESTER.* at Mr. Mayor's commandement and sommons; and the good customs and fraunchisses of this town to my power I shall maintain, as God me help and all Saynts.'—(*Nichols, Co. of Leic.*, i. 377.)

'Anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis XL quarto die A.D. 1260. Jouis proxima ante diem sancti valentini mense februarii, communiter fuit prouisum et concessum per communitatem Gylde, quod omnes qui sunt in eadem Gylde possunt libere et sine aliqua occasione emere a quibuscumque voluerint lanam, prout melius poterunt, per vellera seu per pondus et stateram; et quod poterunt partiri desuper lucro cum omnibus a quibus mutuo receperint denarios ad medietatem seu ad tertiam partem seu ad quartam partem supradicti¹ lucri, prout melius potuerit conueniri inter accomodantes et mutuo recipientes; et quod accommodatores poterunt adiuuare illos quibus suos denarios ad marcandisas emendas [accomodauerunt], vbiunque voluerint extra villam Leyc', sic tamen quod accommodatores qui fuerint extra ipsam Gyldam non se intromittent aliquo modo de ipsis marcandisis in villa Leyc' neque de denariis inde recipiendis per manus mercatorum extraneorum quibus ipse mercandise fuerint vendite. Et nullus eorum qui fuerint in Gylda vendet mercandisas alicuius qui fuerit extra Gyldam, nisi idem vendor prius emerit fideliter et pure ipsas marcandisas. Et nullus eorum qui fuerint in Gylda ibit per patriam cum mercatoribus extraneis ad docendum seu ad iuandum illos ad marcandisas emendas ad detrimentum Gylde; et si quis eorum qui fuerint in Gylda venerit contra istam prouisionem, amittet Gyldam suam. Et si aliquis de Leyc' qui fuerit extra Gyldam eat per patriam cum mercatoribus extraneis ad illos docendos seu adiuuandos ad marcandisas aliquas emendas ad detrimentum Gylde, prohibeatur illi introitus Leyc' per vnum annum et diem vnum.'—(*Borough Charters, etc.*, fol. 41.)

'Cum duers cuntecks furent unies entre le Meyre e les Burgeis homes Sir Edmoun, frere nostre seygnor le Roy, de Leyc' de

¹ MS. 'sup'.

LEICESTER. vne part e la gent le Euesqe de hors la porte del Est
 — de memes la vile d'autre part, de diuers contribuciouns qe les
 auandis Burgeys demanderent de memes cele gent le Euesqe,
 audreyn [i.e. orendreit] deuant sir Waut' de Helyon e sir Johan de
 Metingham, justises nostre seýgnor le Roy, e autre bone gentz, qe
 de la cord se entremistrent entre les parties, Est issi aconuenu e
 acorde, ceste a sauver, qe a totes les houres qe les tenaunz avantdis
 le Euesqe, qe digne sunt, voilent entrer la Gylde marchaunde de
 la vile, grauntent le Meyre e les Borgeis auantdis, tant cum en
 eus est, qe en la Gylde seyent rescuz solum la forme et la custume
 vsez ca e enarere. E qe les auandis tenans le Euesque eyent totes
 les franchises e franche custumys qe a cele Gylde apendent dedens
 vile e de hors e partot. E pur ceo vnt les auantdis tenans le
 Euesqe graunte qe desoremes seyent en escot e en lot en totes
 choses qe a Gylde apendent ou [i.e. oue] les Borgeis auantdis solum
 lour aferaunt; e totes les houres qe les Borgeis front duns ou pre-
 sens au Roy ou a la Reyne en lour venues en les parties de Leyc'
 a la mountaunce de la value de výnt liuers ou de meýns, E a lour
 seýgnor de la vile de Leyc' a ces [i.e. ses] venues a la value de výnt
 mars ou de meýns, e a ministres le Roy e a autres par encheson
 de ayder et de maintener les franchises de la Gylde, meýmes
 ceus tenans escotront e eydront a ceus douns e presens solum
 la porcioun ke a eus apent, par renable taxacioun fete par prodes-
 homes a ceo eluys e suses des vns et des autres, issi ke, si les
 duns e les presens seient fiez par comune acorde des tenauns
 de plus grant pris e value qe nest supradit, le tenauns le Euesqe
 auandiz escotrount a ceo solum la cord auant fet. Et si ceo duns
 ou presens seyent fet de plus grant value saunz le assent e la vo-
 lente les tenaunz le Euesque suzdis, a ce meimes les tenaunz ne
 seyent tenuz. Et qant la vile de Leyc' chet a la merci le Roy ou
 face fýn par enchesoun de trespass qe touche la commune de la
 Gilde, les auantdis tenaunt escoterount a ceo en la fourme avant-
 dite; mes ceo nest mye a entendre pur merci ne pur fyn fete pur
 trespass de certeyne persone qe dust estre puny pur son trespass,
 demeýne si ceo fut par commune acord de tenauns auantdis. Ne
 ceo nest mie a entendre qe les tenans le Euesqe escotent a cele

manere de amerciement ou de fyn qe touche la commune de la ville *LEICESTER*.
e ne mye la commune de la Gilde, fors pris ceus qe vnt terres ou
tenemens en la ville de Leyc' ke sount Borgeys de la ville tut seyent
il tenaunz le Euesqe. E kaunt les ministres le Roy venent pur a
asaer les peys e les mesures en la ville e en le subburbe avantdit,
E memes cels ministres voilent prendre commune fyn des vns ou
des autres par enchesons de trespass truez en celes peys e en
celes mesures, bien grantent cels tenaunz le Euesqe escoter a
cele fyn solum la porcioun qe a eus apent. E a tutes cestes con-
tribucionis a aser leaument, issi ke chescun seyt charge a la por-
cioun ke a ly apent, serrount eluiz e apeles prodeshomes tenans
le euesqe de ceo veer e de oyer la conte qe de ceo apent ensement
oue les prodeshomes de Leyc'. E les auantdis Borgeis e la co-
munaute de Leyc' e les auandis tenans le Euesqe voilent e grantent,
pur eus e pur lour heirs e pur lor assignes e pur lor succes-
sours, qe eus desormes tengent, gardent e facent e en touz poinz
vsent totes les choses auantdites a tous iours. E en testimoine
de totes cestes choses auantdites le meire et la commune pur eus
vnt mys lour seel de la communite a la partie de ceste escrit
endente ke remeynt de vers le tenans le Euesqe auandit. E
Peres Vmfrey, Rauf Mikilloue, Geffrei de Lidington, William de
Lidington e Johan Caritas, Pur eus e les autres gentz le Euesqe,
a la partie de ceste escrit qe deuers les auantdis Meire e les
Borges remeint vnt mis lor sels, E escrit ceo comunement, [e]
Vnt procur ke les auantdis sir Waut' de Helyon e sir Johan de
Metingham Justises e sir Thomas de Bray, Seneschal sir Edmund,
a greignor testmonage de ambe pars, as escris vnt mys lour seels.
Ay ces tesmoynes, Mestre Roger de Sarmhurst, dunques Archedekin
de Leyc', Sir Andreu de Estle, Sire Geffrei de Skeftinton, Sir
Ric. Burdeyt, Sir Robert Burdeyt, Sir William de Waleys de
Anlep, Sir Johan le Faukener, Sir William Buck, Cheualers,
Roberd de Swillynton, William de Heuoue, Clercks le Euseqe
auantdit, Peres de Wakirle et autres. Done a Leyc' le disutym
jour de Septembre, Lan del incarnacioun nostre seignur mil e
deuz Cent e vitant primeiz.'—(*Borough Charters, etc.*, ff. 37-39.)

In the 'Constitutions' made by the Mayor and the whole

LEICESTER. Community of Leicester 3 Richard II, there is only one reference to the Gild:—‘Item ordinatum fuit quod Camerarii annuatim colligent omnes redditus nec non omnia alia et singula que pertinent ad communitatem uille predicte et ad gildam mercatoriam.’—(*Borough Charters*, fol. 78.) In the fifteenth century the Chamberlains of the town on assuming office swore to improve the ‘livelode’ and tenements belonging to the town; also to endeavour to improve the Chapman Gild; to charge and discharge themselves of all lands and rents ‘belonging to this town and of the Chapman Gilde,’ etc.—(*Nichols, Co. of Leic.*, i. 377.)

At a common hall held in 1467, it was ordered that every person opening a shop in Leicester should pay yearly 3s. 4d., till he enter into the Chapman Gild.—(*Ibid.*, i. 376.)

Thompson has furnished us with many details concerning the Gild Merchant of Leicester¹. He sums up his account thus.—‘Briefly stated these are the conclusions at which the writer arrived: That before the Incorporation of the borough whose history he was inquiring into took place, its inhabitants generally were members of a Merchant Guild; that at their head was the Mayor of the Guild; that a Council of the Guild was periodically chosen; that they admitted new members every year, to whom an oath of allegiance to the Guild was administered; that they kept a yearly account of receipts and expenses; that they levied local taxation; that they repaired the gates, walls and bridges of the town; that they had frequent public meals of bread and wine at the common expense; that they were known as the “Community of the Guild”; that from none but their own body were their officers chosen; and that, in fact, the whole area of municipal administration was occupied by the Guild Merchant, which was the governing body of the town in regard to all matters except the enforcement of the civil and criminal law—the latter devolving upon the “Portmanmote,” an institution identical in its nature and jurisdiction with the Court Leet of

¹ See *Hist. of Leic.*, pp. 29-30, 52-54, 60-61, 67-70, 75-85, 90-92, 187, 226, 228, 243; *Munic. Hist.*, pp. viii-xii, 35-38, 49-64, 80, 81, 86; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1851, vol. 35, pp. 261-263, 596-598 and vol. 36, pp. 248-249.

the borough. The writer further concluded that the Merchant *LEICESTER*.
Guild merged in the Corporation erected in the reign of Queen
Elizabeth, and that the members of the Guild acquired the
name of "freemen" at the same period.—(*Munic. Hist.*, p. ix.)
In the first volume of this work we have pointed out that some
of these conclusions are not tenable.

Subjoined is a brief survey of some of the transactions of the
Gild at its meetings, which were called 'morrow-speeches'
("morwenspeche").—

A. D. 1254.—Roger Alditch was charged with offending the
laws of the Gild, having made a blanket in one part of which
was a good woof, but elsewhere in many places weak stuff. He
also caused a piece of weak and inferior vermillion cloth to be
attached to a good piece of the same kind of cloth. It
was abjured that he should pay a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* and, if he
should commit another offence against the Gild, he should be
expelled. William of Ayleston was accused of having sold the
wool of the men of Hinckley and Coventry against the rule of
the Gild. He was fined 6*s.* Robert of Kent was charged with
selling the wool of strangers, contrary to the law of the Gild.
William of Pailington transgressed in the same way.—(*Thompson,*
Leic., 68, 69.)

A. D. 1257.—The whole Gild in full assembly agreed that the
Leicester merchants going to the next fair at Stamford with wool,
cloth and skins should have them carried to the shops in which
the Leicester merchandise was usually deposited and cause
them to be opened there in presence of the neighbours. Then
they could take them where they pleased. Regulations were also
made for the Leicester clothiers and wool-dealers, going to the
next fair of St. Botolph.—(*Ibid.*, 75-76.)

Hugh at the Solar having struck Roger Alditch in the market
of St. Botolph, and the latter having struck the former, both were
fined a tun of beer by the community of the Gild. The words
'tunata cervisia' often occur as the amount of the fines to be paid;
the brethren probably partook of this beer at the morrow-speeches.
—(*Ibid.*, 77.)

LEICESTER. 44 Henry III.—John Keling was charged with trafficking with money of a man not in the Gild and receiving a share in the profits. He was fined 12*d.* Three others were fined for a like offence. In September of the same year it was ordered that no gildsman should sell wool or other merchandise in Leicester, the property of strangers, for a share of the profits accruing therefrom, to the detriment of the liberties of the Gild¹.—(*Ibid.*, 78-79.)

A.D. 1261.—Regulations were made for the clothiers and drapers at the fair of St. Botolph.—(*Ibid.*, 79.)

A.D. 1265—It was ordered by the Gild that the weavers of Leicester should be allowed to weave as well by night as by day; that they should take for every ell of each kind of cloth a farthing, russets excepted, and for the latter three farthings; and that they should not be permitted to weave cloth for the men of other towns, while they had sufficient work to do for the men of Leicester.—(*Ibid.*, 84.)

A.D. 1467.—At a Common Hall it was agreed that in the future none should enter the guildhall at any Common Hall there held, except persons franchised, that is to say, entered into the Chapman's Gild.—(*Ibid.*, 187.)

In the middle of the fifteenth century the wardens and members of the Tailors' Company enacted that no tailor should set up his craft as a master within the town, unless the wardens of the craft brought in 10*s.* in money, to be paid to the chamberlains of the town for his duty to the Chapman's Gild, upon pain of forfeiting 20*s.* of the gild of tailors' money.—(*Ibid.*, 228.)

During the reign of Henry VII there are entries of freemen admitted into the 'Gild Merchant'.—(*Ibid.*, 226.)

From the time of Elizabeth 'the municipal body ceased to be known as the Merchant Guild and was ordinarily called the Incorporation, or by the abbreviated form of the term, the Corporation.'—(*Thompson, Munic. Hist.*, 86.)

¹ Similar entries occur frequently in the Gild Rolls, the culprit being punished for forming a partnership with non-gildsmen,—'quia habuit societatem in mercimonia [or 'mercandizis'] cum,' etc.

LEWES.

‘Reginaldus de Warrenna vicecomiti de Lewis et omnibus *LEWES.* baronibus Comitis ceterisque uniuersis eiusdem hominibus tam francis quam anglicis salutem. Notum uobis sit quod ego communi consilio prioris de Sancto Pancratio et baronum consulis reddidi Burgensibus lewiensibus mercatoriam Ghildam cum omnibus consuetudinibus et dignitatibus que ad illam pertinent, tam quietam et liberam sicut habuerunt illam in tempore aui et patris mei, pro xx. sol. reddendo annuatim prefecture de Lewis, et tali conuencione quod si dominus Comes reduxerit, pro posse meo faciam quod eis ipse predicto pacto prefatam Gildam concedet; si non autem, faciam pro posse meo quod dominus meus Comes Willielmus [de Blois] filius Regis eis eandam concedet Ghildam. Testibus, Willielmo priore de Sancto Pancratio, Ricardo Camerario, Eustachio clero comitis Willielm filii Regis, Hugone de petroponte, Rad. de Plaiez, Rad. de Wib[urtvill], Rob. de petroponte, Ad. Vicecomite, Baldewino de fruill', Simone de Hangelton.’—(*MS. Cotton, Nero C. iii.*, fol. 190.)¹

LICHFIELD².

The Gild of Lichfield was established in the year 1387 by a charter of Richard II. Besides the master, four wardens and brethren, there were five priests belonging to the Fraternity. In the year 2 Henry VII the Gild made certain regulations ‘for the worship of the City, unity, peace and welfare of the Commonalty.’ The Master of the Gild and the forty-eight were steadfastly to abide together and see that good rule be kept in the City. The other ordinances relate to frays with blood-shed, to vagabonds, scolding women, etc. It is evident that this Fraternity was the governing body of the town.—(*Harwood, Lichfield*, 311-314.)

¹ The membrane in the Cotton MS. is evidently the original; it was probably granted during the reign of Stephen. The ‘Comes’ referred to was Reginald’s brother, the third Earl Warren. Cf. Horsfield, *Lewes*, i. 168-170; Turner, *The Ancient Merchant Guild of Lewes*, *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.*, vol. xxi. 96-97.

² See Harwood, *Lichfield*, 311-335, 398; *Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1925; and *A short Account of Lichfield*, 1819, pp. 79-81.

LICHFIELD. Soon after the dissolution of the Gild (2 Edward VI), the City was incorporated, two bailiffs and twenty-four burgesses being appointed, twelve of whom had been masters of the Gild.— (*Ibid.*, 334.)

The Bodleian Library has various documents relating to this Fraternity. Ashmole MS. 855, 'Collections concerning the Antiquities and History of the City of Lichfield,' contains indentures of lands belonging to the Gild (fol. 232), and ordinances of the Gild of our Lady and St. John the Baptist, founded in the year 1387 (ff. 243-249). Ashmole MS. 1521 A. is entitled 'Liber Fratrum Gildae et Fraternitatis in villa de Lichefeld in honore gloriose virginis, seu ejusdem Institutio et Leges; nomina magistrorum et Fundatorum atque Omnia Fratrum Sororumque nomina,' etc. (1387-1444). Ashmole MS. 1521 B, ff. 53-57, contains the ordinances of the Gild made in the reign of Henry VII.

Neither in Harwood's account of this body, nor in the Bodleian MSS. do we meet with the term 'Gilda Mercatoria.' The Lichfield Fraternity has a strong religious colouring; and there is a marked absence of mercantile regulations among its ordinances.

LINCOLN.

'Henricus [II] Dei gratia . . . Sciatis me concessisse civibus meis Lincolnie omnes libertates et consuetudines et leges suas quas habuerunt tempore Edwardi et Willelmi et Henrici regum Anglie, et gildam suam mercatoriam de hominibus civitatis et de aliis mercatoribus comitatus, sicut illam habuerunt tempore predictorum antecessorum nostrorum regum Anglie melius et liberius. Et omnes homines qui infra quatuor divisas civitatis manent et mercatum dedecunt, sint ad gildas et consuetudines et assisas civitatis, sicut melius fuerunt tempore Edwardi, Willelmi et Henrici, regum Anglie.' . . . (*Foedera*, i. 40; *Stubbs, Charters*, 158.)¹

'Hoc est veredictum xii. jurorum villate Lude (2 Edward I)

¹ Cf. 'Civitas Lincolnia,' p. 3.

..... Dicunt quod major et cives Lincolnie veñtur' [i.e. utuntur] *LINCOLN.* quadam consuetudine nomine gilde contra regiam dignitatem, et ipsi dīstringerunt homines de Luda jam per octo annos elapsos ad dampnum et gravamen villate de Luda c^m marcarum. Item dicunt quod Rogerus filius Benedicti major Linc' cepit de Alano de Helgeloſe dimidiā marcam antequam ducere potuit corias suas in regia via Lincoln', nomine cujusdam gilde anno regni regis Henrici I^o ad dampnum ipsius Alani VIII sol. Item dicunt quod Rogerus filius Benedicti major Linc' fecit attachiare Simonem de Alwingham, Ricardum filium Walteri apud Lennam cum bonis suis, nomine gilde injuste et contra pacem domini Regis, ad dampnum predictorum Simonis et Ricardi c^m sol., anno regni Regis Henrici LII^o. Item postea venit idem Willelmus tunc major Linc' ad nundinas Sancti Botolphi et fecit attachiare Simonem de Alwingham, Walterum de Foro de Luda cum bonis suis, occasione dictae gilde, ad dampnum et gravamen eorum c^m sol., quamvis deliberati fuerunt per senescallos et mercatores curie Sancti Botulphi de pluribus regionibus ibi collectos anno regni Regis Henrici LV^o. Item dicunt quod Rogerus filius Benedicti nunc major Linc' cepit de Gilberto Rosel de Luda equum suum in regia via Linc', ibi veniente ad mandatum domini Regis pro deliberacione gayole, et detinuit per duos dies, donec ballivi domini Regis predictum equum deliberaverunt, ad dampnum ipsius G. dimidie marce, occasione dictae gilde anno regni Regis Edwardi primo.'—(*Rot. Hundredorum*, i. 332-334.)

'Veredictum de-Grimisby in Lindeseye in comitatu Linc' anno regni Regis Edwardi [I] tercio, et est de dominico Regis.' Among other entries under this heading, there is one relating to Lincoln :—'Dicunt quod Willielmus de Holegat', quondam major Linc', cepit injuste de burgensibus de Grimesby equos, vadia, denarios et hujusmodi pro gildewite ad valenciam x. marcarum, contra cartam domini Regis Johannis et contra regiam potestatem, et adhuc ea detinet occupata.'—(*Ibid.*, i. 291.)

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL. Liverpool received a grant of the Gild Merchant from Henry III (1229)¹, but it was annulled by the charter of Richard II (1382):—‘Illa clausula superius [i.e. in the charter of Henry III] expressa, quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam in predicto burgo faciat nisi de voluntate eorundem burgensium, penitus excepta.’ Henry IV inspected the charters of his predecessors without excepting the Gild, but in Queen Mary’s grant of the year 1555 the Gild is again excepted.—(*Picton, Memorials of Liv.*, i. 31, 49.)²

In the year 1552 two seneschals of the Gild Court and two Leavelookers are mentioned.—(*Picton, Selections from Liv. Archives*, 59.)

A.D. 1565.—At a Port Moot of the Burgesses it is recorded: ‘We find and order that all wares transported and brought into this borough Corporate and Port town forth of the Queen’s Majesty’s realm of Ireland by the way of merchandize, shall be brought into the common hall, that is to wit into the common warehouse of this town, and that all such wares sold or bartered between foreigner and foreigner shall be forfeit as foreign bought and foreign sold,—felts and yarn only excepted,—and that it shall be lawful for any freeman of this town to seize and take the same.

‘Also we find, order, and decree, that no foreigner, as men of Bolton, Blackburne or any other places, sell any iron, wood, or any other kind of wares to any foreign person other than to a freeman of this town, on pain of forfeiture of the same.’....
—(*Ibid.*, 75.)

Produce imported was first to be offered for sale to ‘the mayor and town.’ A value was put upon it by the four Prizers (i.e. appraisers). If the merchant did not accept the price offered

¹ Harland, Mamecestre, 198-199; Madox, Excheq., i 417.

² For remarks on the Gild Merchant of Liverpool see Picton, Mem. of Liv., i. 12, 49, 68; Selections from Archives of Liv., 17, 80, 295.

by the town, he had to bargain with the latter as to what he *LIVERPOOL.* should pay for permission to sell in open market.

1590, November 5th. — 'George Hodser a merchante from Ireland, whoe brought hither certen grayne, to wete, Wheate and Rye, w^{ch} was thought conveniente to have ben hadd as a common bargain for the towne; howbeit after some conference in the haule at a convocation there, yt was agreed betwene Mr. Maior, his brethren and burgesses, and the said Hodser that the same George Hodser in consideracion of the summe of xxvi.s. viii.d by him to be paid unto the towne, he should have libertie to take his best marquett for his said commoditie within the towne, which was to him graunted, and soe paide for the same the said summe of xxvi.s. viii.d. to the hands of Mr. Bailiff Formebie for the Towne's use.'—(*Ibid.*, 80-81.)

1591, March 23rd, at an Assembly,—'It was inquired whether corne or other victuals cominge or to be broughte unto this saide towne and porte of Liverpoole by waye of merchandize may lawfullie and by the orders of this howse be bargained and bought by anie freeman of this towne wthoute the speciall licence and consente of Mr. Maior of the same towne for the tyme being, wth the assente also of the aldermen his brethren and burgesses, the same goods being before proffered to the towne to be solde. Whereunto all the wholl assemblie (by poles and afterwards wth a generall voice) made answer saying yt was not lawfull for anie one to bargain or buie any of the commodities above mentioned, the same beinge first (to be) proffred to the towne to be solde as is above said.' An offence committed by Gyles Brooke 'of this towne merchant' was put over to another day.—(*Ibid.*, 81-82.)

1591, April 14th.—'Item, concerninge certen Tallowe called rendered tallowe, brought hither for a towne's bargain, the quantitie whereof beinge soe small as but fyve cwt. or thereabouts, yt is therefore thought mete and soe agreed upon by a common consente, that from henceforth anie freeman of this said towne, one or moe, may bargaine and buy as well the said quantitie of tallowe above mencioned as all other such like w^{ch}

LIVERPOOL. shall fall oute as this doth, not fitte for a common bargaine; yet nevertheles, if any one free burgess of this towne, being a townesman shall buie anie suche quantitie, he shall not denie one or moe of his neighbours beinge free of the Corporacion to be partakers threof wth him; soe he or they come in conveniente tyme. And that the first buier of the same shall, upon suche bargain or contracte made, geve undelaied notice and knowledge hereof to Mr. Maior of this towne for the tyme beinge or to his deputie, soe as either proclamacion maye be made or els particular warninge be geven at everie freeman's house by the under-bailiff to the same effects. And the like order and rule to be observed for corne and graine.'—(*Pulton, Selections*, 82-83.)

The oath of the Burgess of Liverpool in 1610 contained this clause:—'Youe shall lykewise, by no coloure, covin or deceipte, free anie forrenier, or the goods, cataills or merchandizes of anie forreigner, or other person whatsoever not free within this towne, in the name of yor proper goods, cataills, or merchaundize, whereby the Quene's Majesties custome, her heirs and successors, and the custome of this towne or either of them, shall or maye in anie wise be empeached, empayred, hindred, delaied, or embeselled.'—(*Ibid.*, 121.)

LLANTRISSAINT.

Hugh le Despenser granted to his burgesses of Llantrissaint, **A.D. 1346.** among other immunities (20 Edw. III):—'quod burgenses nostri predicti esse non debeat receptores denariorum nostrorum nisi ta[ntu]m de denariis exeuntibus de balliva Prepositatus eiusdem ville nostre, nec aliquis seldam apertam de aliquibus merchandisis nec tabernam nec corf faciant in eadem villa nostra, nisi fuerint cum predictis burgensibus nostris [in] locam [i.e. lotam] et scotam et infra guldam libertatum receptus. Nec non concessimus eisdem burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et successores sui guldam inter eos facere possint quo tempore et quandocunque voluerint ad proficuum ipsorum.'—(*Archaeol. Journal*, xxix. 352.)

LYNN REGIS.

The Gild Merchant is mentioned in charters granted to Lynn *LYNN REGIS.* in the years 6 John and 33 Edward I¹. The latter concedes : 'quod ipsi et eorum heredes ac successores burgenses ville predicte in perpetuum habeant gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus terris et edificiis ad gildam illam pertinentibus, saluis capitalibus dominicis serviciis inde debit is et consuetis.'—(*Town Archives of Lynn*, Aa. 6.) A charter of Henry V ordains that the Alderman of the Gild should choose four of the most sufficient Burgesses, who were to add eight others to their number. These twelve were to elect one of the twenty-four Jurats Mayor, and to appoint the other town officers².

Almost all men of note in the town were members of this 'Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity,' which was very intimately connected with the Corporation of Lynn, as is evident from the documents given below. 'The Alderman of it was always the leading man of the 24 Jurats, next to the Mayor in importance; and its funds were always at the service of the Corporation, and served to stop a gap on many a pressing emergency. At one time the income of the Guild was from £300 to £400 (which represents at least from £3000 to £4000 of our money). Much of the Corporation property at the present day originally belonged to the Trinity Guild³. Prominent in the town, in the centre of the Saturday Market place, stands the Guildhall, formerly the Hall of the Trinity Guild.'—'There never was any great work going on for the advantage of the town to which it did not largely contribute. The conduit of St. Margaret at one time, the town defences at another, the church and chapels, all were largely indebted for gifts or loans.' During the reign of Henry V, the Gild held the bonds of the Corporation for loans of more than £450.—(*Harrod, Report*, 26–27, 31.)

The archives of Lynn are rich in materials illustrating the

¹ Rot. Chart, 138; Mackerell, Lynn, 200.

² Mackerell, 201; Harrod, Report on Records of Lynn, 96, 98.

³ Cf. Blomefield and Parkin, Norfolk, vii. 506.

LYNN REGIS. history of this Fraternity. The following is a schedule of the
— Gild Rolls¹ :—

Bede Roll, <i>temp.</i> Edward I	Gd. 44.
Morowspeche Rolls, 14-31 Edward I	Gd. 45.
" " <i>temp.</i> Edward III	Gd. 46.
Memoranda Rolls, 8 Richard II	Gd. 47.
" " 11-12 Henry VI	Gd. 48

Account Rolls² .—

47 Edward III.	Gd. 49.	19-20 Henry VI	Gd. 62.
8-9 Richard II (2)	Gd. 50-51	22-23 Henry VI	Gd. 63.
10-11 Richard II.	Gd. 52.	3-4 Edward IV	Gd. 64.
13-14 Richard II	Gd. 53.	7-8 Edward IV	Gd. 65.
19-20 Richard II (paper) Gd 53 ^a .		8-9 Edward IV	Gd. 66.
7-8 Henry IV	Gd. 54.	14-15 Edward IV	Gd. 67.
12-13 Henry IV	Gd. 55.	17-18 Edward IV	Gd. 68.
4-5 Henry V	Gd. 56.	18-19 Edward IV	Gd. 69.
9-10 Henry V	Gd. 57.	1 Edward V	Gd. 70.
1 Henry VI.	Gd. 58.	8-9 Henry VII	Gd. 71.
3-4 Henry VI	Gd. 59.	18-19 Henry VII	Gd. 72.
10 Henry VI	Gd. 59 ^a .	23-24 Henry VII	Gd. 73.
16-17 Henry VI	Gd. 60.	Fragments undated	Gd. 74.
17-18 Henry VI	Gd. 61.		

The Bede Roll is headed, 'Hii sunt fratres Gilde Mercatorie de Lenna defuncti,' and contains about 850 names³.

The Morowspeche Rolls⁴ record the entrance of new members at the four morowspeche-meetings held during the year, with the fees paid; also fines, tallages, etc. imposed upon the brethren; the election of new officers; and the accounts of the 'scabini,' or 'skevins.' Subjoined are a few extracts:—

A.D. 1289. 'Morowspeche die ueneris proxima post Pentecostem anno

¹ Harrod (Report, 25-33) also gives a brief account of these documents, with a few extracts from the Account Rolls

² In addition to the Rolls there are several other documents at Lynn relating to this Gild:—letters patent (19 Henry VI) incorporating the Gild, licences to hold lands on the quay, etc (16 Richard II) and to purchase Scales' Mill (26 Henry VI), three pardons under the Great Seal to the Alderman, etc of the Gild (Henry VI—Henry VII), and a Terrier of lands of the 'Gilda Mercatorie' in South Lynn (4 Edward IV).

³ Two membranes, both sides covered with writing.

⁴ Gd. 45 consists of four tattered membranes and two fragments; Gd. 46, four membranes, well preserved.

regni regis Edwardi xvii^o, Roberto de Lend' Aldermanno, W. de LYNN REGIS.
Lymar' Suffragano.

Eodem die Radulphus filius Ricardi Soful' filius fratris intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum IIII.s., quos statim soluit.

Eodem die Alex' de Yspania intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum IIII.s., quos statim soluit.

Thomas Schilling eodem die intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum XL.s., soluit statim XX.s., dabit alios XX.s. ad proximam potacionem. Plegii, Willielmus frater suus et Galfridus le Panere.

Eodem die Willielmus Liburta intrauit fraternitatem, iuratus, dedit iura domus, finitum I. dolium uini, quod pacabit ad proximam potacionem, per plegium Johannis Spaldingae et Ricardi de Docking'.

• • • • •
Morwespeche die ueneris proxima septima quadragesime anno regni regis Edwardi filii Henrici xxii^o, Petro de Thrund Aldermanno A.D. 1293.

Eodem die computauerunt quod tota communa tenetur Gylde per tallagium de Gylde denarius eiusdem Gylde ad opus commune mutuatis XXXVI. li. vi.s. viii.d., et inde recepit Aldermannus tallagium integrum de Maiore et communa.

Eodem die habuerunt LXXX. molas non uenditas et quatuor molas preci LX.li.

Eodem die habuerunt in debitis per tallagium totum diuersas personas XXVII. li. v.s. III. d.

• • • • •
Morwespeche die ueneris prima septima quadragesime anno regni regis Edwardi xv^o, Petro Thrund Aldermanno, Johanne A.D. 1287. Lambert, Roberto de London, Ranulpho Coco, Petro Lomb et Ranulpho Clerico, Scabinis.

Eodem die dicti scabini reddiderunt compotum suum, unde omnibus expensis factis allocatis summa catallorum huius fraternitatis, cum debita Philippi de Bek, scilicet, XVI. li. et I. marc', eciā cum v. taliis antiquis et xv. taliis nouis, est ccc.li. XIII.s. v.d.

LYNN REGIS. Eodem die Johannes de Yspania essoniatus cum multis aliis de Alano de Lyndes, quod eos implacitat contra statuta.

Eodem die Johannes de Balttuc essoniatus de Ricardo de Docking', quod ipsum, etc. contra statuta, et Ricardus optulit se satisfacere.

Eodem die Aldermannus et Scabini cum consilio fratrum huius domus ex certa causa amouabant Johannem de Folesham ab officio decani domus huius, et elegerunt Johannem de Dylham ad exercendum illud officium ad uoluntatem confratrum per scrutinium (?), et hoc ad dicta iura melius (?) facienda.'—(*Town Archives of Lynn*, Gd. 45.)

• • • • •
A.D. 1380. 'Eodem die [ueneris septima Pentecostes, 13 Edw. III] Aldermannus et confratres ex vnanimi assensu elegerunt [12 names], qui iurati elegerunt [4 names] ad officium scabinorum.

• • • • •
A.D. 1328. Eodem die [2 Edw. III] confratres vnanimi assensu et uoluntate ordinauerunt et statuerunt quod nullus homo extraneus de cetero intrabit fraternitatem Gilde, nisi det pro fine sexaginta solidos et iura domus.'—(*Ibid.*, Gd. 46.)

The Memoranda Rolls of 8 Richard II and 11-12 Henry VI (in all only two membranes) contain entries somewhat similar to those of the preceding Rolls, but the term 'congregatio' supersedes 'morowspeche.' The officers of the Gild in the reign of Henry VI were called 'magister,' 'thesaurarius,' 'clericus' and 'decanus.'

• • • • •
A.D. 1385. septima Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi octauo, Thoma de Botkesham tunc Aldermanno eiusdem Gylde.

• • • • •
Johannes Cotton burgensis ville Cantebrugg' ingressus est in fraternitatem Gilde predicte die Mercurii proxima post Epiphaniam domini anno regni regis Ricardi supradicto, et inuenit plegios de suo bono gesto et fine pro ingressu soluendo, Johannem de Titleshall et Thomam Drewe, et fecit finem pro dicto ingressu cl. s. viii. d., et inde habet in mense sequente diem, et dicitur:

There are twenty-nine Account Rolls, most of them consisting *LYNN REGIS* of several membranes each. The contents relate chiefly to entrance-fees, the sale of mill-stones, marble and other stones, rents of houses belonging to the Gild, 'cranage, kayage and plankage,' the stipends of chaplains, alms, expenses for burials and festivities, arrears of the 'scabini' and members, and miscellaneous expenses. The old name 'gilda mercatoria' still continued to be used—'Computus . . . vnius scabini Gilde Mercatorie Sancte Trinitatis' (8-9 Richard II.—Gd. 50-51.)

In a long composition made between the Bishop of Norwich, and the Mayor and Community of Lynn (A.D. 1309), we find the following:—'Concesserunt eciam Major et Communitas antedicta ut omnes ordinaciones et statuta Gyldarum uel eciam ipsius Communitatis, si que fuerint, per quas vel que libertas vendendi et emendi in dicta villa Lenn' fuerit impedita, quominus Comburgenses ville predicte possent libere mercandisare uel extranei quicunque pro estoueris propriis necessaria sibi emere, vt in molis uel alis mercandisis quibuscunque, ad dampnum tam Communitatis ipsius quam tocius patrie adiacentis, amodo et exnunc reuocentur et annullentur, nec talia fiant in futurum; et si de ipsa Communitate aliquis in hoc culpabilis in posterum reperiatur per ballivos et ministros Episcopi ad querelam cuiuscunque ex hoc lesi debitam facere teneatur emendam, quoicenscunque et quandocunque de hoc ministris dicti Episcopi constituerit legitime. Si que autem statuta uel ordinaciones pro vtilitate communi in villa predicta fieri debeant, de consensu Episcopi, qui pro tempore fuerit, tanquam domini ville Lenn', et non aliter, sunt facienda.—Concesserunt eciam Major et Communitas antedicta, sub forma qua prius, ut nullus de ipsa Communitate cum alienigenis aliquas mercandisas exercens quicquam de precio inter eos primitus conuento et concordato sine venditoris assensu defalcare presumat seu diminuere, cum ex hoc tam dictus Episcopus quam ipsa Communitas maxima et grauia dampna in preterito senserint euidenter. Et vt alienigene et ceteri mercatores, qui ex causis predictis a villa predicta, iam diu est, se subtraxerunt, ad eandem libertius et frequentius confluant

LYNN REGIS in futurum, concessum est per Maiorem et Communitatem antedictam, ut omnes alienigene ad dictam villam confluentes pro mercibus suis vendicioni exponendis, per quadraginta dies morentur libere absque eorum impedimento uel contradicione, sicut alibi in Communitatibus uel Burgis Mercatoris communiter in Anglia est vsitatum. Quod si quis super hoc alicui impedimentum prestiterit, per ballivos Episcopi ad sectam cuiuscunque querentis in Curia dicti Episcopi rectum inde teneatur.—Concesserunt eciam Maior et Communitas antedicta ut de nullo dictam villam Lenn' inhabitare volente pro inhabitando quicquid violenter extorqueant uel aliquid eo pretextu requirant, cum hoc sit expresse contra libertatem et dominium Episcopi antedicti. Set si quis per annum moram traxerit in villa predicta et in ea vterius tanquam incola morari voluerit, ita quod vterius extraneus dici non valeat, extunc rationabilibus, vtilibus, debitibus, consuetis et communibus predicte ville Lenn' auxiliis, sicut ceteri de villa, iuxta facultates suas contribuere teneatur. Sic tamen ut pretextu solius inhabitacionis nichil a quoconque exigatur omnino.—Concesserunt eciam Maior et Communitas antedicta ut voluntaria, immoderata, irrationabilia et onerosa talliagia, que per Potenciores ville predicte super mediocres et inferiores ad eorum oppressionem et dicte ville depauperacionem non modicam absque causa prius multociens sunt imposita et per graues districciones ab eisdem violenter extorta, amodo non fiant in futurum, sed cum vtilitas uel necessitas hoc exegerit, racionales et moderate fiant contribuciones indistincte iuxta facultates vniuersitatis absque personarum exceptione; de quibus raciocinia coram aliquibus de quoconque gradu, videlicet, de Potencioribus, Mediocribus et Inferioribus pro loco et tempore per administratores et receptores contribucionum predictarum racionabiliter et legitime sunt reddenda.'—(*Addit. Charter, Mus. Brit., 2014.*)¹

'Memorandum quod die veneris in septima Pentecostes anno A.D. 1385. regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu ix^o, Conuocata in Aula Gilde communitate et confraternitate Magne Gilde Sancte Trini-

¹ Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 31294, ff. 11-21, contains a transcript of this document; an original is in the archives of Lynn.

tatis, concordatum fuit et ordinatum vnanimi assensu omnium LYNN REGIS.
ibidem existencium in perpetuum duraturum, quod omnes alienigeni in portum de Lenn' cum meremio applicantes et per centum uel miliarium tignum vel bordas vendentes dabunt ad quodlibet centum duo tigna vel duas bordas vltra numerum centum, et sic de quolibet centum quamvis vendant per milia-
num'—(*Lynn Archives, Red Register*, fol 80 b.)

The following Ordinances are taken from the Morowspeche Rolls of the reign of Edward III:—

‘Ces sunt les Ordinaunce nouement ordine de la Gilde seinte trinite, si les freres volent a sentir.

Primes Ordine est que les eskiuenis, que serunt elus par les freres del auauntedite Gilde, trouent surte du chatel de la Gilde et pur duner a conte du chatel et del enpruement a chef del an, issi que avaundist chateus ensemblement seit deliuere devaunt le Alderman et les freres a chef del an.

Ausi Ordeine est que nul frere ne autre humme pora clamer desoremes pro prete alimeines des rentes ne des tenemens que sunt apertenaunz a la Gilde ne nule esement saunz cunge demaunder le Alderman ou a les eskiuenis, que adunke serunt donunt a conte des prouinenz des rentes et des tenemens a chef del an a le Alderman et a les freres.

Ausi Ordeine est que desoremes nule frere ne meine ouue lui en la sale nul de ses garcuns pur seer, mes atende sun seingniur al hus et demaunde a beuier au deu, e hom le fra auer asez¹.

Ausi Ordene est que desoremes nul fis de frere ne puse clamer nule auaantage de la gilde apres la mort sun pere la ou sun pere entrast e[n] la gilde saunz fin fere, mes si il volier entrer, entre ausi cum estraunge.

Ausi Ordene est si nule frere i entre desoremes et sun fin seit arere apres le iur que lui sera done du paiment, desperte la fraternite pur tut iurs, si il ne face fin de nouel, et que le Alderman puse purchacer par la leý vers le princpal et ses plegges ausi ben des dettes que sunt duues qui [i.e. que] ces que sunt auenir.

¹ Cf. below p. 161 § 14.

LYNN REGIS. Ausi Ordene est que nule frere ne face ses amaudement de nule ren saunz conge du den ou des skuenis, mes ce que il vot auer seit demaunde a les eskuuenis ou au den, et si autrement face seit en la merci de deus sous a le aumone a prochein morwespeche.

Ausi Ordene est que nule homme ne preste ren du chatel de la gilde a la comune ne a nule autre saunz conge le Alderman, et si ren seit preste a la comune, face bone surete a le Alderman et a les freres, et autrement nent.

Ausi Ordene est si nul eskuiein seit elu par le Alderman ou par les freres del auaunt dite Gilde et ne vot mye receiuier le office que lui sera balie par le Alderman, seit en la merci de vn tonel de vin, ou desperte la fraternite pur tut iurs.'—(Lynn Archives, Gd. 46.)

3 Edw. I. 'Communitas Lenn' aliter utuntur libertate sua quam facere debent eo quod recipiunt in avocatione sua extraneos occasione gilde sua [i. e. sue], ita quod ipsi extranei sunt quieti alibi de toloneis in foris, nundinis et burgis, ad grave dampnum domini Regis et aliorum habencium fora et nundinas.'—(Rotuli Hund., i. 461.)

The subjoined account of the Trinity Gild with the 'Rules and Ordinances' and 'Usages and Customs' is taken from Richards' History of Lynn :—

'This Guild was said to have its rise and beginning before the reign of King John, as appears from the answer of Thomas Botesham, alderman of it, and his brethren, in the time of Richard II, to a writ of enquiry of that king relating to its foundation, authority, &c.: that its origin was not known, that King John, considering the great concourse of merchants to this town, granted the alderman that then was, and the commonalty and their successors, by Letters patents, bearing date in his sixth year, that they might have a guild of merchants in the said town; and Henry III., son to the said King John, by his Letters patents, granted one of their own body and community to be mayor of the said town, which said mayor and alderman for the time being, should always have the rule and government of it; and which said alderman, in the vacancy of a mayor, or in the

absence of the mayor from the said town, should have the rule *LYNN REGIS.* and government of the said community, as the alderman and his predecessors, the aldermen of the said town, had and enjoyed.

‘As to their possessions, &c. they are thus returned to the aforesaid enquiry: That they had a place called the Common Staith with its appurtenances, valued at 42*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum clear, besides all reprises, That the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Guild amount in the whole to 260*l.* 13*s.*, viz. in ready money 60*l.* 13*s.*, In divers merchandize 200*l.*, and in many books, vestments, and chalices, and other ornaments for the chaplains of the said Guild performing Divine service as well in the parish church as in the chapels annexed to the said church, and in wax for lights in the said church and chapels, in the honor and laud of the holy Trinity, yearly found, and for torches at the funerals of poor brethren, &c. of the said Guild; and that out of the profits of the common Stathe, and out of the goods and chattels aforesaid, together with diverse goods and chattels bequeathed and left to the said Guild, the alderman, &c. sustain and find thirteen chaplains, daily and yearly to pray, as well for the king, his ancestors, and for the peace and welfare of his kingdom, as for the souls of all the aldermen, brethren, and benefactors of the said Guild, also for the souls of all the faithful deceased; six of which officiated in the church of St. Margaret aforesaid, four in the chapel of St. Nicholas, and three in the chapel of St. James in Lenne, who all day, as they are stated and appointed in the church and chapels aforesaid, celebrate high mass by note, and on Sundays and other festival days, celebrate mass at Mattins, and at Vespers by note; and if any of the aforesaid chaplains neglects his duty and office, or is not of an honest life and conversation, when he has been admonished by the alderman, and does not amend, he is removed from the service, and the said alderman appoints another able and honest one in his place. And further, that out of the profits of the said Common-Stath, goods and chattels aforesaid, many almsdeeds and works of charity were yearly given, which, one year with another, are computed at 30*l.*, viz. towards the support of the poor brethren of

LYNN REGIS. the said guild, to the blind, lame, and other distressed persons, to poor clerks keeping school, and poor religious houses, as well of men as women, to the lepers in and about Lenne, and in the repairs, &c. of the parish church and chapels aforesaid, and in the ornaments of the same, together with the alms given to the four orders of friers in Lenne, and to the maintaining of several aqueducts for the use of the said town: all the goods and chattels aforesaid are in the hands of the said alderman, and of four men of the said guild, called skivins, who yearly distribute the said goods as aforesaid: and further that the brethren of the said guild never had nor used any one suit of livery, either in their vestments or hoods.—The following were the RULES AND ORDINANCES of this Gild.

1. If any stranger is willing to enter into the fraternity, he ought to pledge into the hands of the alderman 100s. *et jus p' dict. [i.e. predicte] domus, scil.* to the alderman 4*d.*, to the clerk 2*d.*, to the dean 2*d.*, and afterwards out of the 100s. pledged with the alderman and his brethren *ad melius . . . poterit*, and shall immediately give one sextary of wine, viz. 1*od.*

2. If any brother has a son, or sons, legitimate, who are willing to enter into the said fraternity, each one ought to pay for his entrance 4*s.*, the aforesaid right being excepted.

3. Whoever will enter into the said fraternity, ought on the first day of his admission to wait and serve before the alderman and the brethren, honourably, in neat clothes, and [a coronet] of gold or silver.

4. The alderman to have, on the day of Pentecost, one sextary of wine, and the dean half a sextary, the clerk half, and each of the skivins the same day half a sextary, and every day after as long as the drinking shall continue, the alderman shall have half a sextary, the dean, clerk, and each of the skivins one gallon, and each of the attendants half a gallon, at evening.

5. If any of the brethren shall disclose to any stranger the counsels of the said guild, to their detriment, without the assent of the alderman and his brethren, he shall forfeit the sum of 3*2* pence.

6. If any of the brethren shall fall into poverty, or misery, all *LYNN REGIS.* the brethren are to assist him by common consent out of the chattels of the house, or fraternity, or of their proper own.

7. If any brother should be impleaded, either within Lenne or without, the brethren there present ought to assist him in their council, if they are called, to stand with him and counsel him without any costs ; and if they do not, they are to forfeit 3*2* pence.

8. None of the brethren is to come into the guild before the alderman and his brethren with his cap or hood on, or barefoot, or in any rustick manner ; if he does, he is to be amerced 4 pence.

9. If any one should sleep at the guild, either at the general meeting or at their feasts and drinking, he is to forfeit 4 pence.

10. If any one turns him rudely to his brother, or calls him by any rude name, [he is] to be amerced 4 pence.

11. If any one is called and cited at a prime (or general meeting) and does not come before the issue of the first consult, he is to pay 1*d.* by order of the dean ; and if he refuses and sits down, he is to be amerced 4 pence.

12. If any one should be cited to the prime, and shall be found in the town, or shall come late to the drinking, and the dean shall say to him to be there at the next prime, and he does not come before they begin to take judgments of defaults, he shall either make some reasonable excuse, or pay 1*2d.*, and if he comes before the defaults are adjudged, and shall depart without leave, shall pay 1*2d.*

13. If any one of this house shall buy anything, and a brother shall come in unexpectedly before the agreement, or at it, he ought to be a partner with him that buy, and if the buyer refuses it, he is to be amerced half a mark.

14. If any servant of the brethren comes at the drinking, or the prime, he is to lay down the cap and cloak, and give it to the janitor to keep, whilst he enters and speaks to his master, and then he is to depart forthwith ; if it is at the drinking, let him drink once or twice, provided he does not sit, and then he is to depart, and if he does not, his master is to be amerced.

LYNN REGIS. 15. If any one refuse to obey the precept of the alderman, or dean, for the honour and profit of the house, he is to be amerced 12s.

16. If any poor brother shall dye, the alderman and brethren shall see that his body be honourably buried, of the goods, or chattels of the house, or out of alms, if he has not wherewith to bury himself.

17. If the alderman shall dye, none belonging to him, neither son, or any other can act in anything as alderman, but the brethren may choose a new alderman, whom they please.

18. If any brother shall dye, the dean is to summons all the brethren to make their offerings for the soul of the deceased ; and if any one is absent, he is to give one halfpenny at the next prime following, for the soul of the defunct, and the dean is to have 4d. of the alms collected for citing the brethren.

19. If any brother, or alderman shall act contrary to the ordinances of this house, he is either to forfeit his brotherhood, or pay half a mark for the good of the house.

20. No one shall intrude himself while the drinking continues.

21. If any brother shall offend another brother, in word or deed, he shall make no complaint but to the alderman first, and the mayor ; if he does not, he is to be amerced half a mark.

22. If the skivins shall merchandize with the chattels of the house, no brother shall have any part therein, but the whole profit to go to the use of the guild.

23. The skivins are to swear, when they receive the chattels of the house, that they will employ the same faithfully to the good of the guild, and will fully account and answer for the profit.'—(Richards, *Hist. of Lynn*, 452-458.)¹

The following additional USAGES AND CUSTOMS were extracted from the same MS. volume² by Mr. Richards.—

(1.) 'There are four meetings of the alderman and his brethren, (viz.) The *first* on Friday in the first week of Lent, to settle and order their alms and other works of charity. The *second* on Friday next before the feast of the holy Trinity, to choose the

¹ Cf. Blomefield and Parkin, *Norfolk*, viii. 516-518.

² See below, p. 167.

officers of the said Guild, (viz.) the skivins, and to settle and take *LYNN REGIS.* — the accounts of them that are then removed. The *third* on the vigil and day of the holy and undivided Trinity, to the laud and honor thereof at the vespers of the said feast, to have "placebo" and "dirige" decently and honourably performed, for the souls of all the ancestors of our lord the king, all the aldermen and brethren of the said guild, all their benefactors and faithful deceased ; and on the feast of the said festival to have the solemn masses, as well of the said festival, as the masses of requiem for the souls aforesaid, and to make their offerings for the same. The *fourth* on the Friday next after the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross, to look into the state of the said guild, and to receive the arrears, if any were left in the hands of the skivins of the foregoing years, and to dispose and order the goods and chattels of the said guild.

(2.) If any brother of the said guild shall dye in the said town, another brother of the same, deputed by the alderman, shall appoint 12 torches to be at the funeral of the said deceased ; and, further, every brother of the guild in town, shall be warned to make his offering for the deceased, at the mass that is celebrated on the day of the burial.

(3.) If any of the aforesaid brethren shall dye in the said town or elsewhere, as soon as knowledge thereof shall come to the alderman, the said alderman shall order solemn mass to be celebrated for him, at which every brother of the said guild that is in town, shall make their offering ; and, further, the alderman shall make every chaplain of the said guild, immediately on the death of any brother, to say 30 masses for the deceased.

(4.) The alderman and skivins of the said guild are by duty obliged to visit, four times a year, all the infirm, all that are in want, need, or poverty, and to minister to, and relieve all such, out of the alms of the said guild.

(5.) If any brother shall become poor and needy, he shall be supported in food and cloathing, according to his exigency, out of the profits of the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of the said guild.

LYNN REGIS. (6.) If any one has a desire and is willing, for the honour of the holy Trinity, to be received into the said guild, that he may be partaker of the alms and benefactions thereof, he shall give to the said guild a certain sum of money to the maintenance of the said alms and benefactions, according to what shall be agreed upon by the alderman and brethren thereof.

(7.) If any brother has a son, or sons, after his entrance into the guild, lawfully born and begotten, especially if such be of good and honest fame and conversation, they are to be received every one of them into the said guild, if he so thinks well, four shillings each.

(8.) No born slave, or one of such like condition, nor any apprentice can be received, and if any one of such like condition should be received into the said guild, the alderman and his brethren not knowing it, when it is truly and lawfully proved, such a one shall lose the benefit of the guild.

(9.) No one until he arrive at the age of 21 years, and is of honest fame and condition, can be received into the said guild.

(10.) If any alderman shall happen to dye, or shall be removed from his office on any just and reasonable cause, the community of the said town shall immediately choose another into the said office, which alderman so elected, in the presence of the said community, shall promise, that he will faithfully perform and observe all and singular those things which belong to his office.

(11.) When any one shall be received into the said guild, he shall promise in the hands of the said alderman on his faith, that he will be obedient to the said alderman and his officers of the guild for the time being, in all lawful and honest things touching their office, and that he will faithfully observe, as far as he is able, all the lawful ordinances which, for the good rule and government of the said guild, and honourable support of the said chaplains, and the alms and good works of the said guild, are already made, or shall be made hereafter.

(12.) It was ordained on Wednesday in the week of Pentecost

in the 7[th year] of Edward that the bretheren should keep a *LYNN REGIS.*
general Morwespech three times a year; to wit, on Friday in
Whitsun week, on Friday after the exaltation of the Holy Cross,
and on Friday on the first week of Lent.

(13) Likewise it was ordained, by common consent, that the alderman and his brethren should take care that a solemn mass should be celebrated for the soul of John de Grey, formerly bishop of Norwich, who first obtained the liberty of the said guild; viz. on the feast of the holy Trinity, where every one of the brethren was to make an offering of an halfpenny, and if any one made default, he was to give one sextary of wine to the alms of the said house and gild.

(14.) And on Friday in the week of Pentecost in the 44 Edward III [1370], Thomas de Bokesham then alderman of, &c., it was agreed unanimously that all the brethren who were well in town should meet at Vespers at St. Margaret's church, and should hear together Vespers and Placebo for the soul of the aforesaid King John and John [de] Grey bishop of Norwich, and on the day following, on the feast of the holy Trinity, they should all be there present, and hear the mass said of the holy Trinity, and, immediately after that, the mass for the dead, by note, for the souls aforesaid.

(15.) On Friday on the week of Pentecost, in the 23 Edward 3, *A.D. 1349.* it was provided by common assent, for ever, that no brother ought to buy or sell any millstones, or marble stones, brought to Lynn to be sold, as long as the "scabini" of this house would buy them for the profit of the guild and pay for them to the full; and if any one brother should act contrary hereto, he should for ever be deprived of the society.

(16.) On Friday the week of Pentecost the 24 Edward 3, it *A.D. 1350.* was provided and agreed that every one of the skivins shall faithfully and separately give in his account before the alderman and his brethren to show to them how many millstones he has bought or sold, to whom he has sold, and for what price; and what size every millstone was which he either bought or sold: and all the ready money (silver) he has he shall bring with him; and if he

LYNN REGIS. does not, as is here provided, he shall give six pound of silver to the use and profit of the said house, or be discharged the society.

(17) If any brother shall be elected to the office of a skivin and he shall refuse it, he shall pay 40s. to the good of the house, or be expelled.

A.D. 1342. (18) On Friday in Pentecost week, 16 Edward III, it was provided and ordained unanimously by the alderman and the fraternity that the skivins for the time being may at any time of the year distrain and bring their distresses for rents and farms belonging to the guild, according to the customs, &c. of the Burgh of Lynn, and that for the time to come the skivins should be responsible for the full payments of the said rents and farms till the time of their accounting shall come, and that the skivins for the time being, whether they are elected this present year or have been elected the foregoing year, shall every year at the feast of St John the Baptist account with their tenants, and the said tenants shall hire again of the said skivins the houses which they shall hold beyond the term of the said St. John, as the said skivins shall see to be most for the profit of the said guild [And that the said skivins are to take keyage of merchandizes lying on the key in manner and form following Also the said day it is ordered that no bad persons, nor any spiritual person, should work upon the kay.]

A.D. 1353 (19.) On Friday on the week of Pentecost in the 27 of Edward III, Jeffrey Drew then alderman, it is provided that if any brother was found guilty and convicted of any notorious and scandalous falsehood to the loss or disgrace of the guild, he should be deprived [of his guild], and never be reconciled, but looked upon as a convict and perjured person.

A.D. 1357. (20.) On Friday next after the feast of the exaltation of the holy Cross, in the 31 of Edward 3, Jeffrey Drew then alderman, it was unanimously agreed by the alderman and his brethren, that as by the grant of the king in his charter the Burgh of Lynn Episcopi had this Liberty, that the burgesses of the same in all fairs through the kingdom of England were free and enjoyed that

freedom; when therefore any one of the said burgesses or *LYNN REGIS.* brethren should go to the fair at Stirbridge, or where any such like fair is held, and has taken his place by the consent of any of the bailiffs of those places, and marked it out by stakes or pins, by wood or stone, if any other burgess of Lynn, or brother, either by presents or favours should deprive of or expel the aforesaid burgess, or brother, from his place so taken as aforesaid, he is to be looked upon and esteemed as a transgressor of the aforesaid Liberty, and to be fined 4*os.*, so that the person so deprived and expelled may have 2*os.* of it; and if the transgressor shall happen to be a brother of the said guild, he shall be obliged by the alderman to pay 2*os.* for the benefit of the said guild; and if the transgressor shall be a burgess, and not a brother of the guild, he shall be obliged to pay 2*os.* by the mayor of the town, for the benefit of the commonalty of the said town.

(21.) It is provided that none of our brethren shall come into the guild before the alderman and his brethren capped, or hooded, or barefooted, or in any other rude or rustick manner, and if he does he shall pay 4*d.* for alms.

(22) 16 Richard 2, 1393. Licence was granted that John de Brunham and Thomas de Couteshale, of Lynn, might give to Henry de Betely, alderman, the rents and profits of five messuages, one Kay, 11*l* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, and the profit of one passage boat beyond the port of Lynn Epi. with the appurtenances in Lynn.—(*Richards, Hist. of Lynn*, 458-466.)

The manuscript¹ from which the above ordinances were taken seems to be no longer in existence; the return of Thomas Botesham with the first eleven 'Usages and Customs' is still extant in the Public Record Office:—

'Thomas Botkesham, Aldermannus et Custos gilde vocate magne gilde Sancte Trinitatis in villa de Lenn' in Comitatu Norff', virtute cuiusdem proclamationis apud Lenn' facte per breve domini Regis de modo et forma et auctoritate fundacionis et

¹ A volume belonging to Thomas Day, formerly in the possession of H. Partridge,—see Richards, p. 451.

LYNN REGIS. omnium aliorum articulorum in dicto breve specificatorum dictam gildam concernencium, excellencie vestre regie cum omni subiec-
tione ligea et reuerencia premissa certificat in his scriptis : Primo quoad auctoratem fundacionis et incepcionis ac continuacionis et regiminis gilde predicte, predicta gilda est et incepta fuit a tempore cuius contrarii memoria non existit, eo quod in dicta villa est et fuit a tempore supradicto quidam Aldermannus et communitas, qui quidem Aldermannus qui nunc est a dicta communitate ville predicte est electus, et omnes Aldermanni ville predicte predecessores dicti Thome semper a communitate ville predicte electi fuerunt et eligi debuerunt pro regimine communitatis dicte ville, et regimen et gubernacionem habuerunt a toto tempore supradicto, qui quidem nunc Aldermannus et omnes predecessores sui Aldermanni ville predicte pro regimine dicte ville taliter electi Aldermanni et Custodes magne gilde Sancte Trinitatis in villa de Lenn' predicta fuerunt, et dictam gildam secundum consuetudines hactenus usitatas semper regere con-
sueverunt ; et qui quidem Aldermannus sic electus officium Aldermannie sue et custodie magne gilde predicte habere et exercere debet ad totam vitam suam, et omnes predecessores sui Aldermanni ville predicte in forma superius expressata electi ad totam vitam suam custodiam gilde predicte secundum formam et effectum consuetudinum gilde predicte, quarum tenor sequitur, ha-
buerunt et vsi fuerunt, nisi ex causa infirmitatis, impotencie seu alia causa rationabili fuerint amouendi, [sicut] hoc dominus Johannes quondam Rex Anglie, progenitor domini Regis nunc, perpendens multitudinem mercatorum ad dictam villam adtunc confluencium concessit dictis Aldermanno, communitati et successoribus suis per litteras suas patentes, quarum data est anno regni sui sexto, quod ipsi haberent gildam mercatoriam in villa predicta. Et postea dominus Henricus quondam Rex Anglie, filius dicti domini Regis Johannis, concessit per litteras suas patentes quod vnum de se-
sis eligent in maiorem, qui quidem maior et aldermannus qui pro tempore fuerint extunc regimen et gubernacionem ville predicte continue habuerunt, et qui quidem Aldermannus tempore vaca-
tionis maioratus predicti siue dicto Maiore extra villam predictam

absente regimen et gubernacionem dicte communitatis post con- *LYNN REGIS*
feccionem Maioris antedicti [habuit], prout ipse Aldermannus et
predecessores sui Aldermanni ville predicte ante confeccionem
Maioris predicti vsi sunt et habuerunt. Qui quidem Maior et Alder-
mannus et communitas ville predicte post confeccionem Maioris
in forma predicta, et Aldermannus et communitas ville predicte
ante confeccionem Maioris in forma supradicta habuerunt unam
communem placeam vocatam *le commen stathe* cum pertinenciis,
que valet per annum casualiter ultra reprisas *XLII. ii. vi s. viii. d.*
Et de exitibus dicte placee et aliorum bonorum et catallorum dicte
gilde [pertinencium] eo quod ad laudem dei et Sancte Trinitatis
specialem affectionem dicti Maior, Aldermannus et communitas
postquam Maior ibidem sic constitutus fuerit et dicti Alderman-
nus et communitas, eorum antecessores et predecessores ante
ordinacionem dicti Maioris, a tempore cuius contrarii memoria
non existit, affectuose gerebant dictam magnam gildam Sancte
Trinitatis (sic a tempore cuius contrarii memoria non existit a
progenitoribus et antecessoribus dictorum nunc Maioris, Alder-
manni et communitatis fundatam et inceptam), continuauerunt et
rexerunt secundum formam et effectum articulorum subsequen-
cium, prout inferius continetur. Ac ulterius idem Aldermannus
vobis certificat quod omnia bona et catalla prefate gilde pertin-
cia se extendunt ad summam *CCLX. ii. XIII. s.*, videlicet, in denariis
numeratis *LX. ii. XIII. s.*, et in diuersis mercandisis *CC. ii.*, ac in
diversis libris, vestimentis, calicibus et aliis ornamentis pro
capellanis dicti gilde in gilda dicta celebrantibus tam in ecclesia
párochiali quam in capellis dicte ecclesie annexis, necnon in cera
pro luce in dicta ecclesia et capellis in laudem et honorem Sancte
Trinitatis annuatim invenienda et sustentanda quam pro torchis ad
exequias sociorum dicte gilde pauperum defunctorum, de quibus
quidem proficuis tam de *commen stathe* quam bonorum et catal-
lorum supradictorum una cum diuersis bonis et catallis dicte
gilde legatis, predicti Aldermannus et communitas sustinent et
[inueniunt] tresdecem capellanos ad annuatim et cotidie tam
pro domino nostro Rege et progenitoribus suis quam pro tranquili-
tate et pace regni sui ac animabus omnium Aldermannorum,

LYNN REGIS. sociorum et benefactorum dicte gilde [et] omnium fidelium de-
 — functorum celebrandum. De quibus dictis capellans sex in ecclesia
 parochiali predicta, quatuor in capella Sancti Nicholai, et tres in
 capella Sancti Jacobi in eadem villa Lenn' celebrant, qui quidem
 omni die, prout diuisi sunt, in ecclesia et capellis predictis ad
 magnam missam per notam celebrat' [i.e. celebrandam] ac in domi-
 nicis et aliis diebus festualibus ad matutinas, missam et vesperas
 per notam celebrat' [i.e. celebrandas] existunt. Et si quis capella-
 norum predictorum in officio suo exercendo, vt predictum est'....
 —(*Record Office, Misc. Chancery, Gilds, 136 a.*)¹

The Trinity Gild is also mentioned in an inquisition of 3 Henry V. In the year 13 Henry IV. several merchants, with a great multitude of adherents, elected the Mayor of Lynn contrary to the liberties and custom of the burgesses, 'ad dampnum proborum burgensium.' While he was in office he and his followers made 'diversos forinsecos habitantes' burgesses, 'contra voluntatem proborum burgensium.' Again, 2 Henry V, 'sine consensu Burgensum et Majorum,' they quitclaimed the debts of the town. The jurors testified that in 1 Henry V these men and others came 'ad Gildam aulam sancte Trinitatis de eadem et ibidem noctanter super fratres eiusdem Gilde violenter et maliciose super eos insultum fecerunt' to the great injury of the brethren. In 2 Henry V certain 'probi viri' were attacked by the accused 'cum magna multitudine populi.' In the same year they prevent the 'probi homines' from electing the mayor,—'probos burgenses et maiores ab antiquo electos venire . . . ad faciendum dictam electionem majoris.'—(*Petyt MS.*, ii. 82-86.)

The Fraternity was dissolved November 4th, 1547, and most of its property was vested in the Corporation of the town. Among the goods which the latter received was a stock of millstones valued at £40.—(*Richards*, 450, 468, 472.)²

¹ The lower half of this parchment is almost wholly illegible; scarcely half a dozen lines of the part headed 'Usus et Consuetudines' can be deciphered.

² Cf. Blomefield and Parkin, *Norfolk*, viii. 506.

MACCLESFIELD.

Macclesfield received grants of the Gild 45 Henry III, 8 MACCLESFIELD.
Edward III, 13 Richard II, etc.¹

In the year 24 Edward III the mayor and burgesses of Mac- A.D. 1350.
clesfield were summoned by the Earl of Chester to show by
what right they claimed the Gild Merchant and certain other
liberties. They produced the charter of 8 Edward III. 'Et
Johannes de la Pole, qui sequitur pro domino Comite, petit quod
predicti Maior et Burgenses ostendant et declarant Curie qualiter
et quomodo clamant libertates predictas per verba in clameo suo
contenta. Qui dicunt quod per dicta verba quod villa de Maccles-
feld sit liber Burgus, clamant quod eadem villa sit liber burgus et
habeat omnes libertates et consuetudines quas liber Burgus de jure
habere debet. Et per illa verba quod Burgenses ejusdem ville
habeant gildam mercatoriam, clamant quod nullus recipiatur in
Burgensem in eadem villa nisi per assensum et voluntatem
predictorum Maioris et Burgensium, nec quod aliquis habeat
libertatem sicut Burgensis ibidem ad merchandizandum, nisi per
Maiores et Burgenses predictos recipiatur.' They then explain
their other liberties.—(MS. Harley 2115, fol. 157.)

MALMESBURY.

'De Scotallis Malmesburiae.'

'Omnibus Christi fidelibus praesens scriptum visuris vel
audituris, Walterus² Dei gratia abbas Malmesburiae et totus
ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino. Ad universitatis
vestrae notitiam volumus pervenire, nos divinae pietatis intuitu, et
pro salute animarum nostrarum, ad devotam instantiam et petitio-
nem burgensium de Malmesburia, eisdem et successoribus suis,
quantum ad nos pertinet, remisisse imperpetuum sectam trium
scotallorum, quae consueverunt sequi per annum; unius, scilicet,
ad festum Sancti Michaelis, alterius contra Natalem Domini, et

¹ Earwaker, East Cheshire, ii. 460; Corry, Macclesf., 6, 9.

² Probably Walter Loring (1205-1222),—see Monast. Angl., i. 255.

MALMESBURY tertii in Quadragesima. Illis itaque remittimus sectam illam qui sunt de gilda mercanda in villa Malmesburiae, et alius omnibus existentibus extra gildam mercandam, qui tantum pacare solebant et debebant ad dicta scotalla, quantum ipsi de praedicta gilda. ['dicti burgenses' are to give 30s. per year in place of these scot-ales.] Et colligentur isti denarii statutis terminis per manus senescallorum praedictae gildae et per manum servientis nostri, etc.—(*Registrum Malmesb.*, i 446.)

William¹, abbot, and the monks of Malmesbury transferred certain lands to the burgesses in the Gild,—‘burgensibus qui sunt de gilda mercatoria Malmesburiae.’ The latter in return gave the former a certain part of a heath called ‘Portmanneseth.’ This second document begins thus: ‘Sciunt praesentes et futuri quod nos Willelmus Hasard, aldermannus gildae mercatoriae de Malmesburia, Thomas Hasard, Willelmus de la Sale, senescallus ejusdem gildae, Henricus le Taillur, Willelmus de Hundlavintone, Nicholaus le Warre, Ricardus Hasard, Walterus le Clacker, Nicholaus et Hanr’ Hansex, Hugo le Teynterer, Willelmus le Fyz, Johannes filius Martyni, Johannes Triok, Adam Sprot, Hugo Testard, Ricardus et Willelmus Pavi, Reginaldus le Pang, Thomas de la Posterne, et tota communitas intrinseca ejusdem villa et gildae mercatoriae, remisimus et hoc praesenti scripto nostro quietum clamavimus.’—(*Ibid.*, ii. 150-155)

‘Rex² vicecomiti salutem. Si Henricus Handsex, Bartholomaeus Auger, Hugo Testard, Willelmus de la Male et caeteri burgenses de communitate libertatis burgi Malmesburiae fecerint te securum de clamio suo prosequendo, tunc summoneas, etc. abbatem de Malmesburia quod sit coram justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium a die Paschae in xv. dies, ostensurus quare, cum praefati burgenses habere debeant, et ipsi et eorum antecessores, a tempore quo non extat memoria, habere consueverunt

¹ Either William de Colern (1260-1296) or William de Badmenton (1296-1324),—see *Monast. Angl.*, i. 255-256.

² Probably Edward I—The ‘*Registrum Malmesburiense*’ was written toward the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth, century,—see *Registrum Malmesb.*, ii p. xxiv.

tales libertates et consuetudines ; videlicet, quod nullus pannos *MALMESBURY*. de lana aut coria alba vel tannata vel pisces vel carnes venales particulatim in burgo praedicto scindere ac vendere, sed ea integre et absque scissura aliqua ibidem vendere debeat. Et quod nullus pelles bidentium vel coria cruda emere ; nec aliquis sutor extraneus aut cyrothecarius de grossis cyrotectis, de corio equi sotillares aut cyrothecas hujusmodi ibidem vendere ; nec aliquis mercator lanae infra burgum praedictum emere vel vendere debeat, aut possit lanam aliquam per pondus suum proprium alio modo quam fieri solet in consimilibus burgis et villis mercatorius regni nostri. Et insuper cum dicti burgenses stalla sua in locis certis ad mercandas suas infra burgum praedictum vendendum habere, et textores, sutores, cyrothecarii et alii homines cujuscunque ministerii in praedicto burgo existant, qui non sunt de communitate gildae burgensium praedictorum, certos redditus occasione ministerii sui ad sustentationem gildae praedictae dare debeant et consueverunt, praefatus abbas praedictas consuetudines in burgo praedicto observari non permittit, in eorundem burgensium dispendium non modicum et gravamen, et contra libertates suas, quibus ipsi et eorum antecessores temporibus quibus burgus praedictus fuit in manibus praedecessorum nostrorum regum Angliae, rationabiliter uti consueverunt, ut dicitur. Et facias ibi summoneri et hoc breve. Teste me ipso.'—(*Registrum Malmesb.*, ii. 393.)

MARLBOROUGH.

The Gild Merchant was conferred upon the burgesses of Marlborough by King John and Henry III.—(*Rot. Chart.*, 135; *Waylen, Marl.*, 98.)

'Rex Archiepiscopis, etc. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum contencio mota fuisset in curia nostra coram nobis inter probos homines nostros de Marleberg' querentes et probos homines nostros Suhamtonie deforciantes de Theoloneo quod predicti homines Suhamtonie capiebant de Hominibus nostris de Marleberg' contra libertates suas, quas habent per cartam domini

Pro hominibus
de Marleberg'
[et] Suhamt'.

MARLBOROUGH. Johannis Regis patris nostri et per cartam nostram, ut asserebant; tandem de licencia nostra taliter inter eos conuenit quod omnes homines nostri de Marleberg' qui sunt in Gilda Mercanda de Marleberg' et hoc affidare volunt, quieti sint in perpetuum de omni consuetudine et omnimodo Theloneo in villa Suhamt' et in omnibus pertinencis suis de quibus homines de Suhamp' infra libertatem suam dictos homines de Marleberg' acquietare possunt, non obstante eo quod carta ipsorum hominum Suhamt' prior est cartis predictorum hominum de Marleberg'; et similiter homines de Suhamt' quieti sint de omni consuetudine et Theloneo in villa de Marleberg'. Nos igitur, uolentes quod predicta Conuencio firma sit et stabilis in perpetuum, ipsam pro nobis et heredibus concedimus et confirmamus. Testibus, Ricardo Comite Pictauie et Cornubie fratre nostro, etc., ut supra.—(*Record Office, Charter Roll 23 Hen. III, mem. 3*)

NANTWICH.

‘With respect to its ancient jurisdiction, it appears that there was established here soon after the Conquest a Mercatorial Guild or Brotherhood, being a politic institution, and the groundwork of Bodies Corporate In judicial matters this Guild had the assistance of the Court Leet, and it provided six perpetual Chaplains to say mass for the brethren belonging to it. It is supposed that this Institution is the same noticed on an inscription in the Church, as being the Brethren and Sisters of the Holy Cross. They were suppressed and the revenues forfeited under the statute of Edward VI; notwithstanding which a bailiff, one of its chief officers, continued to be chosen annually at the Leet, and was considered the first officer in the town, although he possessed not a tittle of legal authority. This election, however, which took place at the first Court after Michaelmas, ultimately fell into neglect, and the present jurisdiction of the town is vested in the Constables. The other ancient officers of the Guild were the Rulers of the Walling, the Heath Keepers, the Leave Lookers, the Ale Tasters, the Fire Lookers, and the Kennel

Lookers. . . . The Leave Lookers was an office of some authority; they inspected the markets, regulated the weights and measures, and destroyed all unwholesome meat.'—(*Hanshall, Cheshire*, 490-491.)¹ NANTWICH

NEATH.

Thomas le Despenser, son of Edward le Despenser, in the year A.D. 1359. 1397, inspected and confirmed an earlier charter (33 Edward III) in which the Gild is mentioned:—'Concessimus etiam prefatis Burgensibus nostris et eorum successoribus quod de cetero nullus Wallensis nec aliquis alius aliquam libertatem habeat ratione alicujus Burgagii in Burgo nostro predicto, nisi fuerit ibidem residens, videlicet, Potwallinge et cum eis Lotans et Scotans et infra guildam libertatis eorum receptus.' Thomas granted his burgesses of Neath, among other liberties:—'Quod nullus extraneus extra nundinas et ferias infra bundas praedictas aliquas mercandizas de aliquo extraneo emat nisi tum [i.e. tantum] de Burgensibus nostris Villae nostrae praedictae ratione merchandizarum, nec aliquis teneat seldam apertam de aliquibus merchandizis nec tabernam, nec corff faciat in villa praedicta, nisi fuerit cum praedictis Burgensibus lotans et scotans et infra Guildam libertatis eorum receptus. Necnon concessimus eisdem Burgensibus quod ipsi et haeredes eorum Guildam facere possint quo tempore et quecumque [? quandomunque] voluerint, ad proficuum ipsorum. . . . Insuper concessimus predictis Burgensibus quod omnes mercatores tam pannarii, cerdones, pelliparii, chirotherarii, quam alii diversi qui ex venditione et emptione vivant infra dominium nostrum Glamorganiae et Morganiae, residere debeant in villa de Burgh et non upland, et omnimodas mercandizas faciant in nundinis, feris et in villis de Burgh, et non alibi. Et etiam quod omnes mercatores cum eorum mercandizis alibi non transeant quam per regales vicos [et] per villas de Burgh. Ita quod nos nec haeredes nostri Tolnetum nostrum nec alias custumas

¹ Cf Ormerod, Cheshire, iii. 426; J. Hall, Nantwich, 30, 68, 73, 277. Hall (p. 68) says that the Leave-lokers also looked after the customs and tolls.

NEATH. nobis debitas aliquo tempore amittamus.'—(*Francis, Charters of Neath*)

'Ordinaunces of the Towne of Nethe made by the Constable
A.D. 1542. Porterive and the Burgesses of the saide Towne

Item that noe Burgesse shall buy of any strainger any marchandize that shall fortune to come to the key or within the haven of the same Towne, as wyne, salte, wood, Iron or any other marchandize that may be devided, but such twoe Burgesses as shall bee chosen by the Constable, Portrive and Burgesses, and have experience and knowledge in the same marchandize ; and when it is soe by them boughte, any Burgess to have his porcion after his degree, that is to say, to a handy crafte man to have sufficient to serve his howse, a marchant lyveinge by buying and sellinge to have after his ; and that no Burgess buy of a strainger upon the paine of fforty shillings and to be discommuned of his libertie ; and such marchandice as bee broughte in any vessell the same goods to be devided by sixe of the twelve men with the Porterive and in his absence by one of the eleven, and not otherwise, upon like paine.

Item that noe Burgesse bee made ne receaved into the Guile [i.e. Guild] of Burgesses except hee bee admitted by the Porterive and Councell, and agreement of the Burgesses, soe that hee be of such Condicions and birth as hee may bee ruled and governed by the Portrive and Councell of the saide Towne for the time being ; and hee or they to take noe maintayners, upon payne of discommuning, if hee bee found guiltye by sixe of his brethren the Burgesses, and amerceament to the Kinge of Sixe shillings and eighte pence.

Item that noe Burgesse shall withdrawe another Burgesses bargaine or marchant in hannisinge of his Stiffe, and blaming his naighbours, upon paine of Tenne shillings of amerciament.

Item that noe manner of person shall hould ne open shoppe, to cutt karve [i.e. corf], to entertayne ostrey [i.e. hostel] hold, unlesse hee bee a Burgesse, giveing and yeeldinge according to the Charter, upon payne of a greivous amerciament.

Item that noe gensor [i.e. chencer] nor estranger shall buy noe

Corne within the markett nor within the ffranchise of the saide *NEATH.*—
Towne and sell it againe, uppon paine of amerciament.

Item that noe gensor inhabitant nor estranger shall buy noe
walshe Cloth, white Russett or Blacke, of any other estranger
within the saide Towne or ffranchise of the same, nor shall buy
noe yarne, wooll or any othing [i.e. other thing], except in the
faire time, uppon paine of fforfeiture of the same.

Item that noe Burgesse, gensor nor inhabitant shall colour anie
estranger within his howse, privilie or openly to buy or sell any
manner marchandise against the Royalte and freedome of the
Towne, unlesse it bee to a Burgesse of the saide [town], uppon
paine of amerciament of tenne shillings.'—(*Francis, Charters
of Neath.*)

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

Radulphus de Tycknes, Henricus le Barker, Thomas filius Staff'.
Thome, Willielmus de Rowesleye et Hugo le Mariscall summoniti
fuerunt ad respondendum Ricardo le Pestur de placito quare
ceperunt Catalla ipsius Ricardi et iniuste detinuerunt, etc. Et
vnde queritur quod predicti Radulphus et alii, die Lune proxima
ante festum sancti Dunstani Anno regni Regis nunc septimo, **A.D. 1279.**
apud villam de nouo Castello in domo cuiusdam Ricardi le Prude
ceperunt decem vellera Lane ipsius Ricardi le Pestur preciū sex
solidorum, et ea iniuste detinuerunt contra vadium et plegium, etc.
vsque diem Lune proximam ante festum sancte Margarete Virginis,
quando deliberata fuerunt per Balliūm domini Regis, etc. ; vnde
dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam quad-
raginta solidorum. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Et predictus Radulphus et alii veniunt et defendunt Vim et
Iniuriam, quando, etc. Et bene cognoscunt quod ceperunt pre-
dicta vellera, et iuste. Dicunt eciam quod Dominus Henricus
[III] Rex concessit Burgensibus predicte ville de nouo Castello
quod Burgenses eiusdem uille habeant Gildam Mercatoriam in
predicto Burgo cum omnibus libertatibus et aliis consuetudinibus
ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus. Et quod consuetudo illius
Burgi talis est per libertatem ipsius Gilde quod non licet alcui

**NEWCASTLE-
UNDER-LYME** infra predictum Burgum aliquam Lanam vendere uel emere nisi illis in predicta Gilda existentibus, nisi per saccos uel per aliud magnum pondus. Et dicunt quod quia predictus Ricardus le Pestur emit predicta vellera in predictum Burgum contra predictam libertatem Gilde, ceperunt ipsi predicta vellera, sicut eis licuit per predictam libertatem eis per predictum Henricum Regem concessam. Et proferunt Cartam ipsius domini Henrici Regis in hec verba :—Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie, etc., Comes Andegauie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Balliis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Burgensibus nostris de nouo Castro subtus Limam quod ulla nostra de nouo Castro subtus Limam sit liber Burgus, et quod Burgenses eiusdem ulla habeant Gildam Mercatoriam in eodem Burgo cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus, et quod eant per totam terram nostram cum omnibus mercandisis suis emendo et vendendo et negotiando bene et in pace, libere, quiete et honorifice, et quod quieti sint de Theoloneo, Passagio, Pontagio, Stallagio, Lestagio et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, saluis in omnibus libertatibus Ciuitatis nostre Lond'. Quare volumus, etc. Data

A.D. 1225 apud ffeckeham octauo decimo die Septembris Anno nono.—Requisiti cuiusmodo libertates clament habere pertinentes ad predictam Gildam. Dicunt quod nullus, nisi fuerit de libertate ipsius Gilde, potest Pannum scindere vendendum infra villam, nec carnem nec piscem scindere, nec corea recencia emere, nec lanam emere per vellera, nisi per magnum pondus, scilicet, petras, saccum uel dimidium.

Et predictus Ricardus le Pestur dicit quod ipse est Burgensis de Stafford', et quod Dominus Johannes Rex concessit et carta sua confirmauit Burgensibus de Stafford' quod villa Stafford' sit liber Burgus in perpetuum. Et quod ipsi Burgenses et heredes eorum sint quieti de Toloneo, Lestagio, Passagio, Paagio, Stallagio et Pontagio per omnes terras suas, salua libertate Ciuitatis Lond'.

A.D. 1208. Et proferunt Cartam predicti domini Johannis Regis que hoc

testatur, que quidem Carta fuit facta primo die Maii anno regni *NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.* sui septimo Proferunt etiam quandam Cartam domini Henrici Regis patris domini Regis nunc, que testatur quod predictus Henricus Rex predictam concessionem ipsius Johannis Regis patris sui concessit pro se et heredibus suis et confirmauit, que quidem carta facta fuit apud Rading' vndeclimo die Aprilis Anno *A.D. 1228.* regni sui duodecimo. Et petunt Judicium, desicut quieti sunt de omnimodo paagio per totum Regnum Anglie, salua predicta libertate Ciuitatis Lond', per predictam Cartam domini Johannis Regis, que quidem Carta antiquioris date est quam predicta Carta domini Henrici Regis predictis Burgensibus de Nouo Castello inde confecta, si actionem possint habere ad huiusmodi Paagia contra libertates suas per predictas Cartas eis concessas exigere, etc.

Et predicti Radulphus et alii dicunt quod qualescumque cartas ostendant de predicta libertate quod non debent eis obesse. Dicunt etiam quod dominus Rex Henricus concessit eis predictam Gildam Mercatoriam, et quod illa libertas, scilicet, quod non licet alicui lanam emere in predicta villa de Nouo Castello per particulas, nisi fuerit de libertate predicte Gilde, pertinet ad Gildam illam. Vnde petunt Judicium, etc. Dies datus est eis de audiendo iudicio suo a die sancte Trinitatis in xv. dies, etc.

—(*Record Office, Placita de Banco, Hillar., 8 Edw. I, mem. 37*) *A.D. 1280.*

Thomas filius Thome de Nouo Castro subtus Lymam, Hugo le Staff^r. Marescall', Willielmus de Routisley, Hugo filius Thome, Willielmus de Thycnes, Henricus le Barbur, Thomas le fforester, Johannes le Schot, Stephanus de Derby, Ricardus Warwe et Benedictus le Marchaunt summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum Willielmo de Pykestok de placito quare ceperunt catalla ipsius Willielmi et ea iniuste detinent, etc. Et vnde queritur quod predicti Thomas et ali, die Sancti Edmundi Regis anno regni regis nunc septimo incipiente octauo, in villa de nouo castro subtus limam in *A.D. 1279.* selda sua ceperunt quatuor vlnas de Rayo afforsato, precii vlnae quadraginta denar', et eas detinuerunt contra vadium, etc. vsque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Ambrosii proximo sequens,

NEWCASTLE- quando deliberate fuerunt per predictum Dominum, vnde dicit
UNDER-LYME. — quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam quadra-
 ginta solidorum, et inde producit sectam.

Et Thomas et omnes alii veniunt. Et defendunt vim et iniuriam, quando, etc. Et bene cognoscunt quod receperunt predictas vlnas, et iuste. Quia dicunt quod ipsi Burgenses sunt Burgi de Nouo Castro subitus Limam. Et quod in predicto Burgo habent Gildam Mercatoriam ex dono Domini Henrici Regis proauri Regis nunc, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi Gildam pertinentibus. Et quod consuetudo in predicto Burgo pertinens ad predictam Gildam talis est quod non licet alicui, nisi Burgensibus predicti Burgi, infra predictum Burgum aliquem pannum scindere, nec per vlnas vendere, nec schoppam tenere, nisi fuerit in predicta Gilda Burgi predicti. Et quia predictus Willielmus ibidem tenuit schoppam suam in predicta villa et pannos suos scidit et per vlnas vendidit, nec fuit in predicta Gilda, contra libertates predicti Burgi, ceperunt ipsi predictas quatuor vlnas. Et proferunt cartam Domini Henrici patris Regis nunc que hoc testatur.

Et Willielmus dicit quod non pertinet predicte Gilde, quin Mercatores venientes licite possint pannos suos scindere et per vellera vendere et shoppas tenere, absque hoc quod in predicta Gilda recipiantur. Dicit etiam quod ipse est Burgensis Stafford', et quod omnes Burgenses Staff' habent omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas aliquis liber Burgus Angle habet, salua in omnibus libertate Ciuitatis Lond', ex concessione Johannis Regis aui Regis nunc et per cartam ipsius Regis, quam profert et que hoc testatur. Dicit insuper quod licet pertineat ad predictam Gildam quod mercatores venientes in predicto Burgo de Nouo Castro non possint pannos suos scindere, nec per vlnas vendere, nec lanam, nisi per magnum pondus et saccos et non per paruum pondus et per vellera, nisi sint de predicta Gilda; tamen ipse et alii Burgenses Stafford' ratione libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum, quas habent per predictam Cartam, que impetrata fuit **A.D 1206.** primo die Maii anno regis Johannis predicti septimo, semper post confectionem eiusdem Carte licite et libere pannos suos in pre-

dicto Burgo de Nouo Castro sciderunt et per vlnas vendiderunt *NEWCASTLE-*
lanamque per vellera et per paruum pondus, absque hoc quod in UNDER-LYME.
 predicta Gilda recepte fuissent, quousque iam vno anno elapso,
 quando impediti fuerunt per predictos Thomam et alios capiendo
 catalla predicti Willielmi et aliorum.

Et Thomas et alii dicunt quod predictus Willielmus et ceteri
 Burgenses Stafford' nuncquam post impetracionem predicte Carte
 Henrici Regis, videlicet, *xviii^o*. die Septembris anno regni sui **A.D. 1235.**
 decimonono, pannos suos in predicto Burgo de Nouo Castro
 sciderunt, per vlnas vendiderunt, nec lanam per vellera, nec
 shoppam tenuerunt, nisi prius in Gilda predicta recepti fuissent,
 immo semper postea inde impediti fuerunt. Et quod ita sit, petunt
 quod inquiratur per patriam. Et Willielmus similiter. Ideo
 preceptum est Vicecomitibus quod venire faciant hic in Crastino
 Purificacionis beate Marie *xii^o.*, etc. per quos, etc. Et qui nec,
 etc. ad recognitionem in forma predicta. Quia tam, etc. Postea
 a die sancte Trinitatis in *xv.* dies anno *viii^o.*¹ venerunt Juratores, **A.D. 1280.**
 qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willielmus
 et ceteri Burgenses Stafford' semper consueuerunt pannos suos in
 predicta villa scindere, per vlnas vendere, et similiter lanam per
 vellera emere et vendere, et shoppam tenere, absque hoc quod
 essent recepti in predicta Gilda, donec impediti fuerunt iam sep-
 tem annis elapsis. Et ideo consideratum est quod predictus
 Willielmus recuperet predicta catalla. Et similiter dampna sua,
 que taxantur ad quadraginta solidos. Et Thomas et alii in mise-
 recordia.—(*Plac. de Banco*, Mich., 8-9 Edw. I, mem. 30)

On the same membrane is another plea, brought by Thomas Gerbold' of Stafford against Henry 'le Barbur' of Newcastle-under-Lyme and 27 others for seizing 'duas vlnas de Russeto et duo vellera lane.' The pleading is very similar to that of the case preceding. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, who was to receive back his goods and 60 shillings damages, while Henry and the others were fined.

In 14 Edward I Simon Breton and other burgesses of Stafford **A.D. 1286.**
 were summoned for detaining the chattels of William, son of

¹ MS 'xiii.'

NEWCASTLE
UNDER LYME

Thomas Swanild' of Newcastle-under-Lyme The former pleaded.—‘ quod ipsi sunt Burgenses ville Stafford', et quod Dominus Johannes Rex auus Domini Regis nunc concessit et carta sua confirmauit Burgensibus suis Stafford' quod ville de Stafford sit liber Burgus imperpetuum. Et quod Burgenses illi habeant Burgum illum cum Soca, etc et omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas ipsi antiquitus habere consueuerunt, et proferunt Cartam domini Henrici Regis patris domini Regis nunc, que predictam donacionem et concessionem confirmat. Vnde dicunt quod ipsi semper a tempore quo non exstat memoria vsi sunt quod nullus extraneus qui non sit de libertate predicte ville possit aliquam lanam in predicta villa vendere per vellera. Et quia predictus Willielmus, qui non est de predicta libertate, vellet predictam lanam in forma predicta vendere per vellera, distrinxerunt ipsi predictum Willielmum per predicta vellera, et iuste, etc' William, on the other hand, claimed that Henry III made Newcastle a free borough, and granted to the burgesses a Gild Merchant and quittance of toll throughout England. Judgment was rendered in favour of the burgesses of Stafford, because the above monopoly had been exercised by them ‘a tempore a quo non exstat memoria,' and because their charter was older than that of the burgesses of Newcastle,—‘ Nec concessio domini Henrici Regis facta predictis Burgensibus Noui Castri, que est posterior, derogare non potest concessione domini Johannis Regis anterior.'—(*Plac. de Banco*, Mich., 14 Edw I, mem. 144.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Among the old laws and customs (probably granted to the burgesses of Newcastle by Henry I) are the following:—‘ Mercandise que per mare burgo adportantur ad terram portari debent, preter salem et allecia, que in nave debent vendi’—‘ Nullus forinsecus debet emere pannum ad tingendum, nisi sit de consuetudine burgi.’—‘ Item mercatori forinsecu non licet emere, nec in foro nec apud rus, nec lanam, nec coria, nec cetera.’—‘ Nullus

forinsecus potest scindere pisces ad vendendum.'—(*Brand, New-NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.*
castle, 11 130)¹

In the year 17 John the burgesses received a royal charter **A.D. 1216.** conferring upon them various liberties. . . . 'Concessimus etiam eis gildam mercatoriam, et quod nullus eorum qui fuerit infra gildam mercatoriam placitet extra muros burgi Novi Castri de ullo placito preteri placita de tenuris exterioribus. Concessimus etiam eis quod nullus eorum faciat duellum; et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disracionare secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis Winton'; et quod omnes burgenses predicti burgi et heredes eorum de gilda mercatoria quieti sint de theloneo, lestagio, pontagio et passagio tam in feria quam extra, et per omnes portus maris omnium terrarum nostrarum tam citra mare quam ultra; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum antiquam legem ejusdem civitatis Winton', quam habuerunt temporibus antecessorum nostrorum, et quod terras suas et tenuras et vadimonia et omnia debita sua juste habeant, quicunque ea eis debeat, et de terris suis et tenuris que infra burgum predictum sunt rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem civitatis Wint'; et de omnibus debitis suis que acommodata fuerint apud Nouum Castrum super Tynam, et vadimoniis ibidem factis, placita ibidem teneantur. Si quis autem in tota terra nostra theoloneum vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Novi Castri super Tynam de gilda mercatoria ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes Northumb' vel prepositus Novi Castri namium apud Novum Castrum inde capiat. Concessimus etiam ad emendacionem ejusdem burgi quod omnes sint quieti de yeresgyeve et de scotallis ita quod,' etc.²—(*Rot. Chart., 219*)

A charter of 42 Elizabeth prohibits foreigners or strangers from selling anything within the town to any foreign merchant, except victuals, unless it be at markets or fairs.—(*Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1636*)

¹ For a different version of these laws, see *Acta Parl. Scot.*, 1. 33-34 and *Stubbs, Select Charteis*, 106-108

² Confirmed in 1318 and 1357.—*Record Office, Charter Roll 31 Edw. III, mem. 4*

NEWCASTLE-
UPON-TYNE.

‘Northumbria. Johannes de Shefeld venit coram Baronibus, et protulit quoddam scriptum, quod testatur quod Willelmus Sadeler, Willelmus de Dalton, Ricardus de Londonia, Thomas le Leycester, Ivo Pistor, Thomas Laurence, Ricardus de Fennom, Ricardus de Egremond, Willelmus Smaley, Walterus filius Ricardi, Thomas filius Ricardi, Adam Guntor et Johannes de Roma, communis attornatus praedictorum Willelmi et Sociorum suorum praedictorum ac caeterorum pauperum Burgensium Villae Novi Castri super Tinam, ad hoc per breve Regis admissus, cognoverunt eis satisfecisse per dictum Johannem de Shefeld, tempore quo fuit Vicecomes Northumbriae, de XL. I., quae eos contingebant de quinquaginta libris pauperibus Burgensibus dictae Villae Novi Castri coram Baronibus de Scaccario, versus Nicholaum de Carliolo et caeteros Burgenses de gilda mercatoria Villae praedictae, nomine dampnorum nuper adjudicatis; et decem libras residuas praedictae summae L. I., dictus Johannes de Shefeld reddet Clericis de Scaccario, etc.; cuius data est apud Novum Castrum super Tinam, XVII^o die Januarii anno regni Domini

A.D. 1307. Edwardi Patris Regis nunc tricesimo quinto.’ Placita coram Baronibus, 2 Edward II.—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 96.)

Patent 16 Edward III.—‘Inspeximus quasdam litteras, per communitatem ville nostre de Novo Castro super Tynam nuper confectas et sigillo communī ejusdem ville signatas, in hec verba: Hoc instrumentum testatur quod die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Valentini episcopi anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a con-

A.D. 1342 questu sexto decimo, convocata communitate ville Novi Castri super Tynam apud hospitale beate Marie Virginis in le Westgate in plena gilda ejusdem ville tunc ibidem tenta pro bono pacis, dilectionis et unitatis confovendo et habendo, et pro lege firmius conservenda et manutenenda, et ad utilitatem et melioracionem ville predicte, de communi assensu et voluntate tocius communitatis predicte assensum est et ordinatum quod de cetero in antea articuli subscripti in predicta villa firmiter teneantur, utantur et conserventur. . . .

Item quod omnes burgenses ville predicte tam pauperes quam divites, cujuscunque conditionis existant, de omnibus navibus tam

forinsecis quam intrinsecis portum ville predicte ingredientibus, *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE*
 quibuscumque mercandisis venalibus oneratis, possint libere emere
 quod eis necesse fuerit. Et si quis dictas mercandas emat in
 grossum de mercatoribus predictis, quod quilibet burgensis dicte
 ville, si voluerit, habeat de emptore illo partem mercandisarum
 illarum, prout sibi necesse fuerit pro sustentatione sua et familie
 sue, ad idem precium pro quo dictus emptor de dicto mercatore
 dictas mercandas prius emerit, solvendo et satisfaciendo dicto
 emptori precium partis sue quam emerit infra bordam navis.
 Et quod per dictos mercatores nichil vendatur de mercandisis
 illis antequam planckum navi apponatur, sub poena forisfacture
 mercandisarum,' etc.—(*Brand*, ii. 155—156.)

In the year 1343 the Gild Merchant complained that the other burgesses of the town were permitted to purchase merchandise out of the ships in the port, which was an infringement of its immunities.—(*Mackenzie, Newc.*, ii. 664, *Brand*, ii. 220.)

May 28th, 21 Henry VII, the king granted a licence to the *A.D. 1506.* governors and community of the Merchant Gild of Newcastle, empowering them to buy wool and woolfels of the growth of Northumbria, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Allerton and Richmond, and to ship them to foreign parts. The grant begins thus:—‘Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos, ex parte dilectorum nobis Gubernatorum Gilde mercatorie Ville Novi Castri super Tynam, graviter nobis conquerentium, accepimus quod cum lane et pelles lanute . . . Nos statum ipsorum Gubernatorum ac totius Communitatis Mercatorum Gilde predicte pie compacientes,’ etc.—(*Madox, Collections, Addit. MS.*, Mus. Brit., 4530, ff. 145—154.)

In a petition of the governor, wardens, assistants and fellowship of merchant adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to parliament, 1644, they set forth, ‘that they have beene an antient company of merchants ever since King John’s tyme; and have been confirmed by several grants of his majesty’s royal predecessors a distinct corporation of themselves;’ and ‘that the merchants of Newcastle are an antient guild of merchants ever since

NEWCASTLE- the 17th yeare of King John, which is a year before the grant to
UPON-TYNE the merchants of London¹.—(Brand, ii. 219.)

— The following relates to Newcastle in the year 1777:—‘The fellowship with the whole body of the burgesses is called the freedom of the town, and may be taken up without that of the company.’ This freedom of the town entitles one to a vote for representatives to parliament, to exemption from tolls and to common pasture. The fellowship with a particular trade is called the freedom of the company, which joined to residency entitles him to the further additions of enfranchising apprentices, serving on juries and holding offices ‘The court of Guild consists of the mayor and burgesses at large, assembled together, every one of whom has an equal voice, the Mayor having the casting vote.’ The laws made in guild are not binding, except the same be ratified by the Common Council—(Collier, *Essay on Charters*, 83, 84, 99, 100)²

Subjoined is a later and much fuller account.—

‘The powers to be exercised by the Court of Guild in the affairs of the Corporation, are by the charters clearly and definitely expressed, and were it otherwise, the guild being the assemblage of the whole Corporation, it might be supposed the proceedings of that body would be of great authority; yet it has so happened, that in fact the Court of Guild is now utterly bereft of power. It being maintained at present by the Common Council, that the Court of Guild is absolutely without authority of any kind or description—that it is a form, and nothing else

‘Merely the periods, therefore, at which the Guild is held, and the routine gone through, shall here be stated. There are three guilds every year, which are held in the Guildhall, viz.—On the third Monday after Christmas-day; the second Monday after

¹ For the history of the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle, see Brand, ii. 217-240, Mackenzie, Newc, ii 662-670, Walker and Richardson, *Armorial Bearings*, 2-5. This Society is still in existence; the records still extant begin with the year 1480

² Cf Munic. Corp Com. 1835, p. 1638, Newcastle Freeman’s Pocket Companion, 88-96; Hutchinson, Northumb., ii 414.

Michaelmas-day; and the second Monday after Easter Sunday; *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE* — when the Mayor presides, and such burgesses attend as think proper. The Sheriff's Serjeant opens each guild by making a proclamation in these words —

“Oyez! Oyez! All persons having anything to do at a guild, held this day, before the Right Worshipful —— Mayor, let them come forward, and they shall be heard.—All non-freemen are commanded to depart, under forfeiture of five pounds, and pain of imprisonment”

‘After these words are repeated, it is customary for the Chairman of the Stewards to call over a list of the companies, whose stewards, or some member of the company, answer. This is done in order that no guilds may be allowed to pass without the presence of the steward of the company to which the claimant belongs, or some one to represent it; the presence of such steward, (if the guild be not stopped by him), shewing that the company does not object to the claim. After this list is called, the stewards, by their chairman and other freemen, state such grievances, and put such questions to the Mayor as they think proper; and generally are answered by the Mayor or some of the Aldermen from the bench; the Mayor also occasionally communicates to the burgesses present any decisions come to by the Common Council, on questions of interest to the body at large. Some years ago, the Mayor and Aldermen present at the guild, were in the habit of endeavouring to pass on to calling the guilds, without listening to any statements made by the stewards or freemen, but in this respect, they have given way; and the stewards and freemen exercise full liberty of speech at the guilds. After they have stated all they think necessary, the Town Clerk, who always attends, proceeds to call the guilds, that is, reads a list of the persons claiming to be admitted to the freedom of the town. Any freeman, who objects to the persons claiming, has the power to stop his guild, viz. he repeats the words “I stop that guild.” The Town Clerk then writes in the book, “Stopped by ——”; and the Common Council, being petitioned at a subsequent period by such claimant, decides on the validity of

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE the objection. After the guilds are thus called, the assemblage is dismissed, and the Mayor retires.

— ‘Now it is to be observed, that nothing passes in Guild which can shew that court’s power to do any one thing;—no record is kept beyond this list of claimants,—no motion is put, nor any other made; for the Mayor, pursuant to instructions received from the Common Council, declines putting any motion; and the book, which is commonly called the Guild Book, is, in fact, merely an extract from the different petitions for the freedom, presented to the Common Council by the claimants. It seems to be read over, not because the sanction of the guild is required to confer the freedom, but merely because the Common Council are willing to know if any objection exists among the freemen to the different claims for the freilage. This list of petitions might as well be read over anywhere else to the freemen; and it is an illusion to call such a list “The Guild Book.”

‘How it has come to pass, that the Guild is thus rendered so entirely a nonentity, it is difficult to say. . . . The Court of Guild at present, in point of fact, is not allowed to make any order, or to exercise any authority; and thus the whole body of the Corporation, assembled together by ancient custom and by charter, is considered a nullity; and the power is confined to the Common Council. Endeavours have often been used to restore the Guild to its functions, by making motions for orders; but hitherto without success.’—(*Brown, Short Account of Customs of Newc.*, 1823, pp. 14-17.)

The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations reported in 1835 that ‘guilds are holden at the Guildhall three times in every year. They are composed of the mayor and the whole body of burgesses. The business transacted there consists of making proclamations for freedoms. At these meetings also, the stewards of the several companies and burgesses state to the mayor any grievances they have to complain of.’—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 1642.)

NEWPORT IN WENTLOOG.

NEWPORT IN
WENTLOOG.

In the year 1385 Hugh, Earl of Stafford, granted a charter to his burgesses of Newport, which among other liberties mentions the Gild.—

‘Concessimus eciam Burgensibus nostris et heredibus et successoribus suis quod nullus teneat seldam apertam de aliquibus mercandisis nec tabernam nec corficiam nec aliquam cissuram artificii seu vitalliorum faciat in Villa nostra predicta, nisi fuerit cum predictis Burgensibus nostris commorans et residens et infra Gildam libertatis eorum receptus.

‘Concedimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi, heredes et successores sui Gildam inter eos libere facere possunt et habeant et gaudeant quo tempore et quandocumque voluerint ad voluntatem ipsorum.’—(*Archaeologia*, vol. xlvi. 442-444.)

This charter was confirmed by Hugh's grandson Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, 8 Richard II.—(*Ibid.*, 432.)

A.D. 1385.

NORWICH.

A charter of 40 Henry III to the citizens of Norwich contains A.D. 1256. the clause:—‘Quod singuli mercatores communicantes libertatis suis et mercandisis sint ad lottum et scottum eorundem civium, et ad auxilia prestanda, ubicunque fecerint residentiam, sicut esse debent et solent, et quod nulla gilda de cetero teneatur in civitate predicta ad detrimentum ejusdem civitatis.’—(*Blomefield, Norfolk*, iii. 51.)

In 1379 a royal charter granted:—‘quod nullus alias extraneus a libertate sua Norwici emat vel vendat victualia seu mercandisas aliquas ad retaliationem, vel per parcellas, infra libertates civitatis predicte, nisi secundum formam et tenorem statuti nostri, in parliamento nostro apud Gloucestriam’ editi¹.—(*Ibid.*, 104.)

The following is taken from a long composition entered into by the citizens of Norwich in 1414:—‘& yt alle maner of men now Citezeyns of ye Cite shal be enrolled of what craft

¹ Cf. Rotuli Parl. iii. 41 (2 Rich. II)

NORWICH yt he be wtin XII. months & i. day, upon peyne of foifaite of his fraanchise, payenge i d for ye entre; & yt alle maner of men yt shal be enfranchised fro ys tyme forth, shal be enrolled under a craft, & be assent of a craft, yt is for to seyne, ye maistres of ye same craft yt he shal be enrolled of shal come to ye Chamber & witnesse yt it is her wille yt he shude be mad freman of her Craft, payenge to ye craft yt he shal be enrolled under XL d, & payenge to ye Chamber atte lieste XX s. & more after ye quantite of his goods, as he may acord wit ye Chamberleyns; & vi. men shal be chosen for to be of counsell wit ye Chamberleyns in resceyvynge of burgeyses; ye men yat thus shal be resceyved shal make gree wit ye Shireves, as ye may acorde, & yat alle foreyners burgeyses shaln be contributorie to alle ye Comone charges of ye Cite, whan it falleth, also yat no alien fro now forth camynge into ye Cite, shal not be herberwerd wit non alien, ne wit no foreyn, and also yat no foreyn shal holde none hosterie fro yis tyme forth, ne none alienne none foreyn shall selle no marchaundise be retaillle, savyng smale haberdassherie under serche & tribut, abydynge, comynge & goynge of her haberdassherie fre shewynge & owtynge; and yat no maner of alien shal bere no common office in ye Cite.'

—(*Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 27967, ff. 13-14.*)

NOTTINGHAM.

The burgesses of Nottingham received the Gild from John when Earl of Morton and again when King 'gildam mercatorum cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus que ad gildam mercatorum debent vel solent pertinere'—(*Records of Nott.*, i. 8, 12, *Rot. Chart.*, 39)

A.D. 1365.—'Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes Burre, in plena curia juratus et examinatus, dicit se recepturum fuisse ad Gildam Mercatorum, in camera Rogeri de Hopwell, die Sabbati in Septimana Penecostes.'—(*Records of Nott.*, i. 188.)

'Fines Forinseci. Nich. de Hill dat de fine pro licentia emendi habenda et vendendi infra libertates villaee Nott' per tempus, ut

supra, viii. d.' Thirty-nine similar entries follow, the fines ranging *NOTTINGHAM* from 6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*, A.D. 1414-1415.—(*Ibid.*, ii. 102-104)

OSWESTRY.

‘Concessimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus. Et quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in burgo predicto nisi de voluntate eorundem Burgensium. Concessimus eciam eis et eorum heredibus quod si aliquis nativus alicuius in eodem burgo manserit, et eciam in eo se tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa, lot et scot cum eisdem Burgensibus per unum annum et unum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, set in eodem burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus eisdem Burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theloneo, lestagio, passagio, pontagio, stallagio et de lene et de Danegildes et Gaywyd et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibus per totam potestatem terre nostre, tam in Anglia quam in omnibus aliis terris, salua libertate Ciuitatis nostre London'. Concessimus eciam et hac carta nostra confirmavimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris quod nullus emat infra Burgum predictum coria recencia vel pannum crudum, nisi sit in lotto et scotto et in assisa et tallagio cum eisdem Burgensibus.' The above is extracted from a royal charter of 22 Richard II.—(*Addit. MS. 30328*, ff. 60-61; *Shrop. A.D. 1398. Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Trans.*, ii. 192.)

The following is taken from a grant of Thomas Earl of Arundel (1407):—‘Et quod burgenses eiusdem burgi habent liberam et plenam potestatem faciendi burgenses eis acceptabiles usuros libertatibus et franchises burgi illius iuxta cartas et concessiones tam antecessorum nostrorum quam per nos ab antiquo et de nouo concessas; et quod nullus qui non sit burgensis eiusdem burgi aliqua libertate burgensiали ibidem contra voluntatem burgensium predictorum infra villam predictam nec libertatem eiusdem quomodo gaudeat nec utatur. Et quod burgenses predicti quieti sunt infra villam predictam et libertatem eiusdem de theloneis,

OSWESTRY lestagio et stallagio. Et eciam quod nullus emet infra burgum predictum nec libertatem eiusdem pannum crudum nec coria recencia, nisi sit in lotto et skotto, in assissa et tallagio cum burgensibus predictis.'—(*Ibid., Trans.*, ii. 199.)

OXFORD.

Charters of 1 John, 13 Henry III and 1 Edward III specify the Gild among the liberties of Oxford¹. That of Edward III A.D. 1327. contains the clause —'Et quod nullus qui non sit de eorum gilda vina aliqua seu mercimonia aut quecumque alia bona venalia infra dictam villam Oxon' vel ejus suburbia ad retalliam vendat.'

A.D. 1320. An inspeximus of 13 Edward II to the Abbey of Oseney speaks of —'concessiones, etc. necnon donationem quas Will. de Chene aldermanus de gilda mercatorum Oxen' per cartam suam, de concensu et voluntate civium Oxenefordiae de communione civitatis et de gilda predicta, fecit ecclesiae et canonicis predictis in perpetuam elemosinam, de insula quae Middleleya vocatur, quam dicti cives praefato Willielmo in perpetuum feodum concesserunt.' —(*Monast. Anglic.*, vi. 254.)

This grant of Wm. de Chene, in a mutilated condition, is to be found in the Register of the Abbey of Oseney:—'Will. de Chene Salutem. Sciatis quod . . . qui fuit aldermannus de [Gilda mercatorum] . . . luce Regis Stephani et Regine . . . concedo in perpetuam elemosinam . . . Marie de Oseneia et Canonicis . . . insulam que Middleleya uocatur, quam ciues de Oxen' de communione ciuitatis et de Gilda mercatorum michi in perpetuum feodium concesserunt. Et hoc facio predictorum ciuium consensu et voluntate,' etc.—(*MS. Cotton, Vitell. E. XV*, fol. 89.)

Oct. 23, 1534.—'Also it ys enacted and agreed by the same Mair, Aldermen, Bailyffs, and Comynalte of the seid Toune, that no person ne persons shall use eny maner of marchaundysye, or marchaundysyng, nor use and exercise eny vytelyng, bying or sellynge, or eny handy craft or occupacion wythyn the seyd Town or subbarbs of the same, except he or they be free of the guyld of

¹ Morins, *Chronicon*, p. 731; *Liber Cust.*, 672; *Petyl MS.*, ii. 305-314.

the seid Mair and Comminaltie wynthyn the seyd town and sub-*OXFORD.*
barbs of the same,' etc.—(*Antiq. Mag. and Bibl.*, vii. 229.)

Oct. 12, 1551. 'Thordre for the admyssion of Fremen.— Memorandum at a Councell holden . . . yt ys enacted, concluded, and agreed by the Mayar, Aldermen, Baylyes, Chamberleyns, and thole Councell of the Cytye of Oxford, wyth the concent of the more parte of thenhabytants of the seyd Cytye, for thordre of admyssion of ffremen from hensforthe ynto the guyld and lyberty of thole body of the seyd Cytye of Oxford yn maner and forme as insuythe, that ys to wete [Only those who have served an apprenticeship of seven years with a freeman shall be made free, unless they pay at least £5 4s. 6d. to the use of the corporation of the City.]

Item, the seyd som of v. li. iiii. s. vi d. to be payde before the othe be geven to any person or persons so comyng to be fre, and before hys¹ he be admytted to be a freman of the seyd guyld.

Item, that the seyd person and persons that wyll be fre of the seyd guyld, shall furste, before he or they be admytted to be fre, desyer the good wyll of the crafte or occupacion that he or they wyll [be] fre of, and paye unto theym x.s. and a brekefaste for hys admyssyon ynto the seyd crafte or occupacion; and the seyd person and persons to be presented by the . . . Master and Wardens, or some two or iii. persons of the seyd occupacion to the Mayar and Councell of the seyd Cytye, and there by an eleccion to be admytted a freman of the seyd guyld and a burges or cytyzyn of the seyd Cytye, payeng the seyd v. li. iiii. s. vi d., or a more som, as before ys specyfyed, wythout any further delay, and no suerty nor suertes to be taken for or yn respect or delay of payment therof, provydyd allwey that yf the seyd Master and Wardens wyll not present suche person and persons so suyng to be fre, that then the seyd person and persons may and shall come unto the Chamberleyns for the tyme beyng, and they to present hym or theym to the seyd Mayar and Councell yn manner and forme above seyde. . . . And be yt also consented and enacted that

¹ Probably for 'that.'

OXFORD. yf any persone hereafter at any tyme do interpryse to set upp yn
the seyd Cytye to occupye any crafte or occupacion before he be
fre of the guyld thereof, accordyng as before ys specyed, and
ther upon have warnyng to surcesse and leff hys occupuyeng by
the Chamberleyns for the tyme beyng, or the Master or Wardens
of thoccupacion that he intendyth to occupye, except suche as
by acte of Parlyament ys enacted and concluded, that then the
same person and persons so afterwards offendyng shall forfeyte
and pay to thuse of the body of thys seyd Cytye for every daye
so occupuyeng iii.s. iii d.² Various other orders regulating the
making of persons 'fre of the seyd guyld,' follow.—(Turner,
Oxford Records, pp. 204-208.)

Those admitted to the Gild or freedom seem to have borne
the name of 'hanasters.' Among the town muniments there is
a book containing lists of the latter.—(*Ibid.*, pp. xvii, 29, etc.)

PRESTON¹.

The Gild Merchant is first mentioned in the ancient Custumal of Preston (thirteenth century). There is an old transcript of this Custumal in Harley MS. 2112, ff. 63-64, headed,—'Liberates Gilde Mercatorie eedem cum libertatibus de Nouo Castro
subtus limam confirmate per Edwardum [III] Regem.' It begins thus:—

1. Ita quod habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis
consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus.
2. Ita quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam
faciat in predicta villa nisi de voluntate burgensium.
3. Si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefata villa manserit, et terram
in ea tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa et lot et scot cum
eisdem burgensibus per unum annum et i. diem, deinceps ne possit
repeti a Domino suo, sed in eadem liber permaneat².

¹ Dobson and Harland, *Hist. of Preston Guild*; Abram, *Memorials of the Preston Guilds*; Abram, *Rolls of Burgesses*, *Introd.*; Thompson, *Munic Hist.*, Ch. viii. For other works on the same subject see Abram, *Memorials*, p. 148.

² Cf Dobson and Harland, 73; Whittaker, *Richmondsh.*, ii 422.

Charters of 8 Elizabeth, 14 and 36 Charles II, contain this *PRESTON*. clause :—‘quod uidem Major, Ballivi, Burgenses et Successores sui habeant Guildam Mercatoriam in Burgo predicto cum omnibus Libertatibus et liberis Consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi Guildam pertinentibus, prout antehac usi fuerunt.’—(*Lingard, Preston Charters*, 25, 53, 86)

At a Gild Merchant held at Preston 2 Edw. III, thirteen A.D. 1328. ‘pointes and ordinances’ were made, four of which are of particular interest to us —

‘2. Also the same Maire, balifes and burges, with all the comonalte, be hole assent and consent, have ordered that it shall be leful to the sayd Major, balifes and burges, there heyres and successors to sett a Gyld Marchand at every xx. yere end, or ever if they have nede, to conferme chayrters or other distres that longis to oure Francis [i.e. franchise].

5 Also the same Maire, balifes and burges with all the comonaltie have ordent, be a hole assent and consent, that all manner of burges the which is made burges be court roll and oute of the Gyld Marchand, shall never be maire, ne Bale, ne Serjeand, but onlie the burges the which the name be in the Gyld Marchand last made before; for the King gyves the freedom to the burges which arne in the Gyld and to none other.

7 Also the same Maire and balifes and burges, be holle assent and consent [have ordered], if ther be any burges of oure towne longing that take partie with anie mon to helpe him or to strength him agaynes the peyce, and will not com to his Mayre to help him and strength hym to make peyce, that then hyt be lefull to oure Mayre and to his successors to discharge hym of his freedome for ever, and his tol to be taken dayle att hym, as a fals untrew and fals forsworne.

10. Also the Mayre, balifes and burges, be a hole assent and consent, haue ordent, if it happyne onne of oure burges fall in age and in necesitey of gooddys that he may noght hold howse, ne craft, ne bying and sellynge, that he may not be of power to pay his freedome be yeare, yet he shall be free in all our libertyes yt longys to oure towne and enfranceys, as he was

PRESTON, before it was that he be faulyn into that great necessitie of povertie.'

— (Abram, *Memorials*, 8; Dobson and Harland, 11.)

The archives of Preston contain Gild Rolls of the years 1397, 1415, 1459, 1542 and thence in regular succession every twenty years to 1882. Here is an abstract of the most ancient Roll:—

‘Gilda Mercatoria Burgensium Ville de Preston’ in Amon-
dernes tenta ibidem, die lune proxima post festum Ascencionis
Domini Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum

A.D. 1397. Anglie vicesimo, per Will’ de Ergham tunc maiorem dicte gilde
et per Galf’ de Meles, Thomam de More, Johannem de Hacon-
showe, senescallos dicte Gilde, Ric’ Blundell, Henr’ le Somnor,
Symonem de Preston, Joh’ le Marishall, Ric’ de Brethirton, Will’
de Gany, Joh’ de Alston, Will’ de Walton mercatorem, Will’
Grymbald et Joh’ Lambard, tunc clericum dicte Gilde, qui quidem
prescripti soluerunt pro feodis et finibus suis, vt patebit
inferius, et qui quidem predicti fuerunt Aldyrmens predicte Gilde
et receperunt subscriptis in dextra parte de huius Gildam pro
finibus suis vt patebit¹.

Hec sunt nomina eorum qui sunt in prefata Gilda et eorum
quorum patres fuerunt in prefata Gilda.

Rob’ de Wigan, Capellanus.	Rog’ Alphin.
Galfrid’ de Meles.	Will’ de Lydgreues senior.
Will’ Gyge.	Thomas Trigs draperius.
etc. etc.	etc. etc.

[108 names in all.]

Burgenses forinseci.

Ric’ de Hoghton miles.	Thomas de Barton.
Rog’ de Etheleston.	Will’ de Hoghton miles. Edwardus frater eius.
Ric’ filius Joh’ de Banastr’ de Walton in le Dale.	Henr’ de Hoghton miles.
etc. etc.	etc. etc.

[25 names in all.]

¹ In Rep. Record Com. 1837, p. 476, the reading is: ‘recepérunt subscripta in dextra parte huius infra gildam pro finibus,’ etc.

Adhuc nomina eorum [qui] jurati sunt [in prefata] Gilda et *PRESTON.*
 [eorum quorum patres fuerunt] in eadem Gilda.

Rob' filius Henr' de Claghton.	Joh' filius Rogeri... Nicholson.
Joh' filius Willielmi Toppyng.	Will' filius Ricardi Jonson.
etc. etc.	etc. etc.
[87 names in all.]	

Hec sunt nomina eorum quorum patres non fuerunt in prefata Gilda, et ideo fecerunt finem.

Will' de Ergham per plegium Symonis de Preston et Joh' de Haconshowe *XL.S.*

Will' Wynter per plegium Willielmi de Ergham et Roberti Sille *XL.S.*

Joh' Lambard per plegium Willielmi de Ergham et Joh' de Haconshowe *vi s. viii.d.*

etc. etc. etc.

[104 names in all, each with two pledges and a fine varying from *2s.* to *40s.* Among them are tailors, spicers, websters, 'souters,' drapers, glovers, saddlers, a 'ffleshewer' and many mercers.]

On the back of the Roll there is another list of names:—

Alicia relicta Galf' Nicholson.	Cecilia Roos.
Matill' relicta Ade de Tokhole.	Xrfra filia Rog' de Haconshowe.
• • •	• • •
Margareta relicta Joh' de Ireland.	Hen' filius Ade de Balschagh.

[39 names in all, most of them belonging to widows, sons and daughters of gildsmen.]

On the dorso of the same Roll is the following:—

'Isti Articuli subscripti ordinati et statuti fuerunt ad istam Gildam tentam loco, die et anno infra scriptis per consensum Will' de Ergham tunc Maiorem (*sic*) istius Gilde et per senescallos et Aldermannos istius Gilde, sicut seriater [i.e. seriatim] post predictum Maiorem infra scriptum, videlicet: quod si aliquis burgensis ville de Preston faciat aliquam forisfacturam erga libertates ville predicte sive liberas consuetudines eiusdem ville,

PRESTON. et exinde convictus fuerit, prodet [i.e. perdet] libertatem eiusdem ville ad voluntatem Maioris, qui fuerit pro tempore, et illorum duodecim qui sibi ordinati sunt predictas libertates et libris [i.e. liberas] consuetudines ville predicte ad gubernandum Item quod nullus fiat Maior predicte ville de Preston donec prius fuerit Ballivus eiusdem ville. Item si aliquis burgensis ville de Preston electus fuerit per consensum communitatis ville predicte ad ministrandum in aliquo officio decente stat'm [i.e. statui] suo et illud recusat, p'd'ct [P perdet] libertatem suam ad voluntatem communitatis ville predicte. Item quod de cetero nullus ballivus ville de Preston reddet compotum suum de [...] cum domino nisi per rotulum burgagiorum ville predicte et burgensium forinsecorum et per perquisita Curie eiusdem ville et per capita illorum qui sunt stallagarii, sub poene' [i.e. poena] forisfacture libertatis sue ad voluntatem Maioris et illorum duodecem qui pro tempore predicti Maioris assignati et ordinati sunt. Item quod quilibet Ballivus ville de Preston reddat compotum suum modo prescripto ante electionem Maioris et sub poene forisfacture libertatis sue ad voluntatem Maioris et illorum duodecem qui sibi pro tempore assignati, electi et ordinati erunt. Isti articuli prescripti statuti fuerunt in predicta Curia coram Ricardo de Hoghton et tota communitate ibidem existente, quo [i.e. que] quidem communitas predictis articulis una voce consentunt [i.e. consentiuit].

Hic sunt [i.e. finit] ista Gilda Mercatoria tenta die, loco et anno suprascriptis.—(*Abram, Rolls of Burgesses*, pp. xviii and 1-7)¹

At the Gild of 1415 more than 200 'intrinsic' burgesses were enrolled; 52 others were admitted on payment of certain fines; and 22 foreign burgesses are entered on the Roll. Among those admitted by fine were several shoemakers.—(*Abram, Memorials*, 14.)

Down to the reign of Charles II, the Gild was held before the Mayor, three Stewards and nine Aldermen of the Fraternity. These twelve were the 'principal burgesses,' and in the Corporation they were sometimes called 'benchers' and 'aldermen.'

¹ Cf Dobson and Harl, 17-23; Abram, *Memorials*, 9-11

After this reign till 1835 there were three Stewards and only four *PRESTON.* other Aldermen of the Gild.—(*Dobson and Harl*, 21.)

The following shows that, though the Gild Merchant of Preston continued to exist, it no longer performed its ancient functions to the satisfaction of the burghers. In 1628 a new Company was established in Preston by an order of the town Council. Its preamble sets forth that, although an act of Philip and Mary (1554) had ordained that 'it should not be lawful for anie person inhabitinge in the countrye to come into anie citye, burrough, markett towne, towne corporate, or within the suburbs or liberties of the same' to 'sett on saile or sell by retaile any manner of woolen cloth, linen cloth, mercery wares, haberdasherye wares, grocery wares, or saltery wares, except it be in open ffaires, linen and woollen cloths made by themselves or ther meniall servants onlie excepted', and albeit, by another Act of 5 Elizabeth, no one was to set up any craft or mystery, except he had been an apprentice seven years;—yet, notwithstanding, divers handcraftsmen and servants at husbandry leaving their own occupations, seeking not only to live easily but rather idly, had taken upon them within this town of Preston to set up and live by trade of buying and selling of divers wares and merchandise contrary to the law, etc.:—for remedy whereof the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Preston, on petition of the most part of the tradesmen of the borough, ordain that from henceforth there shall be within the town 'a Companie or ffraternitie called Wardens and Companie of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Salters, Ironmongers, and Haberdashers,' and it shall have power, with consent of the Mayor and Common Council of the town, to make laws for the better ordering of the said trades and for the governing of the said Company. Two Wardens of the Fraternity are to be yearly chosen. No person or persons not inhabiting the said town shall exercise any of the said trades upon pain of forfeiting 10s. per week to the use of the said town and Company; further, that no stranger coming within the town shall set on sale or sell by wholesale or retail any wares or merchandise belonging to any of the trades aforesaid, excepting at fair times, upon pain

PRESTON of forfeiting the wares so sold or proffered, the half to the use of the town, the other half to the use of the said Company, except the wares be of their own making.—(*Abram, Memorials, 41-42.*)¹

The subjoined is from a MS. written in 1741, probably by the Town Clerk of Preston:—‘There is and time out of mind hath been a Guild Merchant held every Twenty Years, in and for this Burrough. The Freemen or Burgesses are of two sorts, viz., the Foreign Burgesses and the Inn-Burgesses. The Foreign Burgesses are admitted at the Guild Merchant and at no other time; and they are exempt from payment of Toll for Goods that they buy in the Burrough for the use of themselves and their family. And this is all the priviledge they have [they cannot vote, hold civic offices, enjoy commons, etc.]. . . . And those admitted betwixt the Guilds, either by the Council or the Mayor, come in at the Guild and pay the usual Fine or Fee of Seven-pence, and are entered with the others, and from that time they all become Guild Burgesses. But until the Guild, those admitted by the Council or by the Mayor are called Inn-Burgesses by Copy of Court Roll.’—(*Abram, Rolls of Burgesses*, pp. xii-xiii.)

At the Guild Merchant every person made burgess by court roll must appear and be admitted, and every guild brother must be re-admitted.—(*Munic. Corp. Com. 1835*, pp. 1687-1688.)²

Nicholas Grimshaw, mayor of Preston, writing in the early part of the present century, having mentioned Coke’s assertion that the bestowal of the Gild Merchant upon a town implies incorporation, continues thus:—‘But the grant of a Gilda Mercatoria does not seem to have invested the Grantees with the local government of the Place, for a Gilda Mercatoria established in a Town, may be distinct from the general Corporation of the Town, though the Gilda Mercatoria and the Corporation may be connected. The officers of the Gilda Mercatoria of the Borough

¹ For a detailed account of this interesting Company see the *Preston Guardian*, Apr. 10, Apr. 17, May 1 and June 12, 1875. It was still in existence in the early part of the nineteenth century.

² Cf. *Abram, Rolls of Burgesses*, p. x

of Preston were quite distinct from those of the Corporation, *PRESTON*. though they are now selected from that Body. The former consisted of a Mayor, Stewards and Aldermen, and a Seneschal or Clerk of the Guild.'—(*Preston Guardian*, Sept. 16, 1876.)

The Gild Merchant of Preston 'formed a kind of Court of Session of corporate legislation, held every twenty years [since 1542], at which all the laws for the government of the corporation were passed¹, and at which all the privileges of the burgesses were first claimed and subsequently renewed.' 'The duration of the Guild, which was anciently for a month, was reduced in 1822 to a fortnight, and in 1842 and 1862 [and 1882] it lasted only a week.' 'At the conclusion of the Guild the masters and wardens of all the different companies² attend, as on the first day of the Guild, upon the worshipful the guild-mayor, in open court at the Guild-hall, along with a number of the burgesses. The companies then have their guild-orders sealed and regularly entered in the books.' 'Formerly the purchase of freedom continued from Guild to Guild, and if not renewed at each returning celebration, it was lost. The Municipal Reform Act of 1835 by abolishing any peculiar trade privilege of freemen and opening the government of the town to all rate-payers, divested the Guild of much of its interest.' 'At the last two Guilds freemen renewed their franchise as of old, being incited thereto by considerations of ancient associations, though with the bulk of them the right is of no commercial value. Henceforth the main business of the Guild will be festivity and ceremonials.'—(*E. Baines, Co. of Lanc.*, 1870, ii. 465-466)

A programme of the proceedings at the Gild Merchant of 1882 will be found in Abram's *Memorials*, pp. 150-152.

¹ Cf. Abiam, *Rolls of Burgesses*, p. xi.

² The trades have always constituted the most prominent element in the processions of the Preston Gild Merchant.

READING¹.

READING. 'Henricus [III] Dei gratia... Sciatis quod volumus et
— precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod omnes Burgenses
de Radinges qui sunt in Gilda Mercatoria in Rading' imper-
petuum quieti sint de shyris et hundredis et omnibus placitis,
querelis, theloneis, passagis et cariagis; et vendant et emant
vbicunque voluerint, per totam Angliam, sine theloneo. Et
nullus eos disturbet super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum.
Huius testibus... Datum per manum nostram apud Portesmuth'
A.D. 1253. quinto die Julii anno regni nostri tricesimo-septimo.' This was
A.D. 1344. confirmed by a charter of 18 Edward III —(*Man, Reading*, 342; *Liber Custumarum*, 671; *Coates, Reading*, Append vii.)

'Incipiunt Cyrographa siue finales concordie Finalis concordia
inter monasterium rading' et burgenses eiusdem ville super placito
libertatum moto in Curia domini Regis.—Hec est finalis concordia
facta in curia domini regis apud westmonasterium in crastino
purificationis beate Marie, anno regni regis henrici filii regis
A.D. 1254. Johannis XXXVIII^o, Coram Henrico de Bathon', Henrico de la
Mar', Henrico de Bratton' et Nicholao de Turri, Justiciaris, Ra-
dulfo filio Nicholai et Bertranno de Curiel, tunc senescallis, et
aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, Inter Henr' Wille
et Danielem de Wolues', tunc senescallos Gilde de rading', et
burgenses eiusdem ville, querentes, et Ricardum abbatem de
rading', deforciantem, de consuetudinibus et seruitiis que idem
abbas exigebat de predictis burgensibus. Vnde uidem burgenses
questi fuerunt quod predictus abbas distinxit eos ad placitandum
alibi quam in gilda sua communis, et quod abstulit ab eis Gildam
suam mercandam cum pertinentiis. Et preterea quod predictus
abbas amouit mercatum ville de rading' a loco quo antiquitus
teneri solet. Et preterea quod exigebat ab eisdem burgensibus
alias consuetudines et alia seruitia quam facere debuerunt et
facere consueuerunt temporibus predecessorum predicti domini
regis, regum anglie Quas consuetudines et que seruitia dicti

¹ For remarks on the Gild Merchant of Reading see Coates, *Reading*, 49-59; *Man, Reading*, 341-347; *Merew. and Stephens*, 139-141.

burgenses eidem abbati non cognouerunt. Et unde placitum *READING*
fuit inter eos in eadem curia, s[cilicet], quod predictus abbas
concessit pro se et successoribus suis et ecclesia sua de rading'
predictis burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod mercatum bladi
in uilla de rading' sit in loco illo in perpetuum ubi prius esse
solebat, et quod omnia alia uendantur in locis illis in quibus
prius uendi consueuerunt. Et quod predicti burgenses habeant
gildhallam suam mercandam in uilla de rading' cum xii. mes-
suagiis que ad gildhallam illam pertinent, simul cum prato quod
uocatur *portmanebroc*, reddendo inde annuatim dicto abbati et
successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicte dimidiā marcam ad
festum sancti michaelis, vbi prius nihil solebant reddere nisi
unum denarium tantum. Et quod habeant gildam suam mer-
candam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in perpetuum. Et pro
hac concessione, fine et concordia predicti burgenses conces-
serunt pro se et heredibus eorum quod predictus abbas et suc-
cessores sui de cetero assumant unum burgensem de predictis
burgensibus qui sit in gilda mercanda et de quo predicti bur-
genses sint contenti, qui sit custos gilde mercande et qui faciat
sacramentum tam dictis abbati quam burgensibus ad omnia que
ad gildam mercandam pertinent fideliter obseruanda; et quod
de anno in annum amouebitur, et tunc loco illius substituetur
secundum quod predictum est. Concesserunt etiam predicti
burgenses pro se et heredibus ipsorum quod predictus abbas et
successores sui habeant de cetero de filio curuslibet burgensis
legittime nato iiiii. sol ad introitum gilde mercande, et de quo-
libet homine forinseco medietatem finis quem facere poterit cum
predicto custode per usum unius monachi dicti abbatis et suc-
cessorum suorum ad hoc testificandum assignati. Ita quod si
finis ille testificetur per sex legales homines dicte gilde, quod finis
ille sit racionalis, dictus monachus non poterit illum finem
refutare. Et preterea dicti burgenses concesserunt pro se et
heredibus eorum quod predictus abbas et successores sui de
cetero habeant singulis annis ad festum sancti petri ad uincula
v. denarios de quolibet burgense in gilda mercanda nomine
cheping gael. Et preterea concesserunt pro se et heredibus

READING. ipsum quod bene licebit dicto abbati et successoribus suis — taillare dictam uillam de rading', quando dominus rex tailliat dominica sua. Concesserunt etiam predicti burgenses pro se et heredibus eorum quod bene licebit dicto abbati et successoribus suis uel eorum balluis placitare in predicta gildhalla omnia placita que ad predictam uillam pertinent de rading' placitanda. Et quod habeant omnes emendas tam de Gildanis quam de alis. Et quod clavis gildhalle remaneat custodi gildhalle, qui ipsam tradet dicto abbati uel balluis suis sine contradicione, quando ibi placitare uoluerint. Et si contingat quod aliquis predictorum burgensium de gilda mercanda pro aliquo delicto in misericordiam inciderit, secundum quantitatem delicti et eius facultatem amercietur. Preterea dicti burgenses recognouerunt pratum quod iacet ad caput prati quod uocatur *portmanebroc* esse ius ipsius abbatis et ecclesie sue de rading', et illud ei reddiderunt in eadem curia et remiserunt et quietum clamauerunt de se et heredibus ipsorum dicto abbati et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue de rading' in perpetuum.'—(*Registrum Cart. Abbatiae de Reading, MS. Harl. 1708, fol. 166.*)¹

‘PUNCTA GILDE.’

suour.

sellers

draps

commune
choses a
vendre.

‘Il est establi en la uyle de Rading’ qe nul taneour ne mette quyr en confytt, et si countre le etablissement eyt fayt et conuencu ensoyt, les chateux en la meyn labbe deuent estre seysis et son corps retenuz.—Item nul suour ne luise quyr a la manere de cordewan, ne en soudiers ne mette, ne ices sodiers ne aporte a vendre en bourgh. Et si il en fet, perde les chateux, et le homme remeyne en la mercy de senescals.—Item nul farse selles ne paneals de mussa ; et sil soyent trouetz farsietz, soyent ars, el homme en la mercé al seneschals.—Item nul ne face draps ou burlee seyent melle en la layne ; et sil soyt ateynt qe ceo eit fayt, le drap seyt ars, et le feseour en la mercy al seneschals.—Item qe totes les choses qe en bourgh vygnent a vendre si soyent vendutz en lus establis et coustemables ; et q̄ ailours les

¹ Coates, Appendix v, gives an old English translation of this ‘concord’; cf. also Merew and Stephens, 139

achate, perde les chateux et en la mercy al prouoste remeyne, *READING*
 sil ne seyt haut homme q̄i ad son creaunsour come a veysin
 par conoysaunce ses quyrs enuoye a vendre come leals.—Item blee.
 nul foreyn par iour de marche ne achate deuant la tierce, sil ne
 soit haut homme; et sil achate, perde sun ble et en la merc̄y al
 prouoste remeyne.—Item nul marchant dedeyns deux lewes de [oysseaux,
 burgh oysseaux, ne pessons, ne nule chose qe a maunger et de ^{etc.]}
 seygnurs ne a prodeshommes aperteyne, ne nachatont les choses
 qe al bourgh sunt portes et [i.e. a] vendre deuant la tierce; et
 q̄i countre ceo auera trepasse, les merz achates si perde, et
 il soyt mys par Gage et plegge destier a dreyt deuant le
 seneschals.—Item les choses qe les regrateours achatont apres *regrateours*.
 la tierce deuent estre a tel marche achate qe a tel feor
 pusent a lur veysyns vendre.—Item pessoners q̄i ad deux pessoners.
 charettes oue pesson lun et lautre mette auant a vendre, et
 ensement sommages, et si a lempeyrement de la vile lun est
 auant mise et lautre est concele, la concele en la meyn labbe
 seyt seisi, et le pessoner par Gage et par plegge mys destier
 a dreyt deuant les seneschals.—Item cerueyse venale bone soyt Ceruoyse.
 solom le marche de blee, issi soyt vendu, et paÿn ensement.—Item bochiers.
 Nient plus macecriers qe deux a plus achatont ensemble bieof
 ne motoun ne autre auier, issi qe entre eux seyt party par quarters
 a vendre; et si nul eit fayt marche, nul autre sentremette deuaunt
 qe lautre soyt del bieof ou de lautre auer quil auera marche
 departi. Et q̄i autrement leit fait et soit atteynt par Gage
 et plegge seit mys destier a dreyt deuant les seneschals.—Item Chars.
 Chars sodeyñement morte troue en mayn de macecrier a vendre
 ou char forseenee doit estre ars, et le macecrier en la merc̄y
 a seneschals.—Item nul foreyne ne doyt quir cruz ne peaux veluz ^{quyr cruz, peux,}
 de nul foreyn marchant ne layne ne fil en marche de Radyng' ^{fil et layne.}
 achatier; et q̄i ceo auera fayt perde le chatel, et le chateur en la
 mercy a seneschals.—Item nul foreyn porte quyr tannes par nul quir tanne.
 houre de lan en la vile de Radyng' a vendre, mes taunt soulement a
 feyres; et q̄i autre leyt fayt, soyent les chateux seisis en la mayn le
 seneschals, et il en lour mercy; et qant il auera fayt lur assetz, eit ses
 chateux.—Item nul suour q̄i ne soyt de la fraunce gylde ne face suour.

READING souliers en fourme for taunt soulement de seet pouz, et q*i* autrement en fra en la mercy soit a seneschals.—Item nul foreyn vendre en marche tiele lanuga ne lyng par tayle for tant soulement en terme; et q*i* en contre ceo fra et soyte ateynt, remeynent les chateux en la mayn a seneschals de ci q*i* [i.e. desque] il eurent vers eux amende.—Item nul ferour estraunge ne uende en marche de Redyng' feer ne acier fors de le limunns de sa charette ou sur claye ou sur sun barhude de deyns le limuns; et q*i* autrement le fayt remeyne en la mercy de seneschals.—Item nul feure foreyn ne vendre en marche sur estal beches, trubles ferres ne nul autre ferrealment for tant soulement alant et portaunt sur les espausles; et q*i* autrement le fra soyte atache et en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul parmenter estraunge neyt cuue ne counfite en sa mesone, ne nul peal en confite; et q*i* autrement le fra remeyne en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul parmenter ne vendre a estallage nul de ses merz, sil ne soyte en la leisiues (?) sur sun dos le aporte a vendre; et q*i* autrement le fra soyte en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul macecrier ne vendre char freche ne sale fors entier ou par quartiers et nul char ne coupe a vendre; et q*i* lauera fayt soit en la merc*y* a seneschals.

macecrier. —Item nul foreyn pessoner q*i* pesson porte a vendre a marche ne coupe nul pesson a vendre, si par le noun de seneschals ou de bailifs; et nul foreyn ne peot ceo faere par nule conge, si nul gildeyn de pesson eit a vendre.—Item nul estraunge ne porte harange a uendre par nul iour de la symayne en marche for tant soulement vn iour de marche, et si il veaut en la vile remeyndre et par autre iour son harange vendre et en marche ester a uendre, il vendra dieux harange plus q*i* ne fesoit le iour deuant ou il sen irra; et q*i* autrement le fait seit en la mercy a seneschals.—Item si estraunge q*i* porte harange ou pesson a vendre en marche eit remenaunt et la voile vendre, nul de la vile ne la chate, si sustener ne puse le marche a ses veisyns, si come lestraunge vend*i* le iour deuant, et si ne achate pas cel remenant deuant la tierce; et q*i* autrement le fayt soyte en la mercy de seneschals.—Item nul regratier q*i* ne soyte de la ley ne vendre par tail veil formage ne oynt ne siew ne cyre, et q*i* le fait seit en la merc*y* a seneschals.

pessoner.

harange.

regratier

—Item nul braceresse estraunge q[uo]i bracer veoyle en la vile ne mette *READING.* sun sercle en la rwe deuant qe sa ceruoise soit tastie, et desques *braceresse* cele soit troue bone sil mette sun sercle tant soulement a iour de marche et ne mye plus, qui auterment le fra soit en la mercy a seneschals.—Item nul ne achate myel en marche p[ur] la gildmele sur la forfeiture a seneschals—Item si nul gildeyn eit apele sun pier laroun ou cryme de felonye leit surmys a sun deshonour, et de ceo soit ateýnt, greuusement soit chastie et en la mercy a seneschals.'—(*Registrum Cart. Abbat. de Read.*, ff. 162-163)¹

The oath of the Gild, 'Juramentum Gilde Aule Radungie,' as used about 14 Henry VI, is still extant. The new brother swore to be true to the king, to the mayor of Reading and the burgesses of the 'gilde merchant'; to notify the mayor of any person who would disturb the liberties of the Gild; to conceal ('heele') the common counsel of the gild, declaring it to no person out of the 'seid gildhall,' except it be a burgess of the same hall.—(*Coates*, 57-58.) Previous to this reign the head of the Fraternity was called 'custos gilde,' the keeper or master of the Gild. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the terms 'keeper of the Gild' and 'mayor' appear to be used interchangeably.—(*Ibid.*, 54, 60; *Man*, 343, 358.)

The disputes between the Abbot and the Gild continued in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1430 the Abbot seized certain shambles, which, as the burgesses asserted, belonged to them. The latter also claimed that they had the title of a body corporate, a guild-hall and a common seal, that they returned two members to parliament, that they were discharged from all shires and hundred courts and were toll-free throughout England. 'Lastly they add that the warden and burgesses were seised of the premises in right of their Gild Merchant, by the service of one penny due to the king, before the monastery of Reading

¹ Coates printed this record in the Supplement to the History of Reading (1809), but his transcript is marred by many verbal errors and several important omissions. The document is undated, but the handwriting appears to be of the fourteenth century.

READING was founded; which Gild Merchant, messuages and appurtenances, had they been in the king's own hands, he would have granted to the monastery in the same manner as he granted and gave "all the foresaid town of Reading."—(*Coates*, 53-54.)

Here are some later admissions to the Gild of persons of distinction:—'Edw. 4th anno 2^{do}. Edwardus Langford, armiger, factus frater gildae aulae.' 'Hen. 8th anno 1^{mo}. Venit Ric. Meredith, serviens stabulæ domini Regis Hen. 8th, et dat de fine ad intrandum gildam mercandam, etc.' 'Hen. 8th anno 36^{to}, prima septima Quadragesime. Ad hunc diem venit Joh. Poyntz et benigne disideravit intrare gildam mercandam burgi predicti.' One of the fees generally paid on admission was for a breakfast, 'pro jentaculo.'—(*Coates*, 56-57.)

The following is extracted from a composition made between the burgesses and the Abbot in 1507.—'And as touching chepyn gavell, which is a yerely fyne only of all and everie burgess of the seide gylde, which out of tyme of mynde hath been payed yerely to the predecessors of the seide abbot by everie burgess of the seide gylde, that is to saie, every burgess of the same gylde hath payed five pence yerely, and the widowe of everie burgess of the seide gylde two pence farthinge yerely, at the fest of seynt Peter *ad vincula*, for their occupation of merchandies in the seide towne, for whych fyne of chepyn gavell it is thought by the seide lorde and justices, for a full declaration thereof hereafter, that everie burgess of the seide gylde and widowe aforesaid, for the seide fyne of chepyn gavell, shall and may freely bye and sell all manner of merchandies in their howses and shoppes in the seide towne, and also bye and sell all manner of merchandies and thyngs venable in feyres and markets of the seide town out of their howses and shoppes.'—(*Man.*, 357.)

A record of the reign of Edward VI, Mary or Elizabeth is entitled, 'An account of the several companies belonging to the guild-merchant of Reading with their fines of admission and the rules by which they were governed.' These companies were: the Mercers and Drapers, comprising the 'mercers, drapers, potuaries, haberdashers, chapmen, taylors and cloth-drawers'; the Cutlers and

Bell-founders, including the 'cutlers, bell-founders, brazierers, *READING*.
pewterers, smiths, pinners, barbers, carpenters, joiners, fletchers,
wheelers, basket-makers, coopers, sawyers, bricklayers, card-makers,
turners, plumbers, painters and glaziers'; the Tanners and Leather-
sellers, containing the tanners, leather-sellers, shoe-makers, curriers,
glovers, saddlers, jerkin-makers, bottle-makers, collar-makers and
cobblers; the Clothiers and Cloth-workers, including the clothiers,
dyers, weavers, shear-men, shuttle-makers and ash-burners; the
Victuallers and Innholders, comprising the vintners, innholders,
bakers, brewers, butchers, fishmongers, chandlers, malt-makers,
wood-mongers, salters and flax-dressers.—(*Man*, 347-353)

'Previous to the reign of Elizabeth, the Guild Merchant at Reading was divided into five companies, which were composed of freemen, and, under a variety of grants and charters, had an exclusive right to trade within the borough.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.*
1835, p. 113.)

SALISBURY.

'Homines de Andeura reddunt compotum de x. marcis pro
habenda eadem libertate in Gilda sua, quam homines de Wiltona
et de Saresberia habent in Gilda sua.' Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II,
Rot. 13a.—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 27.)

'Johannes dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse burgensibus
nostris de Sarisbir' ut habeant gildam mercatorum ad Sarisbir', et
quod sint quieti de theloneo, passagio et consuetudine per totam
terram nostram, sicut burgenses de Winton' qui sunt de gilda mer-
catorum sint quieti, et sicut carta Regis Henrici avi patris nostri
testatur. Et super hoc nullus eos injuste disturbet pro consue-
tudine super decem librarum forisfacturam, sicut carta Henrici
Regis patris nostri rationabiliter testatur. Testibus . . . anno A.D. 1200.
regni nostri primo.'—(*Rot. Chart.*, 54.)

In 1306 a composition was entered into between the citizens
and the Bishop of Salisbury. Only one clause refers to the Gild :
—'Also, from the time of the making of these presents, there
shall be, in the city aforesaid, a Gild of Merchants, in which
thenceforth are included as subject and devoted to the said lord

SALISBURY. bishop and the bailiff aforesaid all and everyone who before the making of these presents have humbly submitted to the same lord bishop and have on this occasion appeared before the above said Mr Walter, deputed by the above said lord bishop, as aforesaid, for this purpose, and have promised that they will obey the ordinance of the same lord bishop, whose names are written in a collateral schedule by the same Mr. Walter, as is aforesaid; but from henceforth only they shall participate of the said gild and the liberties obtained who by the said lord bishop, his successors, the mayor of the city for the time being shall happen to be thereunto admitted; but in the future emoluments which will and may happen in the admissions aforesaid, the same shall be divided into four parts, whereof the said lord bishop shall have two, the mayor and bailiff a third equally, and the commonalty aforesaid a fourth. But they who have renounced the liberties aforesaid and before the making of these presents have submitted themselves to the lord, though they do not exercise any publick office in the said city upon this occasion and perhaps are not admitted to the common transactions of these matters, yet they may be in the said gild and enjoy the liberties aforesaid by reason of their submission aforesaid; but the rest who have made the renunciation aforesaid and before the making of these presents have in no wise established themselves with the said lord bishop, shall during the revolt be utterly separated and removed from such transactions, from all bargains, contracts and merchandizes whatsoever and from councils and publick offices in the city itself and from our commonalty.'—(*Antiquitates Sarisb.*, 279).¹

The list of those who submitted and hence were included in the Gild, comprises 217 names, among them were many hatters, fishermen, drapers, dyers, fullers, etc.—(*Hoare, Modern Wilts.*, vi. 78.)

SHREWSBURY.

'Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus et heredibus eorum quod habeant Gildam Mercatoriam cum Hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus, et quod

¹ Cf. *Hoare, Modern Hist. of Wilts.*, vi. 77.

nullus qui non sit in Gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in *SHREWSBURY*.
 predicto Burgo nisi de uoluntate eorundem Burgensium. Concessimus etiam eis et eorum heredibus quod si aliquis natius alicuius in prefato Burgo manserit, et etiam in eo se tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata Gilda et Hansa et loth et Scotth cum eisdem Burgensibus per unum annum et i. diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, sed in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus eisdem Burgensibus et heredibus eorum quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theloneo, lestageo,' etc.—(*Record Office, Charter Roll* 11 Hen. III, pars 1, A.D. 1227. mem. 16.)¹

‘Rex, etc. Omnibus, etc. Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Salop’ quod nullus emat infra Burgum de Salop’ coria recencia uel pannum crudum, nisi sit in lotto et scotto et in assisis et tallagis cum eisdem Burgensibus. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod uide Burgenses et heredes eorum habeant in perpetuum predictam libertatem de nobis et heredibus nostris bene et in pace, sicut predictum est, et sicut carta domini Johannis Regis patris nostri, quam inde habent, rationabiliter testatur. Testibus,’ A.D. 1227. etc.—(*Ibid.*, mem. 13.)

The ancient Gild Rolls of Shrewsbury consist of lists of gildsmen. The first begins thus:—‘Sanctus Spiritus assit nobis. Nomina illorum qui sunt in Gilda Mercanda in burgo Salop’, et quorum patres prius non fuerunt in libertatibus Gilde, Anno xi. Regni Regis Johannis, et quorum finis v. sol. iiiii. d.’ Thirty A.D. 1209. names follow, after each of which is set viii. d. and sometimes ‘viii. d. primo.’—‘Illi qui primo intraverunt Gildam.’ Nine names follow. ‘De forinsecis qui intraverunt Gildam et de fine eorum.’ Fifty-six names, with payments varying from half a mark to 10s. ‘Isti intrauerunt ad ultimam assisam primo.’ Fifty-nine names. On this Roll are endorsed upwards of three hundred other names.

The second Roll begins thus:—‘Memorandum de Gilda mer- A.D. 1209. canda burgi Salop’ ad Quartam assisam, Anno xi. regni regis

¹ Cf. Owen and Blakeway, Shrewsb., i 100.

SHREWSBURY Johannis in festo Sancti Bartholomei. De illis quorum patres fuerunt in gulda, un[a] assisa De xxii.d. apponitur.' One hundred and sixty-nine names, followed by *III.d.* and sometimes 'primo' or 'secundo'¹.' This Roll is endorsed 'Memorandum de ultimis qui intrauerunt assisam gilde primo, Anno *III^{to}* A.D. 1220. regni Regis henrici filii Regis Johannis in crastino Sancti Jacobi Apostoli.' Three hundred and fifty names.

Third Roll.—'Memorandum de Fornsecis *et alius* in gilda ultima intratis ad *viii.* assisam in crastino Sancte trinitatis anno A.D. 1229. Regni Regis henrici filii Regis Johannis *xiii^o*.' One hundred and sixty-four names.

Fourth Roll.—'Rotulus de Ghylda mercatoria in burgo Salop' ad novam assisam; primus dies sessionis fuit dies martis prox' A.D. 1239. post festum Sancti Dionisi anno regni regis henrici *xxiii^o*.' Sixty-eight names

Fifth Roll.—'Rotulus de forncesis de Gylda mercantoria ad assisam novam prime diei mercurii prox' post festum Sancti Barnabe A.D. 1252. apostoli Anno regni regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis tricesimo sexto.' Two hundred and thirty-four names; a few females occur in this and some of the former Rolls.

Sixth Roll.—'Rotulus de illis qui quatuor denarios sunt pacaturi. Nomina Theynesmen.' Twelve names, apparently those of the principal people in the town. Over most of them are set different numbers, as *v^o*, *vii^o*, *III^{to}*, etc. Then follows the heading 'Rotulus de Ghylda mercatoria in burgo Salop' ad novam assisam, primus dies sessionis fuit dies mercurii prox' post festum Sancti Barnabe apostoli anno regni regis henrici filii Johannis *xxxvi^o*.' Three hundred and sixty-eight names, after most of which there is a number *i*, *ii*, *iii*, etc.

The Seventh Roll relates to foreigners of the Gild, 52 Henry III, and contains 117 names. The two remaining Rolls belong to

¹ Owen and Blakeway explain the addition of 'primo,' 'secundo,' etc. thus: 'Hence, and because the very same names occur in several lists, it appears that these were persons who professed their willingness to contribute to the burdens of the town.' 'i. ii. iii., etc. denoting, it should seem, the number of times which each individual had paid the assessment' (Hist. of Shrewsbury, 1. 103, 104.)

the same year and comprise 263 names of foreigners.—(*Owen SHREWSBURY and Blakeway, Shrewsb., 1. 102-105.*)

A long Patent granted by Elizabeth in 1586 refers thus to the Gild:—‘Et volumus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes ordinamus et constitutimus quod nullus residens aut inhabitans aut exnunc infra villam, villatas, hamlettas et locos predictos habitare vel residere contingens, qui nunc non sit aut deinceps non erit liber Burgensis dicte ville nostre Salop’ aut de Gilda Burgensium eiusdem ville admissus, se intromittat cum aliquibus mercandizis siue mercimoniis infra predictam villam Salop’ aut infra parochias, villam, villatas, hamlettas seu locos predictos aut limites seu procincta alicuius eorundem emendis seu vendendis, nec ad aliqua libertates, liberas consuetudines seu priuilegia, que prefati liberi Burgenses ratione Gilde sue infra villam predictam vsitata et approbata habere et gaudere consueuerunt, habenda, exercenda seu obtainenda, admittantur (*sic*) seu super se exercere assumat aut assumere presumat, nec in libertatem Gilde eiusdem ville sit admissus, nisi ad voluntatem et per admissionem dictorum Balliuorum et Burgensium ville Salop’ predicte pro tempore existencium vel maioris partis eorundem.’—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 28 Eliz., pars 10, mem. 19-20.*)

SOUTHAMPTON¹.

‘Henricus [II] Rex Angliae . . . salutem. Praecipio quod Homines mei de Hantona habeant et teneant gildam suam et omnes libertates et consuetudines suas in terra et in mari, ita bene et in pace et juste et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut habuerunt melius et liberius et quietius tempore Regis Henrici avi mei; et nullus eis super hoc ullam injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Teste, Ricardo de Humet, Constabulario, et Jocelino de Baillolio, apud Wintoniam.’ This was confirmed by a charter of 1 Edward A.D. 1327. III, and by other Kings—(*Madox, Firma Burgi, 27; Petyl MS., i. 140; Davies, Southamp., 152.*)

The following gildsman’s oath and ‘points,’ or ordinances of

¹ Pages 132-151 of Davies’ Hist. of Southampton are devoted to the history of this Gild

SOUTHAMPTON. the Gild Merchant of Southampton are transcribed from a manuscript in the possession of the corporation of that town¹ :—

‘Ceo oyiez uous Meyre², Baillif et bones gentz que uous H. serrez foial et loial a nostre seignour le Roy et a ses heres, la ffranchise de la ville, les poinctz de la Gilde meýntendrez, le counseille celerez, a les courtz et a les assemblez par renable somounse vendrez, nule estrauge parcener ne serrez par qei la custume de la dite vile ne soit amenuse, nules couiengnes ne assemblez hors de comune assent de la dite ville ferrez ne soeffrez estre fait, par qei nule homme de la ville ne soit endamage ne deffait. Et si nulles tieles confederacies ou malueis alliaunces porretz sauoir, par uostre serment freez garnyr le Mayre et les bones gentz pour tieles iniquites destourber; ouesque uostre seen od vostre corps od biens et chateux les poyntz surditz meyntendrez. Si dieu uous eide et les seýntz.

(1.) *Coment le Alderman, Seneschal, Chappellayn, eskeuyns, vsser, serrount esluȳs en Gilde.*—En primes chief que de la Gilde marchaundz soient eslus et establiz vn Alderman, vn Seneschal, vn Chapelaÿn et iii. eskeuyns et vn vsser. Et est asauoyr que celuÿ que serra Alderman deit auoÿr de chescun entraunt en la Gilde iii. d., le Seneschal ii. d., le Chapeleÿn ii. d. et le vsser i. d. Et doit la Gilde feer deuz foÿz en le an, Cestz asauoir, le dýmayne prochaÿn apres la seintz Johan le Baptiste et le dýmayne proschayn apres la seintz Hýllerÿ.

¹ A small quarto on vellum, bound in oak covers. The oath is on fol. 9 and the ordinances on ff. 10-20. The handwriting of these pages seems to belong to the fourteenth century. For a full table of contents of this volume, see Rep. Record Com. 1837, pp. 488-489, where the Anglo-Norman rubrics of the ordinances are also given. Sir Edward Smirke published the text *in extenso* in the Archaeol. Journal, vol. xvi, 1859, pp. 283-296 (see also pp. 351-352); a translation of the same is to be found in Davies' *Southamp.*, 139-151. By carefully collating Smirke's transcript with the original I am able to present a more accurate copy of the ordinances. The punctuation is mine, that of the MS. being very capricious.

² The following remarkable royal patent was granted to the burgesses, A. D. 1249:—‘Rex omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus Burgensi- bus nostris de Suhampton quod ipsi et eorum heredes aliquo tempore non habeant majorem in predicta villa nostra de Suhampton. In cuius, etc.’—(Davies, 163.)

(2.) *Quant la Gilde serra, nul entre eux ne vendre, si ne seit par SOUTHAMPTON.*
le Alderman.—Et quant la Gilde serra, nul de la Gilde ne doit mener nul estraunge, si il ne soit requis par le Alderman ou le Seneschal. Et le Alderman doitz auoir vn Sergaunt a seruÿer deuaunt lÿ, le Seneschal vn autre Sergauntz, et les deuz eskeuÿns vn Sergauntz, Et les autres deus eskeuÿns vn Sergaunt, et le Chapeleyn auera seon Clerk.

(3.) *De ceo que le Alderman auera chescun nuzt [i.e. nuitz], taunt cum la Gilde y serra.*—Et quant la Gilde serra, le Alderman doit auoÿr chescun nuiÿtz, tauntz come la Gilde sietz, ii. galouns de vin et deus chaundele, et le Seneschal autresÿ, et les iii. eskeuÿns et le Chapelayn chescun de eus vn galoun de vÿn et vne chaundele, et le vsser vn galoun de vyn.

(4.) *Que les meseaus auerount de la Gilde, tan cum jÿ serra.*—Et quant la Gilde serra, les meseaus de la Maudeleÿne auerount del aumune de Gildeÿns ii. cestres de la ceruoÿse. Et les malades de la maysun deu et de seintz Julian auerount deuz cestÿers de ceruose. Et les freres menors auerount ii. cestres de ceruoÿse et vn cestre de vÿn. Et iii. cestres de ceruoÿse serrount donetz a poueres, la ou la Gilde serra.

(5.) *Nul de la Gildeyn [i.e. Gilde] ne isse hors de la vile, tan cum la Gilde seit en la vile.*—Et quant la Gilde seitz, nul que seit de la Gilde ne deit issir hors de la vile pour besoigne, saunz le conge del Seneschal. Et si nul fetz, le soit en la merci de ii.s. et les paie.

(6.) *Coment ii. Gild' visiterent le malades de la Gildeyne, et que chescun prodeshome auera¹.*—Et quant la Gilde serra et ascun Gildeÿn seit hors de la vile issi que il ne sache quant la deuera, il auera un galoun de vÿn, si les seruauns le vÿnent quere. Et si Gildeyn est malades et seit en la vile, vÿn luÿ doit enueer, ii. paÿns et vn galoun de vin et un mes de la cusÿne ; et deuz proddeshomes de la Gilde le deÿvent aler visiter et regarder seon estatz.

(7.) *Quant Gildein moert, ceux que sount de la Gilde facent issÿ,*

¹ It probably should read 'Coment ii prodeshomes visiteront les malades de la Gilde, et que chescun Gildeyne auera.'

SOUTHAMPTON. toutz ceux que sount en la Gilde et sunt en la vile serrount a la seruise le mort.—Et quant Gildeyn muert, toutz ceutz que sount

de la Gilde e sount en la vile deuent estre a la seruise del mort, et Gildeyn deuent le corps porter et cundure le corps a sepulture. E quÿ ceo ne fra, il paiera par seon serment *ii. d.* a doner as pouers. Et chescun de la garde ou le mort serra, doit trouer vn homme a veiller al corps celuy nuzt que le mort girra en sa meysoun. Et taunt com le seruise del mort durra, cestz a sauoir, la vigille et la messe, deyuent arder *iiii.* Cyrges de la Gilde, chescun Cirge de *ii. li.* ou de plus, deske le corps soit entere. Et ces *iiii.* Cirges deyuent demorer en la garde le Seneschal de Gilde.

(8.) *Le Seneschal doit garder les Roules et le tresor de la Gilde desuz seel.*—Et le Seneschal doit garder les Roules et le tresor de la Gilde de souz le seel le Alderman de la Gilde.

(9.) *Comment le prochayn heir de Gildein mort auera le siege seon pere.*—Et quant Gildeyn muert, seon fitz einz nei ou soun prochayn heyr doit auoÿr le siege seon Pere ou de vncle, sy Pere neist Gildeyn, et de nul autre, et riens ne dorra por son siege. Ne nul Baron par encheson de sa femme ne putz siege de la Gilde auer ne sige demander par nul dreit des auncestres de sa femme.

(10.) *Nul ne deit ne ne puÿt doner seon siege de la Gilde.*—Et nul ne doit ne ne putz par dreitz seon siege de la Gilde a noul homme vendre ne doner. Et fitz de Gildein autre que seon fitz eine deit entrer en Gilde donaunt *x.s.*, e deit fermer la Gilde.

(11.) *Si Gildein seit en prisone en leu qe seit en Engletere.*—Et si nul Gildein soit emprisonne en Engletere en tens de pees, le Alderman ouesque le seneschal ouesque vn des eskuyuns deuent aler sur coustz de la Gilde a porchacer la delyueraunce celuy que serra en prison.

(12.) *Si nul fier a autre del poin et seit de ceo ateint, il doit perdre la Gilde desqe.*—Et si nul Gildein fier a autre del poin et soit de ceo ateint, il doit perdre la Gilde deske a taunt que il auoÿt rechate de *x.s.*, e doit fermer la Gilde autresy come nouel entraunt. E si Gildein fier a autre de Bastoun ou de Cotel ou d'autre arme, quele qu ele soit, il doit perdre la

Gilde et la ffaunchise e serra tenu estraunge, deskes ataunt *SOUTHAMPTON*.
que il seit reconsille a la bone gentz de la Gilde et eit fetz gre
a celuy que il auera trespase, e soit en la merci de la Gilde de
xx.s, e ne soient pas pardonetz.

(13.) *Si ascun estraunge fier Gildein et seit de la ffaunchise ou
trespase.*—Et si ascun trespase que ne soit de la Gilde e seit de
la ffaunchise, [ou] fier Gildein, e seit ateint resonablement, perde
la ffaunchise e voit a la prison vn jour et un nuÿtz.

(14.) *Si ascun fier Gildein que ne seit de la Gilde ni du ffaun-
chise.*—Et si estraunge ou ascun autre que ne seit de la Gilde
ne de la ffaunchise fier Gildein e seit de ceo ateint resonable-
ment, seit en la prisone ii. jours et ii. nuytz, si le trespass [n]est
tel que il pende plus graunt punysement.

(15.) *Si Gildein mesdie ou despersone a autre Gildein de quei
pleinte viegne.*—Et si Gildein mesdie ou despersone autre Gildein,
de quei pleinte viegne al Alderman, e de ceo seit ateint resonable-
ment, il deit paier ii.s. de mercÿ a la Gilde; et si illes ne paier
putz, perde la Gilde.

(16.) *Que nul de la ffaunchise ne autre viene a maudir ne a
maufere a Gildein, et si le fetz et seit ateint.*—Et si ascun que
soit de la ffaunchise mesdie a Gildein e de ceo seit ateint
deuaunt le Alderman, il deit doner v.s. de la merci, ou perdre
la ffaunchise.

.) *Et nul ne vendra al conseil de Gildein, si yl ne seit
Gildein.*—Et nul ne deit venir al conseil de la Gilde, si yl
ne seit Gildein.

(18.) *Si nul de la Gilde forface la Gilde per ascun feitz ou
trespas et forjuge seit.*—Et sÿ nul de la Gilde forface la Gilde
per ascun fet ou per trespass e seit forjuge per le Alderman et
le Seneschal et les eskeuÿns et les duzze jureis de la vile, e
uoille reauer la Gilde, il deit fere tutz de nouel auxi com celi
que unkes ne fu de Gilde, et amender soun trespass per esgard
del Alderman et des auaundiz proddeshommes. Et si nul de
la Gilde ou de la ffaunchise emplede autre hors de la vile per
bref ou saunz bref, perde la Gilde et la ffaunchise, si yl de
ceo est ateint.

SOUTHAMPTON. (19.) *Nul ne deit rien acheter a reuendre en la vile meyme, fors yser [i. e. yl serra] Gildeyn.*—Et nul ne deit en la vile de Suthamtonne rien acheter a reuendre en meyme la vile, si il ne seit de la Gilde maarchaunde ou de la ffaunchise. Et si nul le fetz e seit ateint, toutz quanke il auera achate en tiel manere soit encoru al Roy. Et nul ne soit quite de coustume, si il neit feit purquei il seit en Gilde ou en ffaunchise, et ceo de An en An.

(20.) *Nul deit acheter miel, seim, sel de Arang, ne Oile, ne moeles, quirs, fors Gildein, saunz jour de marche ou fere.*—Et nul ne doit acheter miel, ne seym, ne Seil de Araunk, ne nule manere de Oyle, ne Moeles, ne quirs fres, ne nule manere de peaus fresches, for le Gildein, Ne tauerne tenir de vin, ne vendre dras a detail, for au jour de marchee ou de feire, Ne tenir ble en gerner vtre v. quarteres a uendre de tail, si yl ne seit Gildein; et quyl le fra e seit ateint, seit toutz encoru al Roy.

(21.) *De partie maunder en marchaundise entre Gildein et Gildein auaunt.*—Nul de la Gilde ne deit partenir estre ne comunier en nul manere de marchaundises auaunt dites a nul que seit de la Gilde par nule manere de couverture, ne de art, ne de engin, ne de collusion, ne de nul autre manere. Et quyl le fra e seit ateint, le auoyr qu serra en tiel manere achate seit encoru al Roy, e le Gildein perde la Gilde.

(22.) *Si nul chiete en pouertez et ne eitz de quei viuere.*—Et si nul Gildein chiete en pouerte et neit de quei viuere, ne ne puysse trauailler ouy ly puruotera, yl auera vn mark de la Gilde a releuer seon estatz, quant la Gilde serra. Nul de la Gilde ne de la ffaunchise ne auowe autre chose pour le seon par quei la coustume de la vile seit besilliez. Et si nul le feit et seit ateint, perdre la Gilde et la ffaunchise, et la marchaundise issi auowez seit encoru al Roy.

(23.) *Et nul prive ne estraunge ne uende marchaundise ne achate auaunt Burgeis.*—Et nul prive ne estraunge ne deit nule manere de marchaundise venant en la vile deuaunt Burgeis de la Gilde marchaunde bargaigner ne achater, taunt come ly Gildein est present et celle marchaundise voille bargaigner et achater; et si nul le feit et soit ateint, ceo que yl achate soit encoru al Roy.

(24.) *Coment Gildein departira des marchaundises que autre Southampton Gildein achate.*—Et celi que est de Gilde marchaundez deit partir en toutes marchaundises que autre Gildein achaterra ou autre kyque il soit, si yl veut et demaunde partie e seit la ou la marchaundise seit achate, issi que yl face greý al vendour et quy il soit en seur del seon. Mes nul qe Gildein ne seit ne putz ne ne deit a Gildein partir, saunz la volunte del Gildein.

(25.) *La coustume et toutes autres choses seient paiez saunz delay.*—Et si nul Gildein ou autre de la vile deneie partie al Gildein en la manere auaunt dite, yl ne deit acheter ne vendre en cel an en la vile fors que sa vitaýle.

(26.) *Si marchaund de la vile achate vins ou ble et ne coustume mye.*—Et si nul marchaund de la vile achate vins ou ble issi que toutes auentures soient sur lachateour, ne paie nule coustume de cele marchaundise. Et si ascun aventure est sur le vendur, seit.

(27.) *[No rubric.]*—Poruou est que le chief Alderman de la vile ou les Baillifs et les douze jurez soient entendauntz as marchaund auxi bien estranges come as priuetz, auxi souent come il serroit requis, a ueer que il eient suffisaunt a seurte de lour dettes et de la reconisaunce de lour dettours; et le jour de ceo soient enroule deuaunt eus, issi que [si] cele jour ne soit tenuz a la demonstraunce le Creauncer, seit le dettour meintenaunt destreynt solom la reconisaunce que [il] auera fete par terres et par chatels a fere gre solom le vsage de la vile, saunz nule manere de play, si que les gens de la vile ne eient damage par dufaute de le paie de les dettours auaunt dites.

(28.) *Et si Gildein ne veut soffrir que yl soit destreint pur dette ou de brese le lok le Roý et soit ateint.*—Et si nul Gildein pour ascun dette que il deuera deýue estre destreint ou name, et ne suffra mie que il seit destreint; et si yl est destreint et depiece ou fet ouster ou depecier le lok le Roý, et de ceo soit ateint resonablement, perde la Gilde deskes ataunt que yl la eit rechate de xx.s., et ceo est chescune fiez que il trespass en tiel manere. Et ja le meýnz ne seit destreint desque ataunt que yl est fet gre de la dette que il auera; e si yl ne se suffre

SOUTHAMPTON. justiceer en la manere auaunt dite et de ceo seit ateynt, seit enprisoneez vn jour et vn nuyzt, come celuy que est contre la pes ; et si yl ne se sueffre justicer, soit monstre al Roy et seon conseil en la manere auaundtite.

(29.) *Pur lasise de paÿn et de la seruoyse seit tenu driturelement en touz poinz*—Et le chief Alderman et les xii. jurez ou les Baillifs chescun meis ou al meyns iii fez en le An [gardent] qe assyse de Pein et de ceruoyse seit bien tenue en toutz pointz solom la vente de ble.

(30.) *Que nul de la vile vende marchandise de marchaunt achate par colour*—Nul de la vile par colour de achat, ne par autre manere de colour, ne doit vendre autri marchaundise de marchaunt estraunge, par quei la marchaundise seit plus vendue qe le marchaund la peutz vendre par sa meyn, par quei le genz de la vile perdent lour gayn ; mes les marchaunz que lour auoyr meynent a uendre, le vendent par lour meyn. E q̄ le fra et de ceo est ateint perde la Gilde, si yl est Gildein, et si il seit de la ffaanchise, perde la ffaanchise, desqe ataunt qe il est amende le trespass a la vile.

(31.) *Qe marche de peisson et de bocherie et de la peletrine soient tenu en touz poinz*.—Et chescun An lendemayn de la seintz Michel serroune elues ii. proddeshommes et jurez a garder que les estatutz feez sus le marche de peisson soient tenuz en toutz pointz, et averount lour pointz en escriptz. En meýme la manere seent ii. proddeshommes eluz et jurez a garder que les estatutz feez de la Bocherie et de la Peletrie soient tenuz en toutz pointz ; et ces iii. jurez prendrount garde de que le statutz del pain qu veent a vendre hors de la vile soit bien tenuz ; et si nul face encountre, le facent a sauoir al chief Alderman et a Baillifs.

(32.) *Coment xii. proddeshommes serount eslus de meintenyr la pes le Roy, et coment Baillifs, Serjaunz, etc.*—Chescun an lendemayn de la seintz Michel serrount eslus par toute la commune de la vile, asemble en luÿ porueu a veer lour estat et a treýter de communes bosoignes de la vile, et dounk serrount eslus par toute la commune xii. proddeshommes a fornier les comande mentz le Roy ensemblementz ou les Baillifs, et a meintenyr la

pes, et a garder la ffranchise, et dreitrule fere et tenir a toute *SOUTHAMPTON* genz auxi bien as poueres com a riches et a priues et a es- traunges toutz celuy An, et a ceo fere seient jurez en la forme que est puruee. Et ces xii. proddeshommes eslirunt meym le jur ii. proddeshommes de eus et de autres profitables et sa- chaunz a estre Baillifs lan suaunt, des queus la commune se tienge bien paiee, et deyvent receyure la Baillie lendemein de la seintz Michel, si com yl este vse, e issi seit fait de An en An, issi que les Baillifs soient chescun An remuez e les xii. auaunt dites, si mester est. En meymes la manere seit fait del Clerk et des Serjaunz de la vile a feyre et a remuer.

(33.) *Que nul Baillif ne doyne respytz ne prenge gage pour la coustume ne ne preste la coustume.*—Nul Baillif de la vile ne doyne respitz ne prenge gage por la coustume ne ne preste la coustume dewe de chose que eny deuie mener hors de la vile; e si yl le fait et de ceo seit ateint, le Baillif paie al double de ceo qil auera yssi prestz; e le Baillif seit a seur de toutes choses que Coustume deyuent de entree, si qe la vile ne soit perdaantz par sa defaute, si com yl ne voedra respon del doublee.

(34.) *Chescun entre de Nef et de chose que coustume donne par mer soit en Roule.*—Et chescun entree de Nef et chose que coustume deyue et chescune issue de la vile ou de chose que coustume deyue de issue par mer soit en Roule, Issy qe homme peustz a chief de la seymeine sauver le issue de la vile, et quy la Boiste de la coustume ne seit ouerte saunz la vewe del chief Alderman et des xii. jourez ou de vi. al meynz; et dount seit celuy issue en Roulee en double Roulee, que chief Alderman eitz vn Roulee et les Baillifs vn autre; et celi issue seit myns al comon Coffre, issy que rien ne seit remuez ne despenduz saunz la vewe des auaunt ditz Alderman et les jourez.

(35.) *Que la comon coffre soit en la meson del Alderman ou del Seneschal.*—Et le comon Coffre deit estre ela¹ meson del chief Alderman ou del Seneschal, et les iii. Clefs del Coffre serrount baillez a iii. proddeshommes des auaunt ditz xii. jourez ou a in. des eskeuyns, que leaument garderount le Comon sel

¹ I.e. 'en la.'

SOUTHAMPTON. et les chartes et le tresor de la vile et les estaundars et les autres munýmenz de la vile; et qe nule lettre ne seit enselee du comun seel ne nule chartre baille hors de Coffre saunz la vewe de vi. jourez des xii. jourez et del Alderman et del Seneschal. E que nul ne vende par nule manere de mesure ne de peis, si ele ne seit enselee, sur forfeture de ii s.

(36.) *Cest que rien ne auerount les Baillifs de chose que apend a la constume come de forfeture.*—Et ceutz que serrount Baillifs rien ne auerount de chose que apende a la constume come de forfeture et de entree de ble et de auoyr de peys, ne rien nauerrunt, for que les amercýamenz et les presens e la busche, cest a sauoir, i. charette de Busche de chescun charetter que meyne buche a vendre en la vile, dount et avera le charretter i. d. pour sa busche.

(37.) *Ceux que al Alderman ount feit trespass serrount amercie par egard des prodeshommes.*—Et celuÿ que est de la vile et de yue estre amercie pour nul trespass, seit sa merci taxee soloum le trespass et par esgard des Aldermans de la garde dount yl est.

(38.) *Ceux que sount somonz a la curt le Roy ou a la semble et ne voillent venyr.*—Et ceux que serrount somons de venyr a Court ou asemble por le comandement le Roy oyer et fornier ou pour lo comon bosoigne de la commune de la vile, et ne viengent a la somonce, et la somonce soit tesmoignee par serjaunt jurez, soient amercies auxi souent com yl trespasserunt en cele manere, kyql seient pouere ou riche, par le esgard des Aldermans de lour garde, et la merci meyntenaunt leuee de la vile.

(39.) *Que nul ne herberge fein, Aueyne, ne autre bleez apres ceo que la choses sount portez a vendre.*—Et nul ne deit herbage[r] ffeyne, Aueyne, ne nule manere de Blee herbergier, apres ceo que la chose soit porte ou menee al marche a vendre; et si nul fetz et de ceo seit ateint, il perdra toutz ceo qe il auera issi herbergie.

(40.) *Que nul alowe meson que marchaunt estrange ad lowe, ne herberge autrieus.*—Nul de la marchaunz estrangle que auera alowe mesoun ou celer en la vile, ne deit ne ne puytz autri marchaundise herberger en cele meson, ne en cele celer pour nule manere de colour, for qe la seone propre, a toler le lowage

des mesons as Borgeys de la vile ; et quy le fra et seit ateint *SOUTHAMPTON* resonablement, yl serra greuusement amercie par esgard de la vile et solom le trespass.

(41.) *Que Bocher ne nul queu ne vende viande autre que aue-naunte et nette sur peine.*—Nul Bochier ne queu rien ne vende a nul homme que seine et nette chose et bien quizte. E si nul le faceo et de ceo seit ateint, seit mys a Prison vn hour del jour ou doigne n. s. a la vile por le trespass.

(42.) *Que nul Bocher ne queu nule ordure ne autre chose ne jette en la rue sur peine.*—Et que nul bocher ne queu nule ordure ne autre chose ne jette en la Rue, par quei la vile ou la Rue seit plus soille ou plus orde ou plus corumpue ; e si nul feit le et seit ateint, il paiera xii. d. de mercy, auxi souent come yl trespassera en la manere auaunt ditz.

(43.) *Que nul est deuaunt seon meson femer ne fienz ne pork alaunz.*—Nul homme neitz pork alaunt en la Rue, ne nul homme neit deuaunt seon eus ne en rue fumer ne fienz outre dous nutz ; et si nul eitz, qike voudra lenporte ; et celi q i auera feitz contre cestz estatutz, seitz amercie greuusement.

(44.) *Comment les xii. jurez serront entendanz en touz poinz as Baillifs de vile.*—Les xii. proddeshommes jurez deyvent jurer que ils serront eidaunt et consaillaunt as Baillifs de la vile en toutz pointz a fornyr le commandement le Roÿ, et a feire dreitz com-munaument auxi bien as poueres com a riches, et a meýnteýner les Baillis en toutz leus a dreit et la ffaanchise et les vsages de la vile , E seirount a chescune court, et vendrount a la somonse des Baillis, auxi souent come il serront somones, por oyer le com-mandement le Roy ou pour jugement rendre en Court ; E le conseil de la vile celerount, et tendrount et frunt teny় les estatutz de Gilde et de la vile ensemblement oue le chief Alderman oue le Seneschal et oue les eskeuýns.

(45.) *De ceo que les Aldermans et gardayns des Rues de la vile de Suthamstone, etc.*—Les Aldermans gardiens des Rues de la vile deyvent jurer qe ils leaument frount la pes le Roÿ, et qe yls frount enrouler les nouns de toutz ceuz que sount en leur garde, et frount en tour chescun meis almeýns a veer que bien soient

SOUTHAMPTON. tenuz les pointz et les establicemenz feitz de lour garde. Et siyl trouent rien que seit encontre les establissemenz de la Gilde et de la vile en lour garde, il le frount a sauoyr al chief Alderman et as Baillifs de la vile, et ceo ne lerrount en nule manere, sy com il voillent joier de la ffaunchise de la vile.

(46.) *De deus Aldermans que tendrount la pes dedens les Boundes.*—Porvou est par comon conseil de la vile que de la porte de North deskes al a porte de Estz et deskes a la cornere que fu Richard de la Prise e le chief mys que fu Johan de la Bolehusse de une part e d'autre de la Rue oue toute la paroche nostre dame en Estret, seient ii. Aldermans esleus gardeyns a prendre garde que la pes seit bien garde dedenz les boundes avaunt ditz; et ceus frount mettre en Roule les nouns de toutz ceux que sount demoraunt en lour garde, et serrount pleuis par bone pleuyné que ils serrount a la pees le Roÿ et lour plegges en Roules; et prendrount garde que nul demoerge en lour garde outre vn nutz, si il ne trouisse plegges, auxi com avaunt est ditz, siyl veutz demorer en la vila, que mal ne damage ne auyegne par luÿ a la vile. E les dous Aldermans facent chescun viii. jours ou xv. jours al meyns en tour parmy lour garde a sourueer que nul ne seit en contre la manere auaunt dite dedenz lour garde. E siyl y seit nul en la garde auauntedite que trespasser et ne se seuffre de atacher, le serjaunt jurez de la vile et les Aldermans ou toute lour garde voÿsent oue toute lour poer et seiwient le mesfesaunt desques a taunt qe yl seit pris; et si les Aldermans ne le facent, la vile se prendra a eus.

(47.) *De les veilles de la vile soient sagement fetes et agardez en touz poinz en lour.*—Et les Aldermans prendrount garde que les veilles de la vile seent bien gardetz et sagement fetez en lour garde.

(48.) *De la cornere qe fu Richard de la Prise deskes a Niewetone ii. Aldermans en tout.*—De la cornere que fu Richard de la Prise et le chief mys que fu Johan de la Bolehouse et desques a la mer ensemblement oue la Rue de Niewetone seient ii. Aldermans en la forme auaunteditz.

(49.) *De la rue de ffauncoise deskes a la mer ii. Aldermans, auxi*

com il est auaundite.—De toute la rue ffaunceyse, fait [i.e. seit] *SOUTHAMPTON.* asauer, de la cornere que fu Richard de la Prise et Henri Brya d'autre part et de vne part et d'autre de la rue desques a la mer soient ii. Aldermans, auxi com yl est auaunditz.

(50.) *De la rue de Symenelstrete deskes a la chastel serrount ii. Aldermans.*—De la rue de Symeneles strete oue la marche de peisson et toute la Bolestrete oue toute Wesheuthe desques al Chastel soyent iii. Aldermans, com auaunt est porueu.

(51.) *De hors la porte de Norhtz deskes a la Lubriestrete serrount iii. Aldermans.*—De hors la porte de Norhtz de une part et d'autre part de la rue oue Fuleflore oue la Straunde et Lubriestrete soient iii. Aldermans en la forme auaunditz.

(52.) *Que nul peissonyr ne vende peisson que venu est en Nef ne en graunt Batel del Aldeman.*—Nul peissoner desoremes que peisson meyne en Nef ne en graunt Batel, ne deit le peisson deskarquer ne vendre auaantz qil eit conge del Baillif; et qy le fra et seit ateint, seit greuusement puny; et fait [i.e. seit] entendre de peisson salee. Ensement est establi de toutes autres merchaundise.

(53.) *Qe le Alderman seit cheueteyn de la vile et de la Gilde en vile.*—Le Alderman est cheueteyn de la vile et de la Gilde et doit principalment mettre peine et entente a meýntener la ffaanchise et les estatutz de la Gilde et de la vile, et deit auer la primyere voyz en toutes eleccions et en toutes choses que touchent la vile et la Gilde.

(54.) *Et si Baillif ou autre de la vile que soit en office trespass et ne face dreit.*—Et si Baillif de la vile ou autre que soit en office de la vile trespassse, ou le Baillif de la vile ne face dreit as privez et as estranges solom seon serrement, par qei pleinte vieigne ou saunz pleinte la chose est conue et aperte, le Alderman de[it] feire asembler le Seneschal, les Eskeuýns et les jurez de la vile, et tels trespass fere amender, et dreiture fere par la defaute del Baillif.

(55.) *Auxi souent com mester seit, puyzt home asembler la comune pur bosogigne.*—Et deit, auxi souent que mester est, fere asembler la comune par le Seneschal et fornir le comandemenz le Roÿ et pour estrange cas et pour comune bosogigne.

SOUTHAMPTON. (56.) *Si cas auiegne qj contek surde entre Borgeis en vile.*—Et deit, si cas auient que contek surde entre Borgeis de la vile en la vile [et] un pleinte ly viegne, mender ceus de quei le contek surde et le Baret, et deuaunt les proddeshommes fra fere hastyuement les amendes celi qe auera trespassé, issi que bone pes soit et vnite entre les proddeshommes de la vile. Et si nul seit rebel qe ne puse estre justice, homme deuera feire de ly solom les establissemetz de la vile.

(57.) *Si nul . . . menaunt en la vile seit par la grace des proddeshommes et si y seit receu.*—Et si nul que ne seit menaunt en la vile soit par la grace des proddeshommes de la vile receu en la Gilde, seon heyr ne doit par seon pere rien joier de ce grace ne de la Gilde.

(58.) *Si deuz hommes de la Gilde tesmoignent trespass feit contre le estatuz.*—Et si deuz homes de la Gilde tesmoignent sur lour serrement trespass feitz contre les estatuz et en contre la ffranchise de la vile, lour tesmoignance doit ester et estre creu; et si ceux que issi tesmoigent seent resonablement ateint quil eient tesmonye fausement, cels que tiel tesmoignage auourent ditz perdent la Gilde solom le establissemetz.

(59.) *Nul Abrokur ne deit mener marchaunt prive ne estraunge, si paier ne puyse.*—Nul abrokur ne deit mener marchaunt prive ne estraunge pour nule marchandise acheter, se le acatour ne soit leaul homme et voile et puyse bien paier et fere gre al vendur, sur la peyne auaunt ditz.

(60.) *Que nul abrokur ne deit herberger marchaundise de genz estraunges ne lour biens*—Ne nul abrokur ne deit herberger nule marchaundise de genz estraunges ne lour biens sour la peine auauntz ditz, et dounk par seon serrement fere asauer le Alderman, se nul estraunge achate et reueent dedenz la vile.

(61.) *Nul achate Nauue.*—Et si nul de la vile achate nauue de vins ou de ble en gros, et Borgeys de la vile voille auer vn tonel de vin ou ii. ou iii. quarteres du ble a seon vser, et les deit auer par le pris qe il sera achate, dementiers qe les achatez serrount en la seisyn del vendeur.

(62.) *Si nul de la vile achate vins ou autre marchaundise de*

coustume.—Et si nul de la vile achate vins ou autre marchaundise *SOUTHAMPTON.* que coustume deyue enter la Huýrst et Langestone, yl deit paier la Coustume et la prise, si la chose seit achate de homme coustumer.

(63.) *Nul ne deit . . . ou autre marchaundise venaunt vers la vile pour rien.*—Et sachiez que nul ne deit en contre vins ne autres marchaundises venaunz vers la vile de Suthamtone pour ryen acheter, avaunt que la Nef seit aryuee et ancre a desqarke; et si nul le fait et seit ateint, la marchaundise qil auera achatez seit encoru au Roý.

(64.) *Nul ne vendre en marche ne en rue peisson fres, fors celuy qui auera pesche en leawe.*—Porouo est per comon conseil de la Gilde que nul ne vendre en marche ne en rue peisson fres, for celi quy le auera peschee en la eawe, ou celi qe le auera purchacee dehors Calchesores. Et ceux que ameynent peisson en Batel le deyuent porter toutz a vne fez al marche, et cyl celent partie del peisson en lour Batel, yls deyuent toutz perdre. Et si yl baille partie del peisson a vendre a autri que a luÿ, il le deit tout perdre; et si ad ascune femme regrateresse achate peisson a reuendre, ele le deit toutz perdre.

(65.) *Nul ne deit acheter peisson auaunt le solaille leuaunt ne apres le solaille recorusaunt, et si, etc.*—Nul ne deit achatre peisson auaunt le solaille leuauntz ne apres le solaille recorusaunt, et si ascun le fait et de ceo est seoit (*sic*) ateint, si yl est Gildein, perde la Gilde, et si est de la ffaanchise, yl perde la ffaanchise et eit la prisone vn jour et vn nuÿzt.

(66.) *Nul de Milebrok ne daillours ne meyne peisson outre la vile de Suthamtone.*—Nul de Milebrok ne de aillurs ne ameyne peisson outre la vile de Hamtone saunz conge demaunde ou saunz paier la custume; et qy la feitz et de [ceo] seit ateint, la marchaundýse yssi amene seit encoru al Roy.

(67.) *Nul ne vendre quyr sur beste ne aillours que en la vile, Bocher ne autre.*—Nul bocher ne vendre quyr sur beste ne aillours que en la vile, ne nul ne deit saler quir ne peal seccher, sy il ne seit Gildein; en memo la manere de quirs de chrial, de porks et de autres quirs et de peaus fresches de berbiz et de motons et de cheuers.

SOUTHAMPTON. (68.) *Chescun que meyne payn en karette a uendre deit celuy payn vendre par mayn.*—Chescun qui ameyne payn en karettes a uendre deit celuy payn vendre par sa meyn et nul autre ; et si nul payn seit trouee en la meyn de autri, yl deit estre perdu.

(69.) *Nul Gildein voyse en le leawre en contre peisson venaunt en la vile pour achatere le, et [si] ascun le feit*—Porouo est qe nul Gildein voise en le eawe de Hamtone contre peisson venaunt en la vile por [a]chater le, et si nul Gildein seit ateint qe yl voistz contre le peisson et le achate auaunt que la Nef seit aryue et ancre, perde la Gilde. E si ascun autre qy ne seit pas Gildein seit ateint qil voistz contre le peisson et le achate auaunt que la Nef soit aryuee et ancre, si il est de la ffaunchise, eit la prisone un jour et un Nuyzt. E si estraunge homme le feit que ne seit de la ffaunchise, perde quanqe il auera achate.

(70.) *Nul regratour de chiueres, des aigneus, des oiseaus, des owes, des chapons et de gelines.*—Nul regratour de chyueriz, de Aigneus, de Oiseaus, de Owes, de Chapons, de Gelines, de Pucinis ou d'autre manere de vitaille, de fformage fres, Bure, Oefs, ne achate tile manere de vitaille a reuendre auaunt houre de prime soneie, ne auaunt que les proddeshommes de la vile et autres frauns hommes del pais eient achate lour manger. E nul regratour ne voÿtz hors de la vile contre vitaille venaunt en la vile por celi vitaille achatere ; et qy le feit et de ceo seit ateint perde quanqe il auera achate.

(71.) *Porvou est des porturs de Suthamtone que prendrount . . .*—Porvou est que les porturs de Suthamtone pregent i.d. et ob. de herbiger vn tonel de vin en celers sur la ryue de la mer, et dure cele ryue en la Rue Englesche deskes a la venele que fu Walter le Flemeg, et en la Rue Franceyse deskes a la meson ou Jakes le Wyte soleit mendre, et a Westhuthe desques a celers que furent Sampson del Puytz, et desques a la Chastel le Roy, et deskes a la chief mys que fu Dame Cleremonde, ou ele soleit meyndre. D'autre part puz [i.e. pur] vn tonel de vin mener sur poleins ou lotels outre le auaundite ryue deskes a la Eglise Seinte Croyz e le Eglise Seinte Michel iu.d., et outre les auaunditez Eglises ou que il meynt vn tonel de vin aillours en la vile iu.d. D'autre

part pour charger vn tonel de vin sur charette amener ascune *SOUTHAMPTON.*
 part en la vile iii. *d.* *ob.*, et a charger vn tonel de vin en nief iii. *d.*,
 et en batel ii. *d.*, et a descharger et herberger celuy tonel iii. *d.*, et
 a charger vn tonel de vin a enveer hors de la vile iii. *ob.* D'autre
 part pour un gros sak de leine de porter de sendes en la paroche
 Seinz Laorence deskes a la mer et a mettre en Batel et a charger
 en la Nef ii. *d.* Item pour vn petit sak de leyne iii. *ob.*, cest a
 sauver, pour porter maylle et pour charger prender i. *d.* Item pour
 vn last de quirs des auaundites sendes pour porter deskes a la
 mer et pour aleuer les en la Nef xii. *d.*, cest a sauver, pour porter
 viii. *d.* et pour aloer iii. *d.* D'autre part pour iii. peyses de for-
 mage daporter a la batel ii. *d.* Item pour porter sel et ble et
 autres choses que souint portez par C., forpris carbun de mer, pour
 le C. porter ii. *s.*, de la mer deske a les auaundites sendes. Item
 pour vn tourn de moeles herberger ii. *d.*, achatez sur la ryue de la
 mer, et pour un tourn decharger et herberger vi. *d.*, et pour vn
 tourn de moeles mettre en Batel et charger vii. *d.* Les auaund-
 ite porters plus tostz enpletterount les bosoignes des borgeis
 de Hamtone que de nul homme estraunge en toutz poinz; et
 si yl ne fount et noysent en nul point contre les auaundites
 estatutz, soient emprisones pour vn jour et vn nuyzt saunz estre
 repleyez, et ne deyuent fere le office de porturs pour vn an et vn
 jour.

(72.) *Nul Abrokur ne seit en la vile de Suthamton, si yl ne seit
 a ceo establis par les proddeshommes.*—Et nul abrokur ne seit en
 la vile, si yl ne seit a ceo establi par les proddeshommes de la
 vile et seit a ceo jurez a le Office de Abrokurs en la forme que
 est poruee, et deit sauf plegge trouer a tenyr leaumentz seon
 serment auaundite; et si feit en contre seon serment, dount il
 seit resonablement ateint deuant les proddeshommes, il deit
 perdre le office del brokur, et ceus que serrount ceus¹ plegges
 responderunt de seon trespass et le amenderount solom le esgard
 des proddeshommes de la vile. .

(73.) *Si nul faceo le office de Abrokur que ne seit jurez a ceo.*—
 Et si nul vinge a fere le office de Brokur quy ne seit jurez al

¹ I e. 'ses'

SOUTHAMPTON forme auaunt dite, nul marchauntz priuez ne estraunge ne seit de ryen tenu a doner a celuy abrokur, et le office li seit defendu, et kyl mes ne se entremette saunz le conge del Alderman et des proddeshommes de la vile, sur peine de estre en prisone. Et les abrokurs deyvent estre entendaunt en toutes maneres des marchaundises, a seon poer et par seon serment, [a] auauncer les borgeis de la vile en toutes maneres des achatz et de ventes et de toutes maneres de marchaundises deuaunt touz autres marchaunz, en tiel manere que le preu a Borgeis de la vile seit fait auaunt que nul marchaunt estraunge en seit garny, e quy il ne monstrent, ne ne facent monstrar, ne fere a sauver a nul marchaunt estraunge de nule manerie de marchaundise auaunt que les borgeys de la vile en soient garni et la eient refuse ou achatez.

(74.) *Nul Abrokur jurez ne deit estre marchaunt et Abrokur.*—Et nul Brokur jurez ne deit estre marchauntz et Abrokur, ne tauerne tenyer de vin, ne de rien marchaunder a seon oeps demeyne, ne oue autre marchaunz en nule manere de marchaundise partyr, ne eistre partenyr; et si nul le feitz et de ceo seit ateint, perde le office de Abrokur.

(75.) *Nul Borgeis ne autre ne achate ne vendre ffundrible de seim.*—Porueu est par comon assent que nul Borgeis ne autre achate ne vendre desoremes nul manere de ffundrible de seim, que homme apele blobbe, e que de chescun tonel seit feru hors le ffunz sus le grant mer de la mer et ny passe pas la ffloodmark, quant le cler seim serra hors tret, qil ne seit effonce pour corrupcion et pour autre gref damage que en porra auenir en la. Et si Gildein le feit et seit tesmoigne par Gildein de la Gilde, perde la Gilde; et si autre de ffaunchise le feit, perde la ffaunchise et seit tenu pour estraunge; et si autre le feit, seit en la prisone vn jour et vn nuzt, et seit repleggez par tieles qe meynpregent de amender le trespass par esgard del Alderman, des Eskeuyns, del Seneschal et de Jurez.

(76.) *Que Gildein vendra a houre de prime lendumeyn que la Gilde serra.*—Et chescun de la Gilde deit venir lendumeyn que la Gilde serra al houre de prime, et qil ne vendra seit en la merci de vi. d., et les paie tantostz. Et si Gildein ne vient a la semble

le matin et seit en la vile, seit en la mercy de i.i.s., et les paie *SOUTHAMPTON*,
saunz nul relessier.

(77.) *Com Arange sale y vient.*—Porueu est par comon consail
de la Gilde que le Arange sale venaunt en port de Suthamtone,
de queconque sort meýmes le Arange seit, en chescun Nef seit le
ayrange vendu a comensement a meloure vente, com il entendent
lour profist fere, yssi que apres la premere vente le mestre de la
nef ne lour hostz ne devent encrestre outre la premere vente.
Et quike le face et de coe¹ seit ateint, tout cele encrecement
seit encoru al comon profist de la vile saunz contre distz.'

While we have no positive information concerning the circumstances under which these laws were passed, their careful perusal must lead to the conclusion that they were not the work of a single deliberative assembly, but were doubtless made from time to time, as need required. With the meagre data that we possess we cannot separate the document into its component parts and assign to each the date of its inception. But we may conclude that the earliest ordinances (at least §§ 1-11) belong to a time when the Gild was a strictly private fraternity without general civic functions, while the later ones were made after the Gild had become the dominant burghal authority (probably in the fourteenth century). Though the gradual extension of its powers and sphere of action may thus be followed, the ordinances bear manifest traces of the old dual system of municipal government, the commerce of the town being regulated by the alderman, steward and 'eskevins' of the Gild, and municipal matters in general, especially judicial business, by the bailiffs and twelve jurats.

'The Ordinances,' says Smirke, 'curiously exemplify the intimate connection between the constitution of a gild-merchant and that of a municipal corporation. They were clearly not identical, but the one may sometimes be shown to have originated in the other, as Madox has long ago observed. The gilds in the larger cities were usually distinct incorporations, but more or less

¹ I e 'ceo'

SOUTHAMPTON. associated with the general corporation, as is still conspicuously the case in the city of London. At Southampton, although the "Gilde marchaunt," the "Fraanchise," and the "Ville" are distinguished (see Art 30, 44, 45, 46, 53, 77), it is not easy to say to which of these any Ordinance belongs. I have no doubt, however, that they had become in course of time so amalgamated as to be the subject of common local regulation.'—(*Archaeol. Journal*, xvi p. 352.)

During the reign of Edward III the monopoly of the Gild was temporarily suspended, as is evident from a petition to parliament in the year 1334:—

'A nostre Seignour & a son Conseil monstrent les Marchautes de Wyncestre, & de Salisbury, & les autres Marchaunz de la terre nostre Seignour le Roi, veignantz a les partiez de Suthampton, q̄ come touz les Marchauns du Roialme d'Engleterre de tut temps ount usee de venir & achatre chescun manere de Marchaundises deinz la Fraanchise de la diste Ville de Suhampton, des estraunges & des privees, auxi bien en l'ewe come en terre, & auxi en Neefs illoeques appliauntz, ou dehors, fesauntz Custumes au nostre Seignour le Roi ceux q̄ Custume devient doner, solom ceo q̄ d'ancien temps ad este usee; la veignent les Burgeis de mesme la Ville, & ne voillent soeffrir nul Marchaunt estraunge ne privee nul manere Marchaundie achatier denz l'ewe de mesme la Fraanchise, mes par lour maines demesnes, en charisement des Marchaundies avaunditz, al damage des Marchauns & de la Comminalte de people. Dont prien[t] remedie.

Responsio. Eit chescun home, q̄ se voudra pleindre, Brief as Meir & Baillifs, q̄ils lui soeffrent fraunchement achatre, auxi bien sur terre come sur ewe, deinz la purceynt de la Ville, auxi come est respondu a la Peticion de la Commune.'—(*Rotuli Parl.*, ii 87.)

Expenses of the Gild Dinner, Jan. 16th, 1432:—

	s. d.
'Four capons	1 5
Eight capons	3 4
Twelve pestellus of pork and nine legs of beef	3 9
Eleven pieces of beef	1 0

		s.	d.	SOUTHAMPTON
Four pounds of almonds	. . . .	1	0	—
One pound of raisins and currants	. . . .	0	3	
One pound of dates	. . . .	0	4	
Maces	. . . .	0	1	
Cloves	. . . .	0	3	
Saffron	. . . .	0	3	
Pot of Sugar	. . . .	0	1	
Twelve couple of rabbits	. . . .	5	0	
Two quarters of coals	. . . .	1	0	
Onions	. . . .	0	2	
Salt	. . . .	0	1	
For a strainer	. . . .	0	2	
One gallon of Muscatel wine	. . . .	1	0	
One quart of Lent wine	. . . .	0	3	
One quart of Red wine	. . . .	0	2	
Mustard	. . . .	—	—
One gallon of Malmsey	. . . .	1	0	
Half pound of ginger and cinnamon	. . . .	1	0	
To three men to turn the spits	. . . .	0	3	
Bread	. . . .	3	0	
Ale	. . . .	5	8	
Cedar wood	. . . .	0	8	
Peschalme	. . . .	0	1	
To one labourer in the kitchen	. . . .	0	4	
To Janyns [probably the cook]	. . . .	0	8	
To two labourers to set tables, forms, and help in the kitchen	. . . .	0	8	
Candles	. . . .	0	1	
Ten capons, that were borrowed of my master, the mayor	. . . .	3	4	
To four players of St. Cross (Holy Rood)	. . . .	6	8 ¹	

'It was in comparatively recent times that the name of Guild was finally given up. At the period of the French ordinances it

¹ H. Moody, Notes and Essays relating to Hants and Wilts, 168-169.

SOUTHAMPTON. was prominent, and so continued for a couple of centuries or more¹. The entries in the "Burgess Book" of 1496 record admissions "into the gilde" or into "the libertie of the gilde." One or other of these forms occurs without a variation till the admission of Bishop Horne in 1562, whose name is the last thus entered. After this there is a marked change in the style. The next and most of the subsequent admissions are "to be one of the burgesses," or, in the latest times till 1835, "admitted and sworn a burgess" Still in 1597 we find an admission "to be one of the burgesses and guilde"; and the same or similar form of "guild and burgess" occurs not unfrequently until 1704; after which the name does not appear in documents, and only remains in the word guildhall.'—(Davies, *Southampton*, 138.)

SWANSEA.

The charter of Wm. de Braose (1305) contains this clause:—
 'Concessimus etiam burgensibus nostris memoratis quod nullus mercator extraneus exerceat mercandas in burgo de Sweyn' aut in terra nostra de Goher', exceptis burgensibus de Logharne, contra eorum libertatem.'—(Francis, *Swansea Charters*, 11.)

The Lord Protector in his charter to Swansea, A.D. 1655, after incorporating the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, proceeds thus:—And, further, they 'shall and may forever hereafter have and enjoy one ffree Guild of Merchants within the said Towne of Swansey. And that the Maior and Comon-Councell of the said Towne for the time being or the greater part of them (whereof the Mayor of the said Towne for the time being Wee will to be alwaies one) shall have full power and authority by theis Presents to call and admitt unto the same Free Guild and Burgeshipp of the said Towne such and soe many able and discrete persons as to them shall seeme fitt, and upon any iust and lawful grounds and causes to Disfranchise them or any of them. . . . [The

¹ In a modernised version of these French ordinances, written in the time of Charles I, the word 'burgess' always appears instead of 'gildsman,'—Davies, 134-135.

Common Council] to make, constitute and ordaine such Acts, *SWANSEA.* Ordinances, Constitucions, Articles and Orders as to them or the greater part of them shall seeme reasonable, profitable or requisite for, touching or concerning the good Estate, order, rule and government of the Burgesses, Merchants of the Guild and other Merchants, Inhabitants and Artificers of the said Towne of Swansey and the lmitts and precincts thereof, etc.—(*Swansea Charters*, 27-35.)

TOTNES¹.

The Gild Merchant was one of several liberties conferred upon the burgesses of Totnes by a royal charter of 17 John.—(*Cotton, A.D. 1216. Totnes*, 89)

‘Burgenses de Toteneis reddunt compotum de v. marcis, Pro Gilda sine waranto.’—Pipe Roll, 26 Hen. II, Rot. 7a. In the same year the burgesses of Bodmin were fined for a similar offence.—(*Madox, Exch.*, i. 562-563)

‘Hec est Conuencio inter Abbatem et Conuentum Buffest’ [i.e. Buckfastleigh] et Burgenses Totton’, Anno vicesimo Regni Regis Henrici, scilicet, quod dicti Burgenses receperunt dictum Abba- 20 Hen. III. tem et Monachos in Gildam mercatorum, videlicet, quod poterunt omnes Empciones suas facere sicut ceteri Burgenses, exceptis vendicionibus omnibus nomine Taberne, Reddendo annuatim ad Gildam mercatorum xxii d. die Sabbati proxima ante Nathale domini pro omni Tallagio quod pertinet ad Communem Ville².’

The following is taken from a Roll in the possession of the corporation of Exeter³ :—

¹ Cf P. F. S Amery, The Gild Merchant of Totnes, Devon Assoc for Advanc. of Science, etc., vol xii pp 179-191; Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, pp. 342-344 The materials given below are taken directly from the records at Totnes and Exeter.

² Faintly written on No. 16 of the town records of Totnes, which contains the accounts of the Gild, *temp. Edw. I, Edw. II and Edw. III*

³ A paper Roll deposited in the Record Room of the Exeter Gildhall, bound in two leaves of a copy of Higden’s Pollicronicon and headed ‘Compilacio per Johannem Burhed, L’an 1433.’ For an abstract of its contents see R. Dymond’s Ancient Documents relating to Totnes, Devon Assoc for Advanc of Science,

TOTNES. 'Veredictum de Redditibus consuetis domino Totton'.

fol. 5. — Veredictum iuratorum Totton' factum coram domino Martino de Leg' militibus et domino Elia de Cumba Clerico, balliis domini Edwardi filii domini Henrici Regis Anglie, die Sabbati proxima post festum sancti Egidii anno Regni Regis Anglie Henrici A.D 1255. post festum sancti Egidii anno Regni Regis Anglie Henrici XXXIX^o.

Chepgauell. Item dicunt quod quidem Redditus [est] in Totton' qui vocatur Chepgauell, ita quod quilibet mercator qui est in Gilda mercatoria Totton', non habens tenementum in Totton', debet reddere annuatim vi d. ad quatuor anni terminos. Et cum tenementum perquisierit, quietus erit de predicto Redditu. Et reddet annuatim ii.d. de Estergauell. Et dictus Redditus crescit et decrescit. Summa xx.s. vi.d.

fol. 9. Item dicunt quod dicti burgenses et alii in dicto burgo commorantes habent quandam libertatem inter se que dicitur Gilda marcatoria, per quam possint mercatores extraneos facere liberos, ne soluant Theoloneum de rebus seu mercandisis suis emptis et venditis, prout dicti burgenses quieti sunt et liberi; et hoc vtuntur et vsi sunt a tempore quo non extat memoria.

Item dicti burgenses vsi sunt ab antiquo quod querelas eorum quascunque primo die placiti possint in curia eorum coram Senescallo eorum emendare. Item dicunt quod in Curia domini Totton' possint omnia placita placitare que coram Justiciarius domini Regis in communi banco placitantur.

fol. 17. 'Compositio inter dominum Totton' et burgenses suos.

Pateat vniuersis per presentes quod cum Willielmus Lazouch dominus de Totton' sentiebat se per burgenses suos de eadem multipliciter pergrauatum, et maxime in quibus[dam] articulis subscriptis, in quibus ripe et contenciones inter dictum Willielmum et predictos burgenses exacte fuerint; tamen inter eos ita adquieuit. Quod cum idem Willielmus calumpniabat dictos burgenses etc , xii. 195-203 In the same repository at Exeter there is a duplicate of the composition between Wm. la Zouche and the burgesses of Totnes.

quod ipsi in sui preiudicium et dampnum quandam libertatem *TOTNES*.
 clamauerunt ad acquietandum diuersos homines extraneos de
 Theoloneo et aliis consuetudinibus in mercato et in feria dicti
 Wilhelmi in Totton' per vnum annum et diem, nichil dicto
 Willielmo reddendo, et pro voluntate eorum omnibus annis se-
 quentibus Reddendo eidem Willielmo Sex denarios annuatim,
 quam quamvis dicti extranei alibi fuerint residentes seu conuer-
 santes in dicta villa,¹—Concedunt dicti burgenses pro se et here-
 dibus suis, et eciam communitas dictae ville, quod amodo nullum in
 dictam libertatem recipiant qui alibi residenciam habet, Scilicet,
 mercatores errantes, qui sacramentum prestabunt primo die quo
 in dictam libertatem admissi fuerint, quod in dicta villa Totton'
 tenementum, in quo residere seu² morari poterunt, infra pri-
 mum annum et diem pro posse suo adquirent, et hoc coram
 Senescallo de Gilda mercatorum et balliuo dicti Willielmi et here-
 dum suorum, si interesse voluerint. Et quod primo anno introitus
 eorum debent singuli eorum qui admissi fuerint dicto Willielmo
 et heredibus suis [...], et sic de anno in annum dum in dicta
 libertate steterint et tenementum, vt dictum est, non acquisierint.
 Cum eciam dicti burgenses attachiari fecerunt mensuras, bussellos
 Scilicet et lagenas, pondera et vlnas, sine voluntate et precepto
 senescalli dicti Willielmi, et eas probare clamauerunt, Concedunt
 dicti burgenses pro se et heredibus suis, et communitas predicta,
 quod, quociens necesse fuerit ad scrutinium facere pro mensuris, fol. 18.
 ponderibus et vlnis capiendis et probandis, Senescallus dicti Wil-
 lielmi seu eius balliūus et heredum suorum de Totton' vel locum
 eius tenens, assumptis secum preposito ville et cachepollo, manda-
 bit senescallos de Gilda predicta vel duos alios burgenses de
 dicrecribus de eadem, si ipsi senescalli non potuerint interesse,
 et ad aulam Gilde conueniant, et deinde mensuras predictas cum
 ponderibus et vlnis per totam villam capiant et ad dictam aulam
 differri facient, et ibi, prout decet, per standarda in custodia dicto-
 rum senescallorum gilde existentia ibidem probabunt. Et si

¹ This should probably read, 'annuatim, quamvis dicti extranei alibi . . . conuersantes *quam* in dicta villa.'

² MS. 'solent'

TOTNES defectum vel falsitatem in aliquam inuenient, tradatur illa mensura seu pondus vel vlna sic pro falsa probata in custodiam prepositi predicti vsque proximam curiam dicti Willielmi vel heredum suorum sequent[em], et ibi dampnetur. Et illi qui huiusmodi mensuras, pondera seu vlnas tenuerint, per consideracionem dicte curie puniantur. Et si senescallus vel balliuus dicti Willielmi vel heredum suorum, cum¹ predicti[s] cachepoll[o] vel preposit[o] venerit ad villam predictam per alicuius querelam, accusacionem, suspcionem quoquomodo, [et] predictas mensuras, pondera et vlnas probare voluerit, prout melius viderit expedire, eas capi² et in curia dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum de Totton' deferni et probari faciat; et defectus, si quis inueniatur, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni et per consideracionem curie puniatur. Et ad hoc faciendum senescalli predicte gilde standarda in custodia sua existentia in dicta curia venire faciant; et dicti standardi³ in custodia dictorum Senescallorum de gilda, qui pro tempore fuerint, remanebunt. Et cum dicti burgenses clamauerunt emendas assise panis fracte, quod maxime in preuidicium et exhereditacionem predicti Willielmi redundat, Concedunt predicti burgenses et communitas pro se [et] heredibus suis quod amodo huiusmodi

fol. 19. emendas non exigent nec clamabunt nec per huiusmodi transgressiones aliquid sibi appropriabunt quoquomodo, set per balluos dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum vna cum preposito burgi videatur quod assisa panis et seruicie teneatur. Et delictum, si quid fuerit compertum, in curia eiusdem Willielmi et heredum suorum de Totton' emendetur, et amerciamenta seu emendaciones inde prouenientes bene gaudere possint, et puniciones per tumberellum et pillorum faciende pro fraccione assise panis et ceruisie semper per ipsum Willielmum et heredes suos et per eorum balluos predictos fiant, quociens necesse fuerit, et per curiam consideratum fuerit. Ita quod predicti ballui dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum panem capient et pondus panis, quociens necesse fuerit et eis licuerit, et non predicti burgenses, nisi fortuitu casu aliquem panem vnius [i. e. unus] eorum inueniat de quo suspec-

¹ MS. 'quam.'

² MS. 'cape.'

³ *Sic.* In the MS. this word is generally contracted ('standard?')

tus habeatur, illum capere possit et preposito ville liberare, qui TOTNES. illum ad curiam dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum portabit, et inde ibi fiet, prout iuris fuerit. Et si contingat aliquem malefactorem aut sectatorem burci [i.e. burgi] vel latronem de minutis latrocinis in mercato et feria dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum capi et super delicto conunci, Ita quod ad iudicium pillori adiudicandus fuerit, per Senescallum et balliuum dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum et per prepositum ville et cachepollum per consideracionem et in presencia dictorum burgorum, qui interesse voluerint, ad iudicium ponatur. Si autem Senescallus seu balliuus dicti Willielmi et heredum suorum ad hoc vocari non potuerint, fiat execucio [per] prepositum [et] cachepollum et [per] consideracionem et in presencia dictorum burgorum. In cuius rei testimonium huic Scripto indentato Sigillum dicti Willielmi et sigillum communitatis burgi Totton' alternatim sunt appensa. Huius testibus, dominis fol 20. Gilberto Knouill', Nicholao de Kyrhkam, Rogero de Cokyngton', Hugone de fferrariis, militibus, Johanne de Haldeworthy, Radulpho de Dodescombe, Wilhelmo de penelles, Willielmo de Pyn, Ricardo de Benelegh, Johanne de Hagworthy et alii. Datum Totton' v^{ro} die Julii, Scilicet, die lune in octabis apostolorum Petri et Pauli, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Henrici [III] Tricesimo A.D. 1304. Secundo.'

Fifteen ancient Rolls of the Gild Merchant of Totnes are still preserved in the archives of that borough (Numbers 15-29 of the town records). The oldest Roll (No. 15), extending from 1260 into the reign of Edward I, is endorsed by a later hand, 'A Rolle of the free mens names,' etc.¹ It contains a list of more than 300 members, written in two columns. The following extracts will illustrate its contents:—

'Rotulus Gylde mercatorum Totton' Tempore Ricardi filii Ade et Ricardi de Porta anno domini MCC sexagesimo. Hec scripta sunt per manus Bartholomei capellani et clerici huius fraternitatis qui est huius Libertatis iuratus, cuius sunt subsequentes.—

Abbas de Tore in Gilda mercatorum pro ii. solidis Annuatim

¹ It consists of four membranes sewed together, measuring 62 by 8½ inches.

TOTNES soluendis Senescallis de Gylda mercatorum Totton' pro omnibus Tallagiis ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, ad Pascam et ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

Abbas Buffest[ri]e in Gylda mercatorum pro xii.£. annuatim soluendis.

Willielmus Aunger. Walterus le Bon.

Hugo Pystor. Johannes le Lorimer.

Thomas draper. Ric' Hurtebise, sub sede patris.

Johannes Cola super sedem Mich' de Baddeston', fordede.

Eduardus Wodi sub sede Walteri Wodi patris sui ; duplex fordede¹.

Willielmus Bohetone de communi empacione ; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, Radulphus Cesse et Nicholaus Heming ; fordede.

Andreas Scot sub sede Galfridi Rustici de dono Alicie vxoris Walteri Cochela ; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, Willielmus de Corneworthi et Walterus Cochela ; duplex fordede.

Aubraye Crockele de concessione communitatis Gilde mercatorum Totton' ad terminum vite sue. Duplex fordede ; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, Galfridus de la Wodelonde et Thomas le Carp (?).

Alicia Relicta Willielmi de Wyke sub sede Bartholomei filii Willhelmi de Gerston' Nepotis sui ; plegii ad omnia iura prosequenda, tenementa sua. Duplex fordede.

Memorandum quod Walterus de la Hele intravit in Gildam Mercatorum Totton' die Lune proxima ante Epiphaniam domini Anno domini MCC septuagesimo. Et inuenit plegios ad omnia iura prosequenda et ad libertates Totton' pro se illesas et indempnes conseruandas imperpetuum. Plegii, Will' Drake, Johannes Chatel Fria, Martinus de la Wilweye ; fordede².

Above one of the entries is written in Latin.—‘ He [Robert Fela] withdrew and surrendered the freedom to the Commonalty, and now pays toll.’

¹ The form ‘ fordele ’ often occurs instead of ‘ fordede.’ The word appears most frequently in the abbreviated form ‘ ford ’.

² For other extracts from this Roll, translated into English, see Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, pp 342–343, and Devon. Assoc., xii. 183–186

No. 16 is endorsed, 'Compot[us] concernent[ium] Gild' mercator' temp' E. primi, E. ii. et E. iii.' Besides the accounts, which are too roughly jotted down to be very intelligible, it contains the agreement with the Abbot of Buckfastleigh made in the year 20 Henry III¹.

No. 20 begins thus:—'Rotulus communitatis Totton' tangens Totton'. nomina intrantium in Gildam mercatorum Totton' anno regni regis Edwardi [II] filii Regis Edwardi tertio decimo, tempore Johannis de Essa et Galfridi de Grafton.' Several other Rolls are similarly headed².

No. 21 begins with the words:—'Die martis in festo sancti Kalixti pape anno Regni Edwardi [II] filii Regis Edwardi xiiii^o; A.D. 1320. Johannes de Buddeston' et Robertus Lauranz receperunt custodiam officii Senescalli Gylde mercatorum Totton'.

The entries in Rolls 16–26 are quite similar to those in Roll 15, from which extracts have been already given. The parties named enter the Gild and generally produce pledges to observe the laws. They frequently pay both a 'fordele' and a fine, but the former term gradually disappears. Admissions to the Gild were by purchase, gift or inheritance.

Subjoined is an abstract of No. 27, which, being a record of the proceedings at a Gild court, is particularly interesting:—

'Curia Communitatis Gulde Mercatorum ibidem tenta die Totton'. Martis proxima post festum Sancti Matthie Anno regni regis A.D. 1331. Edwardi terci a conquestu quinto.

Willielmus Calwe in misericordia, quia vtitur vnum bussellum misericordia
straminis qui non est de Assisa. iii.d.

Ricardus Olderene in misericordia, quia cooperuit Walterum de Wyke sub libertate sua de vendicione et empacione suis mercatorum contra formam libertatis, etc. xii.d.

Walterus de Stonhalle dat Communitati vi.d. pro libertate habenda emendi et vendendi Coria et Pelles, quia est de libertate Exon' et hic prius non talliavit ad libertatem, etc.'

There are twelve more entries on this Roll, similar in tenor to

¹ See above, p. 235.

² For example, Numbers 22, 25, 26.

TOTNES. the above, most of them being fines imposed upon persons not of the liberty, or freedom, for trading in the town, or upon gildsmen for 'covering' such persons under colour of their freedom¹.

Roll 28 is headed thus:—‘Curia Communitatis tenta die Totton’. martis proxima post festum sancti luce evangeliste Anno regni A.D. 1383. regis Edwardi terci a conquestu septimo, tempore Galfridi Scoteneala et Johannis Gilbert, tunc custodibus (*sic*) Gilde Mercatorum.’ It contains six entries of fines for buying or selling ‘contra libertatem.’ Benedict Duyet and Lucy, his wife, are amerced 6*d* for baking bread and selling it contrary to the liberty. Matthew Sor is fined 3*d*. for buying green lambskins contrary to the liberty. Wm. Prage is fined 6*d*. for selling a cask of cider contrary to the liberty, without licence; John Paris, 3*d*. for the same offence. Katherine Person is amerced 3*d*., because she brews beer and sells it contrary to the liberty. There are also many entries of admissions into the liberty, or freedom (‘intravit libertatem Totton’, or ‘intravit libertatem communitatis Totton’)². In some cases ‘Dat pro vino’ occurs, perhaps in place of the ancient ‘fordele.’

Roll 29 is a record of the ‘Curia Communitatis Totton’ held in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward. It contains amerciaments for various offences, but no entries of admissions³.

The other Rolls at Totnes (Numbers 31–48)⁴, extending with many gaps from 7 Henry IV into the reign of Henry VIII, contain the acts of the Mayor’s Law Court (‘curia legalis Maioris,’ ‘curia legalis,’ or ‘curia Maioris’). The business transacted is of a very miscellaneous character⁵. The Gild is rarely mentioned, except in connection with admission to the freedom, and even these entries become less and less frequent. To most of the Rolls is annexed a long strip of parchment (‘Rotulus libere

¹ For another extract from this Roll, see Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, p. 344. It relates to the selling of candles by a weight not in accordance with the assize.

² Some of these are given in Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, p. 344.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 343, has an abstract in English.

⁴ Numbers 30, 39 and 45 were not to be found when I was at Totnes.

⁵ Extracts are given by Riley in Rep. MSS. Com. 1872, pp. 344–346.

assise'), containing the names of those assessed, in many cases *TOTNES*. doubtless for the payment of the King's fifteenths or tenths.

The following brief abstract of No. 31 will illustrate the general form of these later Rolls:—

‘Curia legalis Maioris tenta ibidem die martis proxima post Totteneysse. festum sancti luce Evangeliste Anno regni regis Henrici quarti A.D. 1405. Septimo.

xii. pro Rege [12 names]

Officiarii { [The names of many ‘custodes,’ i. e. wardens of various churches, markets and wells, bridge-wardens, swine-wardens, etc.]

Idem dicunt. [a person fined for occupying the Gild Merchant after having been expelled from it. Admissions into the Gild, etc., etc.] Sewed to this membrane is a narrower and longer one entitled, ‘Rotulus libere Assise tempore Willielmi Empyngham Maioris anno regni regis Henrici quarti septimo.’ It contains about 125 names, with sums varying from *ob.* to *iv d.* opposite the same.

Among other ordinances made at the Mayor's Court, 28 Henry VI, it is enacted that no one shall carry the mace before the Mayor, unless he is a member of the Gild Merchant.

Some of the latest entries concerning the Gild are to be found in No. 45 (‘Curia legalis Maioris,’ 10 Edward IV), where several admissions into the Fraternity are recorded, for example, ‘ad hanc curiam Henricus M. ingressus est Gildam mercatorum,’ etc.

The term Gild Merchant continued to be used in the oath for burgesses of Totnes down to 1835.—

‘You shall true liegeman be and true faith bear to our Sovereign . . . Heirs and lawful Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, and also shall be obedient to Mr. Mayor of this Town and his successors, in as much as you are accepted and taken into the Fraternity and Brotherhood of the Freedom and Gild Merchant of this Town. You shall come at all times at Mr. Mayor's commandment and calling (except you have great and urgent business to the contrary), and him shall assist and aid to your powers. The common council of the Mayor and Burgesses

TOTNES which is to be kept, you shall keep, and no man under you to cover in occupying any parcel of the liberty of the said freedom, or Gild Merchant. These and all other things which a Freeman ought to do, observe and perform concerning his freedom and the liberties of this Town, you shall well and truly do, observe and perform as near as you can. So help you God!¹

WALLINGFORD².

‘ Henricus [II] Dei gratia Rex Anglie . . . Precipio vobis ut Burgenses mei de Wallingeford’ firmam pacem meam habeant per totam terram meam Anglie et Normannie, ubiunque sint . Et sciatis me dedisse et concessisse eis imperpetuum libertates et leges suas omnes et consuetudines bene et honořifice, sicut melius et honorabilius eas habuerunt tempore Edwardi regis, et tempore attavi mei Regis Willielmi et ejus filii, alterius Regis Willielmi, et tempore Henrici Regis avi mei, scilicet, Gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus consuetudinibus et legibus suis libere habeant, ne prepositus meus vel aliqua Justicia mea de Gilda eorum se intromittat nisi proprie Aldermannus et Minister eorum. Et si Ministri mei vel aliqua Justicia aliquo placito vel occasione calumpnauerit illos, vel in causam ducere voluerit, prohibeo et precipio ne ullo modo respondeant nisi illorum proprio portimoto. Et si ipse prepositus eos aliqua occasione sine calumpniatore implacitaverit, non respondeant. Et si aliquo forisfacto vel recto judicio aliquis eorum forisfactus fuerit per rectam considerationem burgensium, erga prepositum illud emendet. Prohibeo etiam et precipio ne aliquod mercatum sit in Craumersa³ nec mercator aliquis, nisi sit in Gilda mercatorum; et si aliquis exierit de Burgo⁴ Walingford’, et vivat de mercato ipsius Walingford’, precipio ut rectum Gilde

¹ Devon. Assoc., xi. 188.

² For the history of this Gild see Hedges, Wallingford, i. 277-279, ii. 232-239; Merew. and Stephens, 116-119

³ Foedera, i. 471, and MS Cotton Claudius D. ii., 130 b, which contain a copy of this charter, have ‘universa’ instead of ‘Craumeisa.’

⁴ ‘Burgensibus’ in MS. Cotton.

mercatorum faciat ipsis Burgensibus, ubicunque sit infra burgum *WALLINGFORD* vel extra. Sciatis preterea me dedisse et concessisse imperpetuum omnibus hominibus Walingford' plenam quietanciam de annuo Gablio meo, quod solebant reddere de Burgo Walingford' de eo, scilicet, quod ad me pertinet in Burgo. Has leges et consuetudines et libertates et quietacias omnes dono eis et concedo imperpetuum, et alias omnes quas poterunt ostendere antecessores suos habuisse libere, quiete et honorifice, sicut cives mei Winton' melius unquam habuerunt; et hoc pro servicio et labore magno quem pro me sustinuerunt in acquisitione hereditarii juris mei in Anglia. Concedo etiam eis quod ubicunque ierint in mercationibus suis per totam terram meam Angle et Normannie, Aquitanie et Andegavie, by Water and by stronde, by Wode and by londe, quieti sint de tolneio et passagio et omnibus consuetudinibus et exactionibus; nec super hoc ab aliquo inquietentur super forisfacturam decem librarum. Prohibeo etiam et precipio super eandem forisfacturam ne prepositus Walingford' scotaliam faciat et ne geresgiviam ab aliquo querat, et quod nullam consuetudinem in Walingford' statuat que noceat Burgensibus ville. Hujus donacionis et concessionis testes sunt Tebaldus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis et alii. Data apud Oxenford' primo Idus Januarii. This charter was inspected and confirmed by Henry III in the 51st year of his reign.—(*Foedera*, i. 471, *Record A.D. 1267. Office, Charter Roll 51 Hen III, mem. 9; Hedges, Wallingford, i. 270*)

There are various Rolls of the time of Henry III and Edward I which seem to have belonged to the Gild, though the latter is not mentioned. The oldest is of the year 1227 and contains a list, under companies representing trades, of persons contributing to a certain assessment. The title of this Roll is,— 'Rotulus pactionariorum in Walengford', anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis ximo, Adrea filio Godwini et Waltero M., Prepositis.' The payments vary from 2*d.* to 4*s.* The first 29 names have no trade set against them as a class. Then follow 34 'Sutores'; 17 'Wantiers' (Glovers); 44 'Mercenarii' (Mercers); 7 'Ferrones'; 12 'Fabri'; 10 Carpenters, including

WALLINGFORD. Wheelers and Coopers; 4 Weavers, 5 Fullers; and 17 Bakers¹.

— On the reverse of the Roll appear the names of the Foreigners ('Forenses'), many, to judge from their names, being inhabitants of adjoining villages, such as Craumerse, Dorchester, etc. The Roll closes with 12 'Foeminae forenses'. The other Rolls are of a similar character. That of 14 John gives, after the 'forenses,' a list of those in Craumerse paying contributions, which were on a smaller scale than those of persons from a greater distance. This Roll also enumerates 12 'Carnifices' and 5 'Bolteres' (probably Millers). In some of the later Rolls the contributors from neighbouring towns are called 'Foreign Covenanters,' 'Conventionari forinseci':—(*Rep. MS. Com.* 1877, pp. 576-579)

There are brief references to the Gild in many deeds of the 13th and 14th centuries. In the year 42 Henry III, Alexander Dublet, Mayor of Wallingford, and the Gildans of the town lend to Nicholas de Stalles 60*s.* (*Ibid.*, 589) In a parchment deed of about the same date Richard the Cook, son of Andrew the Cook, grants to the Alderman and Gildans of the Gild of the town 28*d.* of yearly rent from a certain messuage, for 25*s.* prepaid. There are two other deeds very similar to this, *temp.* Edward I. (*Ibid.*, 585, 588.) In the year 18 Edward I, Bartholomew de Shirebuine grants to Thomas Hitone of Chauseye, Mayor of Wallingford, Wm. de la Wike, Ralph Boueye, John Orfeure, Aldermen, and the Gildans of the burgh a certain tenement for 2 marks. (*Ibid.*, 590) *Temp.* Edward I, Thomas Saleman of Wallingford bestows upon the Alderman and Gildans of the town 6*d.* of yearly rent, they having granted him admission to the freedom ('ingressum libertatis') of Wallingford. There are two more deeds similar to this of about the same date. (*Ibid.*, 587.) In the same reign John de Pulham, Taverner, gives John de Luches, Mayor, and the community of Wallingford, for having freedom of the Gild for life, 6*d.* of yearly rent. (*Ibid.*, 588) In the year 4 Edward II, William, son of Ernald Boneface of Wallingford, transfers to the community of the said burgh 6*d.* of yearly rent

¹ A portion of the Roll, containing the names of Fishermen and others, has been cut away.

from a tenement, in return for which the said community has *WALLINGFORD*. admitted the said Wilham as a burgess and brother ('confratrem'), it being in the time of John Maryot, Mayor, Osbert de Notele, Simon de Heyworth and Ralph le Taverner, Aldermen. (*Ibid.*, 592)

During the reign of Henry IV, besides the Burghmote, the Portmote, the Piepowder and View of Frankpledge, there was held a Court of the Aldermen of the Gild, who granted the freedom of the borough on receiving small annual sums as the purchase money for the privilege.—(*Hedges*, ii. 36)

In the year 15 Charles II letters patent were granted to the A.D. 1663. borough whereby it was empowered to establish a society, gild, or fraternity, of one master and two wardens of any art, mystery, or occupation. '20 Sept., 1667. At a court held this day, after reciting that the king had conferred on the borough a charter, granting large privileges, and among them the privilege of establishing a society, gild, or fraternity, of one master and two wardens, the mayor, burgesses and commonalty, at the request of divers tradesmen and for the advancement of trade within the borough, did create and establish the said gild accordingly, to be one body corporate, politique and corporate, with succession for ever.' The mayor for the time being was empowered to amove and depose the master and wardens on any lawful occasion—(*Hedges*, ii. 234-235.)

Three months afterwards, in order to prevent divers foreigners from defrauding the ancient liberties and customs of the town by putting to sale their wares by subtle means, it was ordained that no person, not being a freeman, shall sell any wares by retail within the borough or use any trade or handicraft therein, under a penalty of 20s for every offence. In 1681 fines from 40s. to £15 were imposed upon various persons 'for trading, not being a freeman.'—(*Hedges*, ii. 235-236.)

New ordinances were made against any infringement of the trade monopoly, but, these proving ineffectual, the Gild was revived under the letters patent of Charles II. 'At a common council held on the 20th of Sept., 1701, the mayor, burgesses

WALLINGFORD and commonalty ordained that all persons who were then using or should thereafter use any art, mystery or occupation in the borough or the liberties thereof, should be a body corporate, guild, or fraternity, by the name of the master, wardens and assistants of every art, mystery and occupation used in the borough and liberties thereof, and have succession and a common seal. Anthony Leaver was appointed master.' In 1703 this ordinance was made void on the ground that it was prejudicial to the common weal and good government 'of us the said mayor, burgesses and commonalty.' There was, however, a reservation, whereby the income to be derived from fines on being made free, etc was maintained.—(*Hedges*, ii 237)

WALSALL

'In the 15th century the crafts of the town formed themselves into a gild, at the head of which were three wardens, who exercised considerable control over the trade of the town.'—(*Munic Corp. Com.* 1835, p 2046.)

In 1440 various laws were made 'for the gode rule and governaunce of the towne of Walsall':—

'I.—First, we ordeyne and stablysshe all thies articles hereafter folowying, that is to say, after eny chosyng of eny Masters of the Gylde, that these articles shalbe rehersed in the counsell chamber before them which be so chosen for the tyme beyng, to the entent that they shall not fayle to kepe and folowe the goode rule and governaunce which be conteyned in the seyd ordynance, for the welth and profyt of the seyd Gylde, and in eschuying of such grete mysorder and inconvenyence as here of late hathe fortuned and happenyd. And also in lykewise at eny Mychelmas Courte when the Mayer, Bayly, Constable and Sergeant be chosen, alle the articles which concern the good rule and governaunce of the Boroughe, to be rehersed by the olde Mayer and his brethern before, and to, the newe Mayer, Bayley, Constable and Sergeant, for the good contynuence of gode rule and governaunce of the Boroughe, to be had and used all the yere after.

II.—Also it is ordeyned and stablyshed that the Mayer, Masters *WALSALL* of the Gylde, Constable and Sergeante shalbe openly sworne upon a prymre or the holy Evangelist, to obserue, fulfil and kepe these articles folowynge; and in as moche as in them lyethe, to cause alle oþyr of the Boreuge to kepe and obserue the same articles

XV.—Also it is ordeyned, stablyshed and aggred that the Masters of Saynt John's Gylde, the Mayer and Wardens, shall not make gift or graunt of eny donacion of eny Chantrey, nor lese or letting of eny lyvelode belongyng to the said Gyldes, withoute the assent of the xxiiii., or the more part of the best and sadest of them. And also that none of the xxiiii., nor none within the Towne and dwellyng shall make eny labour or sute to eny of the patrons for eny donacion of eny of the said Chantrees withoute the assent and consent of the Masters of the Gylde and the more part of the xxiiii.

XVII.—Also it is ordeyned that yerely when eny Masters of the Gylde shalbe chosen after the Gylde fest, accordyng to the olde custome, that then the olde Masters of the Gylde shall by byll indented and trip[ar]tite, imediately after the said election, delyver to the newe Masters alle the money, plate, jewels and evydences, and alle other stuff that belongeth to theyr kepyng and to the said Gylde, so that it may be knownen with what thynges the newe Masters shall be charged with at theyr incomyng and at theyr accompte makynge, and the one byll to remayne with the newe Masters, and [the] other with the olde Masters, and the iii[rd] in Saynt John's Cofer.

XX.—Also it is ordeyned for the more suertye and saufgard of the tresure of the said Gylde, that there be iii. keys of the tresor coffer belongyng to Saynt John, and that the Masters of the Gylde shall haue one of the grete keyes in kepyng, the Mayer shall haue the kepyng of one of the lytel keyes, and, in his absence, the Constable and one of the sadest and weldesposed Prest

WALSALL. of Saynt John's Gylde, that shalbe assigned by the Mayer and Masters of the Gylde for the tyme being, to have the kepyng of the other small keye, so that nother one of thies persones, ne no other shall open the said Coffer, withe oute the consent and assent of alle the other. And also it is ordeyned that the sayd iiiii. persones that be lymyted to the kepyng of the said iiiii. keyes shall not open the same Cofer withoute the presence of iiiii. or v. or more of the most honest brethern of the said Gylde, beyng of the xxiiii. . . . And that alle theyre keyes be brought forthe at alle tymes when it shalbe thoughte necessary by the Masters of the Gylde and the Mayer.'

XXI. relates to the chantreys and coffer of 'oure Ladye's Gylde'—(*Glew, History, etc of Walsall*, 100-107.)

WEXFORD.

.1317. Aymer of Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, in his charter of 11 Edward II, granted to the burgesses of Wexford, among other liberties:—'Nulli mercatori extraneo liceat decisionem pannorum facere, vel Tabernam vinorum vel aliorum mercimoniorum habere, in villa de Weiseford nisi ex consensu Superioris et communitatis ville predicte, nisi fuerit burgensis ibidem Liceat etiam eisdem burgensibus Gildam mercatoriam et alias Gildas habere et Scotenos suos cum omni libertate ad illos spectante, sicut consuetudo est aliarum bonarum villarum:—(*Chartae Hiberniae*, 47; *Munic. Corp. Com.*, 1835, Ireland, p. 621)

A charter of 7 James I contains the following:—The said town shall be a free borough corporate by itself. . . . The mayor shall be a justice of the peace. . . . The town to have a Gild of merchants and other gilds or fraternities within the borough, and that no one who may not be of the Gild shall sell within the said borough unless at the pleasure of the mayor, bailiffs, free burgesses and commonalty of the same, and that they may be able to divide themselves into different gilds or fraternities according to their several arts and mysteries [a weekly court, fairs and markets.] And that there may be a Gild of the merchants of the

staple within the borough consisting of one mayor, two constables *WEXFORD.* and such number of the merchants of the town or borough as the said mayor and constables of the Gild may deem expedient ; and that the offices of mayor and constables of the staple be annual ; and that the mayor of the borough for the preceding year be forever mayor of the said Gild of merchants for one year then next following and not more , and that the bailiffs of the borough for the year preceding be forever constables of the same Gild for one year next following and not more , and that the mayor and constables of the said Gild for the time being forever may have full power from time to time to take and thereupon to certify all and singular statutes and recognisances of the staple taken within the borough.—(*Munic. Corp. Com.*, 1836, Irel , 622-623 ; *Merew. and Stephens*, p. 1619.)

WILTON.

‘ Henricus [I] Rex Anglie Justiciaris et Vicecomitibus et Baronibus et ministris, etc. Precipio quod Burgenses mei Wiltonie de Gilda mercatoria et Consuetudine mea Wiltonie habeant omnes quietantias et libertates de Teloneo et Passagio et omni Consuetudine, ita bene et plene sicut burgenses mei Lundun’ et Winton’ melius et liberius habeant. Et si aliquis eis super hoc inde injuriam et contumeliam faciat, Justiciari mei et Vicecomites faciant eis eas consuetudines suas habere ; ne super hoc injuste eos dis- turbent super x li. forisfacturam’—(*Hoare, Modern Wilts*, vi. 33.)

Henry II and John granted the burgesses charters in almost the same words as the above.—(*Arch. Assoc., Journal*, xvii. 311-312 ; *Rot. Chart.*, 125)

The Gilds at Wilton and Salisbury served as a model for Andover, 22 Henry II ¹.

WINCHESTER.

An ancient tablet at Winchester, which begins by ascribing the foundation of the city to Ludor Rouse Hudibras, a descendant of

¹ Above, p 3 ; *Madox, Firma Burgi*, 27.

WINCHESTER Brute, 99 years before the first building of Rome, has the following inscription —‘The Guild of Merchants here tempore king Ethelwald, anno 96¹, first confederate.’—(*Milner, Winch.*, ii. 249-250.)

Milner says: ‘It was in the latter end of this reign, viz. in the year 856, that, its trade and commerce flourishing exceedingly, our principal citizens formed themselves, under the royal protection, into a society, called a guild, being the first association of this nature, by the space of a whole century, recorded in history. Thus early were the foundations laid of this primitive corporation.’—(*Hist. of Winch.*, i. 121.) Milner refers to Trussel’s MS. as his authority for the above, but the latter distinctly affirms (fol 73), ‘the origen of [this] corporacon I could neuer yet haue the happynes to find².’ And yet Milner’s unfounded statement has been reiterated by many writers, and various pregnant inferences as to the prevalence of the Gild Merchant in England before the Norman Conquest, have been based upon it³. This, for example, is Thompson’s sole source for the assertion that ‘in England in most of the ancient boroughs, Merchant Guilds were established in the Saxon period’—(*Munic. Hist.*, 13.)

‘Henricus [II] rex Angliae, dux Normanniae et Aquitaniae, comes Andegaviae, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis, et Ministris totius Angliae et omnium portuum maris salutem. Precipio quod cives mei Winton’ de gilda mercatorum cum omnibus rebus suis sint quieti de omni thelonio, passagio et consuetudine. Et nullus super hoc eos disturbet, neque injuriam neque contumeliam eis faciat super forisfacturam meam. His testibus, Tho Cancell. ; Com. Reg. ; Com. Gloec ; Ric. de Humet, Constab. ; Gar. fil. Gioldi, Camerario, Will. fil Ham ; Joc. Baillot.’—(*Stubbs, Charters*, 158.)

¹ Milner, in a note, says ‘Read 856.’

² Woodward, Hampshire, i. 266. Trussel’s MS. was written *circa* 1640, —Salisbury and Winchester Journal, July 26, 1884

³ Bramston and Leroy, Winch., 15; Ball, Winch., 11, Thompson, *Munic. Hist.*, 35; Owen and Blakeway, Shrewsb., i. 101. Milner even states that Trussel was ‘a very indifferent critic’—*Hist. of Winch.*, ii. 252

‘Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse *WINCHESTER* et hac carta nostra confirmasse civibus nostris Winton’, pro fideli servicio suo et heredibus eorum, quod monetaria nostra et escambium nostrum monete nostre in perpetuum sint in civitate nostra Winton’ cum omnibus libertatibus ad monetariam nostram et escambium nostrum monete nostre pertinentibus; et quod habeant sedem duorum molendinorum infra eandem civitatem apud *Cor-tebir*¹ ad emendacionem ejusdem civitatis. Concessimus etiam eisdem civibus nostris et heredibus eorum in perpetuum quod nullus eorum per aliquem distringatur extra eandem civitatem ad reddendum alicui debitum aliquod un[de] non sit capitalis debitor vel plegius; et preterea concessimus et carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem civibus nostris et heredibus eorum quod nullus eorum qui fuerit infra gildam mercatoriam placitetur extra muros civitatis Winton’ de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus etiam eisdem quod nullus eorum faciat duellum; et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem ejusdem civitatis, et quod omnes cives ejusdem civitatis Winton’ et heredes eorum de gilda mercatoria quieti sint de thelonio, lestagio, pontagio et passagio, tam in feria quam extra, et per omnes portus maris omnium terrarum nostrarum, tam citra mare quam ultra; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum antiquam legem ejusdem civitatis. Si quis autem in tota terra nostra thelonium vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Winton’ de gilda mercatoria ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes *Suhamton* vel prepositus Winton’ namium apud Winton’ inde capiat. Concessimus insuper eisdem ad emendacionem ejusdem civitatis quod omnes sint quieti de yeresgyeve et de scothale, ita quod nullus vicecomes noster vel aliquis alius ballivus scotalla faciat infra eandem civitatem anno regni nostri decimo septimo.’—(*Rot. Chart.*, 217.)

A.D. 1215.

A charter of 1 Richard I also mentions the Gild in connection with the same two clauses as the charter of John. The latter

¹ I.e. *Coitebir*.

WINCHESTER, was confirmed by Henry III, Edward I and Edward II.—(*Fœderæ*, i. 50-51; *Woodward, Hampshire*, 1 271-272.)

In the reign of Edward I (*circa 1275*), a dispute arose between the Bishop of Winchester and the citizens of that town, the latter claiming a certain street which the former had appropriated to himself. In the 'veredictum xii. juratorum' we find the following:—'Et quia in illa libertate sic appropriata nichil solvunt, eo quod ballivi Winton' non habent ingressum in illam libertatem ad distinctiones faciendas, sicut prius facere consueverunt, fere omnes operari burellorum et chalonum a civitate se subtrahunt et ibi manent, et omnes alii tenentes domini episcopi adeo liberi sunt sicut alii de gilda mercatoria, ad emendum et vendendum omnimas mercandas, ad magnum damnum civitatis predicte,' etc.

—(*Archæol. Journal*, vii 374, 383.)

'The Old Usages of Winchester'¹ are very valuable for the study of the crafts and other municipal institutions. In this place we can give only such brief extracts as throw light upon the history of the Gild Merchant.—'Also, no man ne may bygge leþer grene ne skyn grene in þe towun, but ȝif he be of fraunchyse, vppeyne to nyme þat good to þe ferme of þe town. And þulke þath beth in fraunchyse, by whom hui hem mowe bygge, ne shulle hem nowt wiþ-ouþe þe fraunchyse lede.

Also, no man out of fraunchyse, of what craft þat he be, ne may bouþe halde, ne bygge, by-pynne þe power of þe town.

Also whan gaderynge shal be arered in þe Citee, by þe kynges heste, oþer for commune nedes of þe towne, sexe godemen shulde be y-chose by þe commune grauntynge, and y-swore, — þre of þe foure and twenty, and þre of þe commune,—to gadery þilke talage and vnderfonge, and trewleche hit spende and trewleche a-countes ȝelde. And whanne Mayre, oþer baylyues, oþer oþere godemen, goþ out of towne, for commune profyȝt vp-on þe commune porse, so þey sholde, at here a-ȝe comyng, ȝelde trewe a-counte to þilke sexe a-fore seyd, by-þowte taryȝyng. And ȝif eny good man of

¹ Fourteenth century,—English Gilds, 363.

þe town leþ his good to þe commune nede of þe town, by þe *WINCHESTER.*
 hondes of pese sexe y-swore by-fore y-seyd, be y-leued by score,
 oþer by þilke selue y-ȝolde.

Also, whanne me porveyde gylde chaffare, me shal, by commune
 a-sent, by þe maystres of þe towne, a-spyȝe folke þt be couenable
 and of good loos, and gadere þat ryȝte of chepmen. And þat
 euerych of hem habbe fowre hynen stalworthe, oþer mo, and þelke
 þt beþ y-herborwed in foure houses, as hii ouȝte to be in alle tymes.
 And whanne me haþ wel trewe y-chaffared in þe foure howses, hii
 shulle hem a-sembly for to y-se þt hii habbeþ a-rered, and of þan
 þat hii mowe a-rere. And ȝif þt eny þing ys mysdoun, by com-
 mune assent þat hit be a-mended. And ȝif eny hows is more
 worþ þan an oþer, be hit y-charched to hys worþy. And þat
 seluer þt shal be a-rered of þilke hows by-fore y-seyd, be y-take
 to sexe godemen by-fore y-seyd y-chose and y-swore, for þe com-
 mune assent, and treweleche wetye, and treweleche spende, and
 treweleche a-countes ȝelde to godemen of þe town twyȝes by þe
 ȝere, by score oþer by scryt.'—(*English Gilds*, 353–357.)¹

The following is an older version (13th century), which throws
 much light upon the above — 'Derechef nul homme ne put
 acheter quirs verz ne peau verte en la vile, si il ne soit de fran-
 chise, sus peine de perdre le avoir a la ferme de la vile. E ceus
 ke sunt en franchise, per unt il les pount acheter, ne les deivent
 pas verz hors de la franchise mener.

Derechef nul home hors de franchise, de quel mester ke il soit,
 ne pust sende tenir, vendre ne akater de denz le poier de la vile
 senz gre fesant as bailliifs de la vile.

Derechef quant taillage doit estre leve en la cite par le com-
 mandement li rois [o]y pur commun busung de la vile, sis prodes-
 homes deivent estre esleuz per commun assent e jurez, trois des
 vint e quatre e trois del commun, a asser cel taillage e a receivre
 e a leaument despendre e leal acunte rendre. E quant mere v
 bailliifs v autres prodeshommes vunt hors de la vile pur commun

¹ Cf. Rep. MSS. Com. 1877, p. 602–603.

WINCHESTER pru sus commun burse, si deivent a lur retourner rendre leal acunte a ceus sis avantdiz sanz delai. E si aukun prudome de la vile preste son avoir al commun busung de la vile, per la main de ceus sis jurez avandiz soit enprompte per taille e per mesmes ceus renduz.

Derechef kant len purvoit bevere [i.e. boire] gilde markande, len doit per commun assent par les mesters de la vile enquere genz ke covenable soient e de bone fame a requiller en gilde markande. E ke chescun de ceus eit en chatel quatre libres vaillant v plus. E ceus ke si serrunt aquilliz [i.e. acueillis] serunt hloitez a quatre meisuns, cume soleient estre a tuz tens. E kant len avera beau gilde markande¹, les quatre mesuns soi assemblerunt a voier ce ke il averunt leve e ce ke purrunt lever. E si trespass iad fet, per commun assent soit amende. E si nule mesun vaille plus de autre, soit charge a sa value E ke li argent ke sera leve des quatre mesuns avantdiz soit baille as sis prodeshomes avantdiz, esleuz e jurez par commun assent a leaument garder e leaument dispendre e leal acunte rendre as prodeshomes de la vile dous feiz per an per taille v per escrit.—(*Archaeol. Journal*, ix. 71-73.)²

A.D. 1265. In the year 49 Henry III the citizens of Winchester and the burgesses of Southampton entered into a composition :—‘quod de cetero nec apud Wynton’ de hominibus de libertate Southampton, nec apud Southampton’ de hominibus de Gylda mercatoria Wynton, aliqua consuetudo exigatur, nisi solomodo tronagium siue pegagium, cum acciderit.’—(*Black Book of Winch.*,³ 216.)

¹ Cf. *Liber Winton*, *Domesday Book*, iv. 556:—‘ubi probi homines potabant Gildam suam’

² This version was unknown to the editor of ‘English Gilds’ (‘Engl. Gilds,’ p. xlvi) His interpretation of ‘gylde chaffare’ as a ‘Gild-sale’ is manifestly erroneous. It was simply a peculiar mode of raising money by an assessment of the merchants (‘gadere pat ryste of chepmen’) While the business was being transacted, they drank and feasted. Hence the peculiar expression in the text ‘to drink the gild merchant’ A similar phrase was used in Germany: ‘Die kaufleute und Gewandschneider tranken die Gilde,’ ‘Celebrata fuit gulda et perfortiter bibita,’—L. Goetze, *Gesch. der Stadt Stendal*, Stendal 1873, p. 105.

³ This MS. is in the British Museum, Addit. 6036, a folio on vellum in various hands, containing contemporary copies of the acts and proceedings of

The following was the oath for those entering the Gild Merchant *WINCHESTER.* of Winchester, *temp. Henry IV.*—‘*Juramentum pro hominibus intrantibus in Gilda Mercatoria genuflectando dicentibus: Y schal be hool man & trewe to the kyng of Englond & to hys heýrs and to the cite of Wynchestr', and I schal bere alle charges * & offices*¹ & paye alle talages of that cite to me ýset wýth al my pouwer; and y schal neuer plede man of that cite ýn no temporal curt bute yn the curt of the same [cite], * onlesse than that courte faile me of right, without licens of the mair for the tyme beyng *¹. And y schal be obedyaunt to Mair & Bailyes & alle other officers & mýnystres of that cite * lawfull*¹. Ne no man keuer ne faver vnder my franchýs, and alle maner statutes & usages of that cite ý schal do & kepe well & trewelyche * to my power *¹. So helpe me god at the holy dom.’—(*Black Book of Winch.*, fol. 2 b.)*

The ‘Black Book’ (fol. 42 b) contains a later copy² of this oath with the heading, ‘The othe to swere men to be ffre, knelyng on ther kneys, seyng.’

‘Intratur in Camera Guyhalde Ciuitatis london’ tempore drungonis Barantyn, Maioris eiusdem Ciuitatis, anno regni regis henrici quarti post conquestum decimo, in libro H.’ The record then tells how on Nov. 5th, 5 Henry IV, there came before the **A.D. 1403.** mayor and aldermen of London, the mayor, recorder and one of the bailiffs of Winchester, as well for themselves as for the Gild Merchant of Winchester (‘tam pro se quam pro Ciuitate Gyde mercatorie eiusdem Ciuitatis Wyntonie’), complaining that the officers of the sheriffs of London had distrained the freemen of the said Gild (‘liberos homines de Gylda predicta’) for the custom of two shillings on each cart-load of goods bought in London, contrary to the composition made between the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of London and the mayor and com-

the corporation of Winchester, from Richard II to 5 Edward VI. Wherever the words ‘gilda mercatoria’ occur, a mark (generally ~~es~~) on the margin of the page calls attention to them. These marks have evidently been made by a later hand, perhaps by a town officer searching for evidence in some such case concerning the Gild as we shall speak of below (Mayor of Winton *versus* Wilks).

¹ The words between asterisks were added by a later hand.

² Probably *temp. Edward IV.*

WINCHESTER. monalty of Winchester, 32 Edward I, as follows:—‘quod omnes

A.D. 1304. Ciues Wynton’ de Gylda eorum mercatoria quieti sint in predicta Ciuitate london’ de pondagio, muragio et panagio et aliis consuetudinibus quibuscunque de mercimonis eorundem capiendis, excepto tronagio lane antiquitus dato, videlicet, de primo Sacco sex denar’ et [de] quolibet alio sequenti quinque denar’, et exceptis custumis coreorum et pellium lanutarum, et similiter consuetudinibus capiendis in ripa Regine, de quibus non possunt esse quieti, tamen apponunt calumpniam suam, etc. Et quod omnes Ciues london’ quieti sint ab omnibus consuetudinibus in Ciuitate Wynton’ tam pontagii, panagii, muragii et aliis custumis et theolomis quibuscunque. Et ad perpetuam huius rei memoriam composicio ista in paupiro Guyaule london’ in presencia predicatorum maioris et aldermannorum et Ciuium fuit inrotulata,’ etc. The Mayor (Barantyne) and the Aldeimen of London agree to adhere to this composition, the citizens of Winchester of the Gild Merchant (‘Ciues Gylde mercatorie’) shall not again be distrained, etc.—(*Black Book*, ff. 6 b, 7, 11 b.)¹

Ordinacio de placitis.

‘Ad communam conuocacionem habitam et tentam apud Ciuitatem Wynton’ die Martis proxima post festum Decolacionis sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis henrici quarti post conquestum octauo, pro communi vultate et honestate omnium in dicta Ciuitate Commorancium, per Maiores et pares suos necnon Communitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis concordatum et ordinatum est, secundum tenorem Carte nostre dictae Ciuitatis, quod nullus Ciuis qui fuerit in Gildam Mercatoriam placit et extra Curiam eiusdem Ciuitatis in vlo placito preter placita de tenueris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris, sub pena perditionis aut forisfacture libertatem suam. Et quod nullus aliis indigines (*sic*) aut aliquis commorans in dicta Ciuitate non placit et aliquem alium indiginem aut Ciuem eiusdem Ciuitatis.’—(*Black Book*, fol. 8 b.)² The same immunity, ‘quod nullus eorum

¹ Bailey (*Transcripts*, 2-5) gives an old English translation of this document in which ‘Gylde of the cye of London’ is substituted for ‘Guildhall,’ etc.

² This ordinance was cited and enforced at a ‘convocation’ held in 1467,—*Black Book*, fol. 36.

qui fuerit infra gildam mercatoriam placit et extra muros Ciuitatis *WINCHESTER*.
 Wynton' de vlo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus,
 exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris,³ occurs in a writ of 5 A.D. 1381.
 Richard II.—(*Ibid*, fol. 3.)

‘Ad communam conuocationem habitam et tentam apud Wyn-
 ton' die Sabbati proxima post festum Epiphanie domini anno
 regni regis henrici quarti post conquestum terciodecimo, pro com- **A.D. 1412.**
 muni vtilitate omnium Ciuium in dicta Ciuitate commorancium,
 per Marcum le ffayre, maiorem, et compares suos, necnon totam
 Communitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis vnanimi assensu et consensu
 concordatum et ordinatum est, quod nullus commorans infra Ciui-
 tatem predictam qui est extra gildam mercatoriam non faciat
 apprenticium sibi obligatum, sub pena amisionis seruicium ap-
 prenticiag*u* predicti, nisi solomodo illi qui sunt de gilda merca-
 toria ibidem. Et quod omnes illi Ciues de gilda mercatoria dicta
 Ciuitatis imposterum veniant ad Curiam coram maiore cum ap-
 prenticis suis eis obligatis. Et faciant indenturas suas ibidem
 irrotulari in quodam rotulo cum rotulis de cartis, testamentis
 et aliis munimentis, iacens (*sic*) in communi bossetto stans in
 Curia cum rotulis et aliis munimentis Curie ibidem, si ipsi
 gaudere vellent infuturum de suis libertatibus. Et quod Clericus
 Curie, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat pro labore suo ad indenturam
 sic irrotulandam cum signo ciuusdam littere, videlicet, A. I. E. V. O.,
 iii. d., et non plus, etc.’—(*Black Book*, fol. 14 b.)¹

‘Quomodo Johannes Myst admissus est in Gildam Mer-
 toriam :—Ad communem congregacionem tentam apud Ciuitatem
 Wynton' penultimo die mensis Julii anno regni regis henrici Vti
 post conquestum xmo, coram Willielmo Reson Maiore, paribus suis **A.D. 1422.**
 et tota communitate dicta Ciuitatis, ita vnanimiter concordatum
 est, videlicet, quod Johannes Myst pro quadam summa pecunie
 dicta Ciuitati pre manibus soluta admissus sit in Ciuem et iuratus
 in Gyldam mercatoriam, necnon admissus et iuratus in statum

¹ At a common assembly Nov. 17, 17 Henry VIII, it was enacted, ‘that fro
 hensforth that no person shall take no apprentice except he be franchised, and
 at the next court to enroll his endentures, or els the hole couenant to be void.’
 (*Black Book*, fol. 59.)

WINCHESTER. xxiii^{or} Ciuitatis predicte. Insuper, quod a die isto in futurum sit et erit exoneratus et quietus ab omni officio capiendo, habendo seu exercendo infra dictam Ciuitatem per totam vitam eiusdem Johannis, nisi fuerit ad voluntatem ipsius Johannis, Solo officio Maioratus duntaxat excepto; pro quibus quidem concordia et exoneracione officiū prefatus Johannes M̄yst optulit se daturum x. h. legalis monete Anglie, super graciam dictorum Maioris et parium suorum. Vnde c. solidi perdonantur, et alios c solidos soluit, et quietus est.'—(*Black Book*, fol. 24)

Johannes Wryther. 'Item per xxiii^{or}, etc. concordatum est quod Johannes Wryther erit exoneratus de duobus officiis balliue Wynton' imperpetuum soluendo v. marcas ad commune proficuum dicte Ciuitatis, quas incontinenti soluit Johanni Bye, Maiori dicte Ciuitatis, pro communi proficuo, etc, et iuratus est in gildam mercatoriam et in xxiii^{or}, et exoneratus de officiis predictis.'¹—(*Ibid*, fol. 28)

The 'Black Book' contains only a few entries of admissions to the Gild:—'Ric' Pyt', Thomas Child, Will' Heycrafte jurati sunt in gildam marcatoriam xxii^{do} die Septembris anno xvii^o Regis henrici VIII.' (fol. 57 b.)—22 Henry VIII, 'Johannes Richarde juratus est in guyldam mercatoriam.' Two others were admitted the same year. (fol. 61 b.)—Thomas Geffrey was sworn into the Gild, 17 Henry VIII; Wm. Lane, 3 Edward VI; and Wm. Hayg, 5 Edward VI. (ff. 59, 79, 83.)—From another source we learn that in 1682 King Charles II and James, Duke of York, were 'pleased to condescend' to be members 'of this Corporation,' and were entered accordingly 'to be free of the Guild of Merchants of this City.' In the year 1705 the Queen's Consort, Prince George of Denmark, 'was pleased to do this city the honour to be made a Citizen Freeman, and one of the Guild of Merchants of this city, and accepted the said Freedom accordingly by the Grant under-mentioned.'—(*Bailey, Transcripts*, 7.)

'Ordinacio facta tempore Johannis Gylmyn, Maioris Ciuitatis Wynton', anno regni regis Henrici VI, viii^o :—Hec indentura facta inter Johannem Gylmyn, Maiorem Ciuitatis Wynton', ex parte vna, et Johannem Dutton et Thomam Gardyner, balliuos dicte

¹ No date, but probably belongs to the early part of the reign of Henry VI.

Ciuitatis, ac Ciues et totam Communitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis ex *WINCHESTER*.
parte altera, testatur quod ad communem conuocacionem habitam
ad Burghmotum tentum in dicta Ciuitate die Jouis proxima post
festum Sancti Georgii martiris, anno regni regis henrici sexti post
conquestum Angle octauo, coram Johanne Gylmyn, Maiore pre- **A.D. 1430.**
dicto, ad honorem dei patris omnipotentis et pro communi utilitate
et publico incremento dicte Ciuitatis et ad faciendum tam ex-
traneos quam propinquos homines et mercatores ad dictam Ciui-
tatem convenire et ibidem audiens inhabitare et eandem Ciuitatem
gracia diuina mediante accrestere et meliorare in futurum,—Ita per
prefatos Maiorem, Balliuos, Ciues et Communitatem dicte Ciuitatis
ex eorum communi assensu et concensu ordinatum est et prouisum,
perpetuo duraturum, quod omnes mercatores tam extranei quam
indigene extra Gyldam mercatoriam, cuiuscumque status, artis vel
operis fuerint, exceptis carnificibus et pescatoribus extraneis pro
stallagis et tabulis suis, erunt quieti et liberi infra dictam Ciui-
tatem et libertatem eiusdem ad emendum et vendendum, scinden-
dum, operandum, faciendum, excercendum et vsitandum omnes
mercandas, mercimonia et artes suas; et omnes Brasiatores et
tappatores et tabernatores pro signis suis expositis, et omnes Carni-
fices indigene et extranei pro pesagio suo, et Pistores pro pistrinis
suis, et Piscatores indigene pro tabulis suis, erunt quieti et liberi
similiter, sine aliqua custuma, tolneto vel aliqua consuetudine
ballius dicte Ciuitatis vel aliquo alio officiario pro mercandas vel
artibus suis venditis, expositis vel operatis aliqualiter infuturum
persolvenda, facienda vel tradenda, pari forma sicut homines et mer-
catores sunt infra villam de Covyngr¹ et Ciuitatem Noue Sarum.
Prouiso semper quod si quis mercator extraneus fregerit solum
domini Regis figendo stachias pro mercandas suis exponendis et
vendendis, quod ipse soluet custumam pro picagio, sicut soluere
est consuetum. Et ista ordinacio facta est sub ista condicione, vi-
delicet, quod si prefatus Maior vel aliquis alius temporibus futuris
annuatim infra **XL.** dies post festum sancti Michaelis Wynton¹
venerit et tradat ballius dicte Ciuitatis pro tempore existentibus
octo libras bone monete Angle, vel sufficientem securitatem in-

¹ Coventry.

WINCHESTER uenerit eis pro dictis octo libris sibi fidelitei persoluendis ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis equis porcionibus pro dicta libertate conseruanda, de qua securitate dicti ballui se teneant contentos, quod tam diu ista ordinacio supradicta in suo robore maneat et effectu. Prouiso vltra quod si aliquis indigena existens diues vel talis status vt infra Gyldam mercatoriam fieri mereatur, et ipse occasione istius ordinacionis hoc recusat, quod tunc ipse non gaudebit priuilegio istius ordinacionis sed finem faciat et soluat pro arte sua, vt facere consueuit. Ad quas quidem ordinacionem et libertatem penes omnes mercatores et artifices, vt predictum est, perpetuo duraturas sub condicione predicta, Ciues Ciuitatis predice cum concensu tocius Communitatis dicte Ciuitatis Sigillum suum Commune cartis presentibus indentatis apposuerunt. Datum anno, die et loco supradictis.'—(*Black Book*, fol 29.)

But this liberal policy did not continue very long, as the word 'vacat' in the margin and subsequent civic ordinances of Winchester plainly show

'Tempore Henrici Smart Maioris.'

A.D. 1471. 'Ad conuocacionem communam habitam ac tentam apud Wynton' in Guyhalda ibidem die Jouis xxi^o die Nouembris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum xi^o, coram Henrico Smart, tunc Maiore dicte Ciuitatis, et comparibus suis adtunc ibidem presentibus, videlicet [57 names follow].

Hit is ordeyned a cordid and also grauntyd by alle the ffulle semble that alle maner vitelers fro the said xxi. day a boveseid sholde come to the seid Cite with suche vitayle as they haue, so hit be holsome for mannes body, and there to vtter and selle hit yn dewe tyme, payng for theire stondynge euery of them, as ofte as they come, to the Bailyfes of the seid Cite for the tyme beyng i.d., in reueacion of the kynges ferme.

Also hit is ordeyned a cordid and grauntyd by the same ffulle semble, that hit be lefulle for euery man withyn the seid Cite, beyng ffraunchisyd or owte of ffranchise, to selle his ffelles or hydes to whom they wolde, that may be most Benyficialle vnto them, and also to bye suche felles and hydes, etc.

Also hit is ordeyned a cordid and grauntyd by the seid semble, *WINCHESTER*
 that alle maner mercers, drapers, hardwaremen and alle other that
 be byers or sellers, to come to the seid Cite hensforwarde at such
 tyme as the Market dayes be there, that is to seye, Wennesday
 and Saturday, and vpon non other dayes but yn the seid Market
 dayes, and there to bye and selle as they may a corde with the
 parties; payng eueryche of them, as ofte as they come, vnto the
 Bailyfes of the seid Cite for the tyme beyng *i.d.*, and that they
 ne no man of them be non hawkers withyn the seid Cite, vpon the
 parelle that wolle falle therof, etc.'—(*Black Book*, ff. 40–41.)

'Ad communem convocationem Ciuum Ciuitatis Wynton'
 ibidem tentam die lune xxi^o die Januarii anno regni regis henrici **A.D. 1488.**
 VII post conquestum Angle tercio, coram Rogero Wylde, Maiore,
 Ricardo Bedam et Waltero Broman, Balliuis, concordatum est, viz.:
 That alle maner of men that wulle come to the Cite ffor to selle in
 Retayle that they haue power to shew and to selle in the seid Cite
 ii. market dayes, that is to sey, the wennysday and saturday; and yf
 it ffortune Cristmase eve or halown eve or eny other hie ffest falle
 vpon eny other eve then wennysday or saturday, the seid strangers
 shalle not come to the seid Cite for to selle. Also that euery man
 that hathe warr to selle that they stond in ther places to theym
 alimedet, and to pay ffor ther stondyng, as oft as they come, *i.d.*,
 and that they begyne to show at ix. of the cloke in the mornyng
 and to stond styll vnto one of the clokk at afternone then next
 ffolowyng. Also that no Galyman come to the seid Cite ffor to
 selle in retayle but only apon the seid market dayes, and that they
 stond in ther places to them alymeted.'—(*Ibid.*, fol. 46 *b.*)

11 Henry VIII.—'furthermore it ys enacted in maner and **A.D. 1520.**
 fforme afforeseid that no stranger ne other aleyn sell no mar-
 chaundys ne warr wythin the seid Cite, but yff it be to a ffreman ^{No Straunger}
 of the Cite, nor that no ffreman by of any aleyn no warr ne ^{sell warr but}
 marchaundys in a howse¹ [upon] payne of fforfetur of vi.s. viii.d. ^{to a ffreman.}
 to thus [i.e. the use] of the Baylys of the Cite afforeseid, as often
 as they be takyn therewyth.'—(*Ibid.*, 52 *b.*)

4 Elizabeth.—'Item, that none Inhabitant of the cytie shall **A.D. 1562.**

¹ A word has been erased before 'howse'

WINCHESTER. from hensforthe suffer anye foren person to sell anye wares by retayle within his howse, uppon payne to forfeitt, for everye tyme offendinge contrarye to this ordinance, 40 s. to the Chamber of the cytie, the tymes of the two faires onlye excepted.'—(*Bailey, Transcripts*, 58.)

17th Jan., 1650.—Whereas by ancient custom beyond the memory of man the Mayor and Aldermen of the city have annually assessed artificers and others using trades in the city 'and not free thereof,' as for the opening of their shop-windows, 'according to their discretions without any lymitations in proportion,' now for that such custom seems too arbitrary, etc., it is ordained, that inhabitants not free of the said city shall be annually taxed as formerly, but no person is to be assessed at any one time more than five pounds¹.—(*Ibid.*, 59-60.)

'A Rate made and agreed upon by ye Mayor and Aldermen of the said city upon the several persons hereunder named, for using their Trades within ye said city, not being free of ye Guild of Merchants there, time out of minde and beyond the memory of man had and used within the same city, and termed Artificer's mony, for one whole yeare, to Comence from ye Feast of St. Michael th' archangell last past, 1671; yeoven this Twenty-sixth day of January, 1671.' Eighty-nine names follow with 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., or 3s. 4d. opposite each.—(*Ibid.*, 181-184.)

A.D. 1656. 'It is ordained and established that every person and persons within this city being free of the Guild of Merchants' shall on every Lord's Day and days of humiliation and thanksgiving go with the Mayor to church in their gowns and accompany him in attending the Judges at the County Assizes. In 1546 a similar order had been made for all 'the freemen of the Citye.'—(*Ibid.*, 69-70.)

A charter of 30 Elizabeth (1587-8) has the following clause:—'And, further, we will and by these presents grant for us, our heirs and successors unto the said mayor, bailiffs and commonalty and

¹ The 'Comptus Ciuitatis Wyntone' of 3 Edward I has this entry:—'Et de xliii. s. 11. d. ob. de hominibus habitacionibus (sic) in Ciuitate Wynton qui non sunt de libertate, qui dicuntur Censari, per idem tempus' (i.e. May 20th to Michaelmas, 1275),—Black Book, fol 31.

their successors forever, that they shall and may from time to *WINCHESTER*. time ordain, create and establish a society, gild, or fraternity, of one master and wardens of every art, mystery and occupation used or occupied, or hereafter shall be used or occupied, within the said city and the suburbs thereof; and that they with the assistance of the wardens of the said arts and mysteries may make, constitute, ordain and establish laws, constitutions and ordinances for the public utility and profit and for the better rule and regimant of our city of Winchester and of the mysteries of the citizens and inhabitants of the same.'—(*Milner*, ii. 258; *Merew and Stephens*, 1408.)

' In all Humbleness beseech your most Excellent Majestie The Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonaltie of your Majesties antient Citty of Winchester in the County of Southampton, That Whereas the said City is one of the most antient and formerly the Chiefest for keeping Parliaments, Councells, Coronations, Nuptialls and Sepultures of your Noble Progenitors, And was first built by Ludor Rouse Hudibrasse, Son of Liel, the son of Brute Greenchild, the Second Son of Ebranke, the Great Grand Child of the first Brute, 892 yeaeres before the birth of Christ, in the age of the world 2995; 99 yeaeres before the building of Roome And it was first invironed with Stone Walls by Mulmusius Dumwald Anno Mundi 3528. And there was a Guild of Merchants made and Established by King Ethellwald, the first Confederate, Which Guild of Merchants had diverse Priviledges, Vsages and Customes. And that the said Guild of Merchants and many of their Vsages and Customes have bin and now are continued within the same City, and for preservation of such Vsages and Customes many of them were Entred amongst the Records of and now remaining in the Tower of London and also entred and Inrolled amongst the Antient Records of the said City of Winchester. And that Whereas King Henry the first, King Richard the first and King Edward the fourth and severall other Kings and Queens of this Realm by several letters Patent or Charters under the Great Seale of England did grant divers Priviledges to the Citizens of the said Citty, free of the said Guild of Merchants, and Confirme other Priviledges,

WINCHESTER. Liberties and Customes before there used, amongst which Customes and Vsages there now is, and time beyond the memory of man there was, such a Custome vsed and approved, to wit, That no person whatsoever shall vse or exercise any Art, Trade, mistery, or manuall occupation within the said Citty onles such person be a freeman of the said Guild of Merchants, or hath served as an Apprentice Seaven Yeares within the same Citty to such Art, Trade, mistery or manuall occupation, or otherwise thereunto lawfully Authorized according to the vsage of the said Citty, whereby there hath bin formerly severall summes of money paid into the Chamber of the said Citty for such persons freedome, by way of Composition, as were not qualifyed, which said moneys were usually applied as well to vphold and maintaine the Walls, Gates, Bridges and other Ornamentes of the Citty as to the Annuall payment of a fee ffarme Rent of 50^l marks, formerly reserved to the Crowne, and of other moneys payable to the Hospitall of St. Mary Magdalene nigh the same Citty.

And That Wheras Queen Elizabeth of ffamous memory by her letters Patents or Charters made in the 13th yeare of her Reigne did grant to the Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty of the said Citty of Winchester and their Successors (who are the ffreemen only of the said Guild of Merchants) other diverse Priviledges and Liberties, amongst which Priviledges and Liberties she was pleased by the same Charter to Ordaine and Grant vnto the said Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty and theire Successors that they or the most part of them should from time to time Ordaine, Create and Establish a Society, Guild, or ffraternity, of One Master and Two Wardens of any Arts, Misterys and occupations used or occupied, or hereafter to be used or occupied, within the said Citty and Suburbs thereof. And that they or Major part of them with the Assent of the Master and Wardens of these Arts or Misteries might make, constitute, ordaine and Establish Laws, Constitutions and Ordinances for the better Rule and Goverment of the said Citty of Winchester and of the Misteries, Citizens and Inhabitants of the same, and therein Ordaine and appoint such Penaltyes, ffynes as to them should

seem necessary for the observing the sayd Ordinances. And, *WINCHESTER.*
farther, by the same Charter the said Queen Elizabeth did ratify
and Confirm vnto them the said Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty
and their Successors all and Singular the Customes, Liberties,
Priviledges, ffranchises, Immunities, Exemptions, ffreedoms and
Jurisdiccons thentofore granted and Confirmed to them and their
Predecessors, Citizens of the same Citty, by any name or names
whatsoever, by any Charters, Grants or letter Patents of any of the
said Queenes Noble Progenitors or by any other lawfull wayes,
Customes, vsages, prescriptions or title heretofore vsed or accus-
tomed, in as ample manner and form and as if the same were
therein particularly expressed, any Statute, Act, Ordinance or re-
straint to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And Wheras now of late Sundry Persons not being qualified
according to the said Custome, respecting their own private gaine
without regard either to the Custome or Charter of the said Queen
Elizabeth, or how the sayd Annual fee farme Rent and other
Annual payments shall be payd, or the said Walls, Gates, Bridges
and other Ornamentes shall be vpheld and maintained, have of late
intruded and infringed on the Liberties thereof, and have vsed
Arts, Trades, Misteries and manual occupations there, and have
and doe both by themselves and their Servants keep shops, ware-
houses and other places within the same Citty, and doe vse and
exercise diverse Arts, Trades, Misteries and manuall occupacions
therein without making any agreement or Composition for soe
doing, contrary to the said antient vsage and Custome and con-
trary to the true meaning of the said Charter, tending to the vtter
vndoeing of the freemen of the said Guild of Merchants and
other Inhabitants there and decay of the same Citty.

For redress whereof may it please your Most excellent Majesty,
That it may be enacted by your Majesty, The Lords Spirituall and
Temporall and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled,
and by the Authority of the same, and be it enacted by the
Authority aforesaid, That the antient Custome and vsage before
mencioned concerning the qualification of persons to vse and
exercise any Art, Trade, Mistery or manual occupation within the

WINCHESTER said City of Winchester and alsoe soe much of the said Charter as doth concern the premises shall from henceforth stand and be good, effectuall and sufficient in the Law to all intents and purposes according to the true meaning of the same Charter, and that the same vsage and Custome and all By Laws already made and hereafter to be made concerning ye said Custome by the said Mayor, Bayliffes and Comonalty and their Successors, freemen of the said Guild of Merchants, be ratifyed and confirmed by this present Parliament.

Provided alwayes That it shall and may be lawfull to and for any person or persons to buy or sell in the time of faires there and also to buy or sell provisions in the Marketts there, soe as such provisions be not bought or sold contrary to any Statute made against fforestallers, Regrators and Ingrossers.'—(*Addit. Charter, Mus. Brit.*, 15702.)

A.D. 1705. Easter Term 4 Annae Reginae. Mayor of Winton *versus* Wilks. 'In an action upon the case the plaintiff declares, "quod cum civitas Winton est et a tempore, etc. fuit antiqua civitas, et in eadem civitate habetur et a tempore, etc. habebatur consuetudo, quod non liceat alicui personae praeter homines liberos de gilda mercatoria civitatis illius ad utendum vel excercendum publice infra eandem civitatem aliquod misterium, artem sive manualem occupationem in dicta civitate, tota tempore supradicta usitatam, nisi hujusmodi persona per spatium septem annorum prius educatus fuisset tanquam apprenticius in eadem civitate ad vel in hujusmodi misterio, arte sive occupatione, aut ad inde aliter fuit legitimo modo autorizatus secundum morem civitatis illius, etc." Yet the defendant bringing him within the custom, *ad damnum* of the plaintiff, etc., upon not guilty pleaded there was a verdict for the plaintiff, and the court was moved in arrest of judgment.'

In behalf of the defendant, Mr. Raymond 'urged that the guild of merchants ought to have brought the action and not the mayor, etc. of Winchester; for the persons, whose franchises are broke and who are thereby grieved ought to bring the action. And accordingly in 1 *Lev.* 262 the action is brought by a free-man; and in 3 *Cro.* 803 by the corporation, in whom the fran-

chise is laid to be. But here the franchise is laid in the guild, *WINCHESTER*. and therefore the guild ought to bring the action and not the mayor, etc., for it is no franchise of the city, nor consequently does an infringement intitle them to an action'

And as to the second objection, that the guild of merchants ought to have brought this action, the plaintiff's counsel said, 'that being free of the guild of merchants was but one of the qualifications which would intitle a man to set up a trade; but if he had either served seven years apprenticeship, or were free by redemption, he might set up a trade. And therefore it was not a damage to the guild of merchants only, but was as much a damage to every freeman; and consequently, if the guild of merchants might bring an action, every freeman might bring an action. He said the mayor and corporation must bring the action for another reason, viz., that a corporation by letters patent, as the guild of merchants was, could not maintain this action, but only a corporation by prescription, such as the city was.'

Chief Justice Holt said, 'that the words *gilda mercatoria* signify a corporation, and that where the king in ancient times granted to the inhabitants of a ville or borough to have *gildam mercatoriam*, they were by that incorporated, *10 Co. 30 a.* but what it signifies here in this declaration nobody knows; for the plaintiff does not shew what it is, but only says that it is not lawful for any person to exercise a trade that is not free of the *gilda mercatoria*.'

Justice Powell said, 'that a custom to exclude people from exercising a trade, was a strange custom; but if that were the point now to be determined, he would consider well of it, because the giving judgment to set aside such a custom, would have a very great influence; because such a custom is claimed in most corporations by prescription; but that there would be no need to come to that in this case, for that this declaration was naught: first, for not shewing that there is such a franchise in the corporation; for as this declaration is, the corporation would maintain an action for breach of their franchise, without shewing they have any: for the franchise is laid by this declaration in the *gilda mercatoria*, and we cannot take notice that the *gilda mercatoria* and

WINCHESTER. the city are all one, though they may be so; and upon the evidence it seemed probable they were so.'

— Judgment was entered 'quod querentes nil capiant,' etc., on the exceptions to the declaration.—(*Lord Raymond, Reports*, Lond. 1790, pp. 1129-1135.)

According to another Report, Holt said, 'this declaration is naught. The action ought to be brought by the *gilda mercatoria*; how is the city prejudiced? Anciently the king's grant to have *gildam mercatoriam* made the whole town to have a corporation. But *non constat* to us whether the Guild here be the whole town, or part of the town, or what part of the town, nor by what right there is any *gilda mercatoria* in this place.'—(*Salkeld, Reports*, i. 203.)

In 1835 the freemen of Winchester were still 'admitted and sworn free and freemen of the guild of merchants.'—(*Munic. Corp. Com.* 1835, p. 898.)

WINDSOR.

A.D 1277. The Gild Merchant was granted to the burgesses of Windsor by a charter of 5 Edward I. In an inquisition of 1439 the Gild is again enumerated among the liberties of the town.—(*Tighe and Davis, Windsor*, i. 104, 305.)¹

A.D. 1466. In the year 6 Edward IV a mayor, two bailiffs, two bridge-keepers and two keepers of the Holy Trinity occur. 'The last-mentioned officers were trustees of a fund for the celebration of masses and obits for the souls of the brethren of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, as the corporation of Windsor was sometimes described.'—(*Ibid.*, i. 321.)²

¹ The charter of 5 Edward I was confirmed by grants of 9 Edward II, 2 Edward III, 17 Henry VI, 2 Edward IV, 15 Henry VII, 6 Henry VIII and 3 Edward VI,—*Tighe and Davis*, i. 127, 135, 307, 360, 420, 472, 581.

² The two 'Magistri Gilde sive Fraternitatis Sancte Trinitatis' made grants of lands, 16 and 17 Henry VII,—Bib. Bodl., Ashmole MS 1126, ff. 81-82. This MS volume, entitled 'Materials for the History of the Town of New Windsor,' etc., collected by E. Ashmole, contains:—The Statutes of 14 Edw. IV (ff. 1-2 b); 'The Statutes and Ordinances of the Gilde there,' etc., 22 Eliz (ff. 9-14 b); Rents, etc. 'Out of a booke of the Accountes of the Guild,' etc (ff. 16-19); Rents of the Gild of Trinity, 1455 to 3 Henry VII (ff. 31-34), etc., etc.

In the year 14 Edward IV were made, decreed and ordained *WINDSOR*.

The Statutes for the Order and Regiment to be hadde, used, A.D. 1474.

and contynued in the Corporacion or Fraternitie of the Guylde hall in New Wyndesor.' Among them was the following :—'Item, yt is established and agreed, That there shal be 28 or 30, at the most, of the substauncyelst and wysest men of the same Towne to be of one Fraternitie of the Guildehall; and of the 28 or 30 brethern, 13 of them shall be benchers and sitt upon the Benche, and shalbe called Burgenses, and of the same Burgenses 7 of them shal be called Aldermen, yf soe many have borne the office and charge of the Mayor within the said Towne of Wynd sor'—*(Tighe and Davis, i 400-401.)*

There is a rental of the Trnity Brethren, or Corporation of Windsor, of the year 1500, £8 18s being the aggregate of the rents. It ends thus :—'Memorandum that the Masters of the Guild make up their yeares Accompte the Monday after All Soules day, ending at Michaelmas before, and then New Masters were chosen for the yeare following.' The above was taken out of a 'Booke of the Accounts of the Guild, the Chamberlaynes, etc.'—*(Ibid, i. 450.)*

In the year 32 Henry VIII an order was made in the Gildhall A.D. 1541. by the mayor, bailiffs and brethren concerning the lands of the Gild, i e. the 'lands or Tenements apperteyning or belonging to the Gwyld hawle of New Wyndesor, or to the Fraternity or bretherhode of the blesyyd Trinitie.'—*(Ibid, i. 520.)*

Every person admitted into the town corporation in the time of Elizabeth swore to aid the mayor, to keep the 'Cowncell of the Guildhall,' to assist and help 'in all Causes that may sownde to the Comon weale and profit of the said Guild,' and to maintain the ordinances of the town.—*(Ibid, i. 647.)*

James I in the first year of his reign granted the burgesses, A.D. 1603. among other privileges :—'Et quod imperpetuum sint et erunt in Burgo predicto viginti octo homines vel aliquis alias numerus, non excedens numerum Triginta in numero tantum, de melioribus et probioribus Inhabitantibus eiusdem Burgi, de tempore in tempus in huiusmodi modo et forma eligendi et constituendi, sicut ex

WINDSOR. antiquo et temporibus retroactis secundum ordinaciones, vsus et consuetudines Burgi illius antehac vsi fuerunt aut consueuerunt, qui erunt, vocabuntur et nominabuntur fratres Guildehald' Burgi de Nova Windesor, ac sic continuabuntur et remanebunt in ffraternitate illa, quandiu sese bene gesserint in eadem, Nisi interim pro aliqua causa racionabili ab officio et loco predicto amouebuntur, aut eorum aliquis amouebitur. Qui quidem fratres, sic in forma superius specificata electi, prefecti et nominati, facient et erunt et imperpetuum perpetuis futuris temporibus vocabuntur Commune Consilium Burgi predicti Nullus fforinsecus qui non est Burgensis eiusdem Burgi de nova Windsor vendat seu vendi faciat alias merchandisas siue mercimonia infra Burgum predictum, libertates aut precinctum eiusdem aliter quam in grosso, nisi tantum tempore Nundinarum et fferiarum in Burgo predicto tenendarum siue custodiendarum, prout in eodem Burgo antehac antiquitus vsitatum fuit. Et quod nullus fforinsecus aut aliis quicunque emat vel vendat alias merchandisas, victualia vel mercimonia quecumque, venientia ad Burgum predictum, antequam eadem merchandise, victualia vel mercimonia ad Burgum predictum deducantur et ibidem ad aliqua loca publica et vsualia pro vendicione siue empacione huiusmodi mercandisarum, victualium vel mercimoniorum reposita et locata erunt:—(*Record Office, Patent Roll i Jac I, pars 19, mem. 26, 32.*)

A.D 1641. ‘A forreiner that openeth shopp.—Within the Burrough of New Windsor in the County of Berks, being a Burrough and corporation by prescription, there is and hathe beene a custome tyme out of mind of man, that no Inhabitant not being free of the said Burrough shall exercise and trade and open any shopp either inward or outward within the said Burrough to sell wares.’—(*Tighe and Davis, ii. 156, 403.*)

WORCESTER.

‘Et quod iidem Ciues et eorum heredes habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad illam gildam pertinentibus. Et quod nullus qui non sit in gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in predicta Cluitate vel in suburbio

nisi de voluntate eorundem Ciuium. Et eciam si aliquis natiuus WORCESTER alicuius in prefata Ciuitate manserit, et eciam se tenuerit et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa et lott et scott cum prefatis Ciuibus nostris per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia¹, deinceps non posset repeti a domino suo, sed in eadem Ciuitate libere permaneat.' The Charter of 48 Henry III, from which the above is extracted, A.D. 1264. was confirmed by Edward III, Henry V, Edward IV and Philip and Mary. The last-mentioned also incorporated the City and granted, among other liberties :—'quod nullus extraneus a libertate A.D. 1555. Ciuitatis predice vendat vel emat ab altero extraneo a libertate Ciuitatis predice aliquas mercandizas seu mercimonia infra libertatem eiusdem Ciuitatis, sub pena forisfacture eorundem salua semper quod magnates et viri et proceres ac alii anglici et indigine, curuscumque condicioneis fuerunt (*sic*), pro familia et vsu² suis propriis infra libertatem Ciuitatis predice, libere possint emere et vendere quascumque mercandizas in grosso, absque forisfactura siue perditione aut impedimento quocumque. Ita quod aliqui[s] alteri mercandizas³ et mercimonia sic empta non revendat seu revendi faciat.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 1-2 Phil. and Mary, pars 4, mem 33, 40*)⁴

' Ordinaunces, Constitucions and Articles, made by the kynges comaundement and by hole assent of the citesens inhabitantes in the Cyte of Worcester, at their yeld marchaunt, holden the Sonday in the feste of the Exaltacion of the holy crosse, the yere of the reigne of Kynge Edward the fourth after the con- A.D. 1466. quest, the vi^{te}.

I. ffurst it ys agrede and accorded, that alle the articles of thys present yeld be openly redde and declared at euery law-day. . . .

II. Also it ys ordeyned by this present yeld, that the Baillies for the tyme beyng shulle, after hur power and duete, dayly putt yn execucion alle ordinaunces and actes made at this present yeld, and at other yeldes precedentz, which ben affermed, and at the lawdayes before hadde and yerly to be holden wtyn the seid cyte, wtout grete delay. And yf the seid Baillies do not hur devor in

¹ MS 'columpnia'

² MS 'usus.'

³ MS 'mercandise.'

⁴ Cf. Noake, *Worc. in Olden Times*, 6-8; Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 272.

WORCESTER executyng these seid ordenauncez and Actes, when they ben proclaimed, astur the custom of the seid cyte, or sone thervppon, that then the chamberleyns of the cyte, kepers of the articles of the yeld, yeve the seid Baillies, or on of hem, warnynge for more hastyer remedy and executyon to be hadd of the same, in forme aboueseid, by them and by hur auctoritie and power,' etc

VIII. The acts of this gild and preceding gilds shall be engrossed on parchment and put in a locked 'casket,' the key of which shall remain with one of the chamberlains. A Roll of these acts or articles endented shall be engrossed, one part being given to the Bailiff and the other to the two chamberlains. The latter 'to be called conservitors or kepers of the articles of this seid yelde, to that entent that they make levey of summes forfett by the same, to the vse and profit of the seyd comynalte, dewly to be declared vppon ther accomptes amonge ther other receytes, and to to be delyuered to the comyn cofur,' etc.

XVIII. . . . 'Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of euery dyker, 1.*d* And who so doth the contrarie, to pay xl.*d*, in forme aboueseid to be payde. Also that no corvyser by eny lether comynge to the seid cite, but in the yelde halle, vppon peyne of xl.*d*,' etc.

XXXVII. If any citizen dwelling within the franchises of the city, or any citizen foreign dwelling without, refuse to pay tallages and other charges, 'that then, by the enacte of this present yelde, he or they that so refusen be disfraunchised and not suffred to by and sille w^tyn the seid cite, but as a straunger paynge his custom therfore.'

XLI. . . . 'And that no citezen foreyn bye ne sille other¹ color of eny other person not citezen, in defraudynge of the kynges custom, no maner of merchaundise, vnder peyne of disfraunchesynge, and that euery citezen forein hire no house ne chambor accustumed to be hyred w^tyn the yelde halle, but wekely, by the graunt of the keper of the halle and ouersight of the kepers of the articles of the yelde, as they mowe accorde, in peyne aboue-

¹ I e. under.

seid. That be he citezen or straunger that hyreth eny chambor in *WORCESTER*, that seide halle house, put no foreyn good but his owne in the same, vppon peyne aforesaid,' etc.

LXXXIII. 'Also, it ys ordeyned at this present yeld, how be it euery citezein of the old cheker pay at this tyme but vii.*d.*, and euery citezein of the newe cheker but xii.*d.*,—that this shalle not be take for none example, but that euery citezein of the old cheker shallen pay at euery yeld, here aft^r to be holde wtyn the said cite, ix *d.*; and euery citezein of the newe cheker, xxi.*d.*; as of old tyme hath ben vsed and acustomed'

LXXVIII. The craft gilds shall maintain their accustomed pageants. Strangers entering their respective crafts must pay the fees ordered by the wardens.—(*English Gilds*, 376–409.)¹

While most of the articles relate to the regulation of trade, some treat of sanitary measures, inquests, town officers, etc.

In the same MS. from which the above was taken, after the fee paid to the Town Clerk by any one who is made a citizen, it is stated that 'proclamations must be made in the accustomed places four times before the holding of the gild, that all who are citizens and are willing' may appear.—(*Ibid.*, 411.)

In the year 1671, we are informed that the citizens and inhabitants of Worcester 'for the greatest part are ynted into Guilds, fraternities and Brotherhoods.'—(*Ibid.*, 411.)

9th Oct., 1676—'Whereas many of the citizens of this city have of late withdrawn themselves out of the liberties thereof into the country, and there do dwell and employ their stock and sell their corn and cattell in this market toll-free under colour of their freedom here; and also take apprentices, though they use not their proper trades, and sometimes shelter them in the service of other persons, and then procure them to be made and sworn free-men of this city, though indeed they have not served as an apprentice ought to do, according to law and the custom of this city, and to the great damage and loss of the capitall officers of

¹ See Green, Worcester, App. No XIV, for the ordinances of a Gild Merchant held in the year 12 Henry VII, which repealed many of the articles of 6 Edward IV.

WORCESTER this city, and to the great injury of the resident freemen, who pay the taxes, bear the burdens and perform the duties of the said city.

For the prevention of these great evils for the future, it is at this yeild ordered and ordayneed according to the ancient law made in **A.D. 1496.** the yeild of this city in the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, article the 19th; and in pursuance whereof it is thereby ordered and ordayneed, that if any citizen or citizens of this city shall discontinue his or their residence within this city, or shall dwell out of the same for the space of one whole year and a day, such citizen or citizens shall loose his or their privilege of a citizen or freeman of this city for so long time as he or they shall afterwards abide or dwell out of the said city, and shall pay all tolls, talleage, duties and customs, as though he or they had never been free of this city, unless such citizen shall appear at every court leete of this city, and shall serve on juries, and do other duties as a freeman, or have a licence from the common counsel for such non-residence.'—(*Green*, App. xcvi-xcix)

WYCOMBE.

A.D. 1558. A grant of 5-6 Philip and Mary asserts that time out of mind the town of Wycombe had been an incorporated free borough, and that it had used and still used two fairs, a weekly market and a Gild Merchant.—'ac gilda mercatoria cum aula et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad huiusmodi gildam pertinentibus. Ita quod nullus qui de gilda illa mercatoria non existit, vendere seu emere posset infra Burgum illum lineum, lanneum aut siletum [i.e. filetum] aut pelles vel coria seu aliquod aliud ad huiusmodi gildam mercatoriam pertinens, nisi per eos qui de eadem gilda fuerint.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 5-6 Phil. & Mary, pars 1, mem. 10-14.*)¹

The Gild Merchant of Wycombe seems to have also borne the name of the Gild of St. Mary.—(*Parker*, 37)

¹ For a translation of this grant, see *Parker*, Wycombe, App. 26-39.

In 1316 it was ordered by the Mayor and Commons, that all *WYCOMBE*. weavers working within the liberties shall give only $12d$ yearly to the 'Gildani' for every loom, and shall henceforth be free in all things concerning the Gild of merchants, except stallages. 'The "Gildani" are frequently named with the Mayor and Bailiffs about this date; it was their duty, probably, to regulate the gilds, or trades, of which the Merchants' gild seems to have been the chief.' There were two 'Gildani.'—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1876, p. 556, *Parker*, 36-37, 44)

'At this date (20 Edw. III) meetings before the Mayor, Bailiffs A.D. 1346. and commons were known as "Gilds":—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1876, p. 556)

40 Edward III.—It was ordained that every child of a burgess, A.D. 1366. who at the time appears to be the oldest, after the decease of his father, on claiming the freedom, shall have the same on paying $10\frac{1}{2}d$, without any further payment,—namely, to the mayor $1d$, to the clerk $\frac{1}{2}d$, to the under-bailiff $\frac{1}{2}d$, to the 'gildans' ('gildanis') $8d$, and to the master of St. John's $\frac{1}{2}d$, etc.—(*Ibid.* pp. 556-557.)

The 'Gyldans,' or 'Yeldens,' are again mentioned in the reigns of Henry VII and James I.—(*Ibid.*, 557, *Parker*, 53)

YARMOUTH, GREAT.

The burgesses of Great Yarmouth received a grant of the Gild by a charter of 9 John, which was confirmed by several of his A.D. 1208. successors.—(*Rot. Chart.*, 175; *Petyl MS.*, ii. 1-18.) It was afterwards known as the Great Gild of the Holy Trinity.—(*Manuscript, Hist. of Yarm.*, 243; *Swinden, Yarm.*, 812.)

In the year 33 Henry VIII, it was agreed at an assembly held A.D. 1541. at the common hall, that every one of the four and twenty and eight and forty should pay yearly toward the finding of the Trinity mass-priest at the gild-day $4d$.—(*Swinden*, 54.)

'In this hall [i. e. Gild-hall] in times past (viz., within my remembrance), was yearly holden on Trinity Sunday, a solemn feast for the whole brotherhood and fellowship of the society called the Blessed Trinity, which by our first charter of King John, anno

YARMOUTH, 1207, was granted unto us, by the name of the Merchants' Guild ; *GREAT.*

— whereunto every one of the Common Council, at his first admission and oath taken, doth still acknowledge himself a brother of that company. Which feast was, for the most part, yearly holden, at the cost of four of that brotherhood successively, according to the course of their incoming maintained, over which the senior bailiff for the year precedent was, and is, nominated Alderman. The hall itself being at that time richly hanged and adorned with cloth of Arras Tapestry, and other costly furniture ; not sparing any dainty fare which might be had for money. At which feast all private quarrels and emulations were heard and ended, to the glory of God and mutual love amongst neighbours. Whereby thus much may be inferred ; that if laudable and praiseworthy is the bond of amity and friendship among mere natural men, then how much more especially is that which is amongst Christians, who be tied by the strongest bond of faith and religion ; but above all amongst those Christians which be of one fraternity, bound and linked together by solemn oath for performance, as those be that are chosen into the society of [the] Common Council at Yarmouth. Therefore, if any grudge of a private quarrel should be amongst them, the same will incense and provoke enmity, to the prejudice of the commonwealth where they govern ; for most certain it is where anger beareth sway, there can be nothing rightly and considerately advised ; therefore, the better to prevent all such unkindnesses, was this feast held.'—(*Manship, Hist.*, 52-54.)¹

A.D. 1564. 'Feb. 28, anno Eliz. 6. Ordered that the merchants' dinner, or feast of late called the Trinity Brotherhood, shall be erected and heyned this present year to come, and so forth to continue until farther orders be taken. The names of those persons appointed for the order of the same feast and for estimating thereof, viz., Mr Bailiffs Wm. Garton, Anthony Loveday, Ralph Woolhouse.'

'March 18, anno 6 Eliz. Imprimis, Every brother to pay for

¹ Manship, who was Town Clerk of Yarmouth from 1579 to 1585, completed his book in 1619,—*Manship, Hist. of Yarm.*, pp ii-iv

hym and hys wyffe, whether they come or not, 2s. 8d. Every *YARMOUTH, GREAT* brother and syster extraordinary, 1s. If they wyl be bretherne, to pay bretherne lyke. The order of the drynkyn and dynner in the evening prayer, viz. spyce cake, good bere and ale. Sunday Dynner—The furste course: frometye, rost byffe, grene gese, weale. The second course: capon, pyggys, lambe, costard. Sunday Soper: Good brothe with boyled mete, rostyd mutton, capon, lambe, tarte. Monday Dynner: Frometye, rostyd byffe, grene gese, lamb. Note, that six persons to every mese, two grene gese to every mese, and a capon to a mese. The person appointed to heyn the feast refusing, to pay 10*l.* to his successor to buy things necessary¹—(*Swinden*, 53-54)

In 1556, the corporation resolved that the money owing to the Trinity Gild be taken to the use of the town wall, and in 1562, the mace appertaining to the Trinity Gild was given to the water bailiff, he paying two shillings yearly to the church. In 1574, it was resolved that the money heretofore usually paid to the alderman of the Trinity Gild by the members of the corporate body, on being sworn in, should thenceforth be paid to the chamberlains.—(*Manship*, 245.)

YORK.

‘Thomas de Everwic filius Ulvieti debet 1 fugatorem, ut sit Aldermannus in Gilda Mercatorum de Everwic.’—(*Magnum Rot. Pipae*, 31 Hen. I, p. 34.)

‘Johannes Dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nos- A.D. 1200. tris de Eboraco omnes libertates et leges et consuetudines suas, et nominatum gildam suam mercariam et hansas suas in Anglia et Normannia, et lestagia sua per totam costam maris quieta, sicut ea unquam melius et liberius habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici avi patris nostri. Et volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predictas libertates et consuetudines habeant et teneant cum omnibus libertatibus predictis gilde sue et hansis suis pertinentibus, ita bene et in pace, libere et quiete sicut unquam melius, liberius et quietius habuerunt et tenuerunt tempore predicti Regis Henrici avi patris

¹ Cf. *Manship*, 54-55.

YORK. nostri, sicut carta ejusdem patris nostri¹ et carta Regis Ricardi fratris nostri rationabiliter testantur. Preterea sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse omnibus civibus nostris Ebor' quietantiam cuiuslibet theloney et lestage et de wrec et pontagui et passagui et de trespass et de omnibus coscinis [i.e. costumis] per totam Angliam et Normanniam et Aquitanniam et Andegaviam et Pictaviam, et per omnes portus et costas maris Angle et Normannie et Aquitannie et Andegavie et Pictavie Quare volumus anno regni nostri primo?—(*Rot. Chart.*, 40) This was

A.D. 1252. confirmed by a charter of 36 Henry III.—(*Drake, Eboracum*, 204)

A.D. 1581. ‘Regina Omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Cum Prenobilis Progenitor noster henricus, nuper Rex Angle, sextus per litteras suas patentes, gerentes datam apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die

A.D. 1430. Julii anno regni sui octauo, dederit et concesserit hominibus mistere Marceriorum² Ciuitatis nostre Ebor' quod ipsi deinceps essent et forent vna et perpetua communitas, et quod eadem communitas eligere posset in die Annunciaciōnis beate Marie quolibet anno de seipsis vnum Gubernatorem ac duos Custodes ad superuidendum, regendum et gubernandum misteram et communitatē predictam;—Cumque iam credibiliter informamur quod Mercatores Ciuitatis nostre Ebor' multa et grandia detrimenta indies sustinuerint super mare per magnum numerum piratarum, ac quamplurima alia dampna et detrimenta per Bankruptes, idemque Mercatores [. . .], ex quo pons eorum de Owse cedidit tam ratione rudcorum³ dicti pontis adhuc in aqua de Owse existent[ium] et remanent[ium] quam diuersorum naufragiorum in alto mare et in predicta aqua, per que mercatores Ciuitatis predicte multifaria dampna sustinuerunt multaque maiora sumptus et onera facere et perferre cogantur in deferendo bona et mercandisas eorum usque Ciuitatem predictam quam preantea soliti sunt;—Ac eciā pro eo quod iidem mercatores artibus et opificibus manuariis destituti sunt, Ita quod

¹ Cf *Munic. Corp. Com* 1835, p. 1737.

² In this grant of 8 Henry VI the Company is only called ‘Mercers’ (‘misteria merceris,’ ‘communitas mercerorum,’ etc.), and not, as later, ‘Merchant Adventurers;—Record Office, Patent Roll 8 Hen. VI, pars 2, mem. 30.

³ I.e. ‘ruderum.’

—
cum semel in pauperitatem inciderint, sibi ipsis auxiliari et inde *YORK* emergere nullo modo possunt, sed ex charitate et eleemosinis locupleciorum virorum eiusdem societatis viuunt, qui similiter onerantur magno numero pauperum in hospitale suo sancte et indiuidue Trinitatis Ciuitatis predicte morancium, in eorum magnos sumptus et custagia;—Necnon pro eo quod maxima pars mercatorum in dicta Ciuitate commorancium, qui pro arte illa deseruerunt, in magnam pauperitatem et decasum ducantur, ratione quod alii qui pro arte illa nunquam deseruerunt se intrudunt et intromittunt in mercandisis tradendis in Ciuitate illa absque aliqua gubernacione sive correccione, non habentes inde aliquam egestatem sed solum ad eorum auidam cupiditatem satisfaciendam, ad extremum decasum mercatorum et ad magnum nocumentum et abreviamentum custume nostre, que antehac soluta fuit per multos diuites mercatores eiusdem Ciuitatis, qui modo ratione intrusionis predicte non sunt habiles in mercandisis tractandis, sicut preantea solebant, contra formam legum et statutorum huius regni nostri, vt credebiliter informamur.'

The Queen in consideration of all these evils allows them to elect yearly 'vnum Gubernatorem et octodecem assistentes ad superuidendum, gubernandum et regendum omnes mercarios et mercatores Ciuitatis predicte imperpetuum'; to constitute a corporation 'per nomen Gubernatoris, assistencium et societatis mercatorum aduenturarum Ciuitatis Ebor'; to have perpetual succession and a common seal; to plead and to be impleaded; to hold lands and chattels not exceeding the clear annual value of £40. They are to assemble yearly on the 26th of March to choose a Governor,— 'nominare tres de magis idoneis personis existentibus liberis de mercatoribus aduentur' Anglie ac de societate predicta, de quibus ipsis eligent vnum per suffragium eiusdem societatis aut maioris partis eiusdem.' If the Governor dies while holding office, a successor is to be chosen to serve the remainder of the term. The Company shall also elect a Deputy Governor and the eighteen Assistants, the latter to remain in office until removed by a majority of the said Company. They may receive into the Fraternity all persons whom they consider proper and who have served an apprenticeship

WORK of seven years or have exercised merchandise ten years. The Company is granted power to try all suits arising among its members, or between the latter and others; to make reasonable acts, constitutions, laws and ordinances for the good government of the Society and of all exercising the art or mystery of merchants or mercery ('arte sive mistera mercatorum sive merceriorum') within the city and suburbs, and to alter the same at their discretion, provided they are in accord with the royal prerogative and the laws of the land, to enforce these acts and ordinances by fine and imprisonment against all members of the Fraternity and against 'quamcumque aliam personam sive quascumque alias personas intromittentem sive intromittentes cum exercicio et vsu, aut que imposterum intromittent vel intromittet cum exercicio vel vsu, mercature¹, aut que exhibebunt aut vendicioni exponent, aut permittent in eius vel eorum domo vel dominibus exhiberi vel vendicioni exponi, alias merces, bona sive mercandisas crescentes, factas sive importatas a partibus trans mare, piscibus et sali tantummodo exceptis, infra Ciuitatem nostram Ebor' vel libertatem et suburbium eiusdem'; all the fines thus levied to be for their sole use.

'Et vterius de vberiori gracia nostra pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris volumus ac per presentes firmiter iniungimus² et mandamus tam omnibus et singulis persone et personis nunc existentibus vel imposterum futuris membrum sive membra predice societatis sive corporis corporati, ac omnibus et singulis aliis persone et personis intromittentibus cum exercicio sive vsu, aut que imposterum intromittent cum exercicio sive vsu, mercature aliquibus viis vel modis infra eandem Ciuitatem Ebor' et suburbium eiusdem, quod ipsi et eorum quilibet submittent seipso et in omnibus erunt obedientes predicto Gubernatori sive Deputato ac Assistentibus predictis et eorum successoribus et eorum cuilibet, ac omnes predictos actus, ordines, regulas, leges, ordinaciones imposterum fiendos et habendos, vt predicitur, absque defleccione, renunciacione sive inobedientia potestatis vel auctoritatis eorundem Gubernatoris vel deputati et Assistentium, et absque aliqua vteriore appellacione sive prouocacione quacumque. Ac eciam

¹ MS 'mercator'.

² MS. 'injungend'.

quod Maior, Vicecomites, Justiciarii, Balliui et ali Officiarii et *YORK*.
Ministri Ciuitatis nostre Ebor', et eorum quilibet, pro tempore
existentes, de tempore in tempus imperpetuum supportabunt pre-
dictos Gubernatorem siue Deputatum et Assistentes societatis pre-
dicte pro tempore existentes, ac eius et eorum successores, Necnon
Ministros et Officiarios eorum et eorum quemlibet in debita execu-
cione predictorum legum, actuum et ordinacionum, et in punicione
offendencium et transgrediencium eas per penas et penalitates
limitatas et appunctuatas siue limitandas et appunctuandas in eis-
dem legibus, actibus et ordinacionibus factis per predictos Guber-
natorem, assistentes et societatem siue maiorem partem eorum.
Et si predictus Gubernator aut Deputatus vel eius aut eorum
successores pro tempore existentes cum assensu predictorum
Assistencium siue maioris partis eorum committent vel mittent
aliquem de societate vel corporacione predicta vel quemcumque
alium subditum nostrum, heredum vel successorum nostrorum,
non existentem de eadem societate, alicui custodi Gaole siue
prisone pro fraccione vel perpetracione contra aliquem predictorum
actuum, ordinacionum siue legum factorum aut imposterum fiend-
orum,—Tunc volumus et firmiter precipimus ac pro nobis, heredi-
bus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus quod quo-
cienscumque de tempore in tempus Gardianus siue Custos Gaole
siue prisone, aut Gardiani vel Custodes Gaolarum siue prisonarum,
reciperint in eius vel eorum prisonas aliquam talem personam vel
tales personas sic offendentes que ei vel eis misse vel commis-
suerint, et ibidem saluo custodient huiusmodi personam et personas
sic commissas ad proprium sumptum et custagium eiusdem persone
siue earundem personarum sic commissarum vel committendarum,
absque ballio siue manucapcione, quousque dictus offendens vel
offendentes exonerati fuerint de imprisonmente predicto per pre-
dictos Gubernatorem siue Deputatum et assistentes vel maiorem
partem eorum aut per successores suos; ac quod nos aut heredes
vel successores nostri aliquo modo non exonerabimus aut delibe-
rabimus extra custodiam siue prisonam super plegio, ballio, manu-
capcione aut aliter aliquem sic offendentem siue aliquos sic offend-
entes absque concensu predictorum Gubernatoris vel deputati et

YORK Assistencium vel maioris partis eorum pro tempore existencium aut successorum suorum quos[c]umque, donec ipsi sic imprisonati et eorum quilibet sic imprisonatorum obedierint et perimpleuerint ac obedierit et perimpleuerit omnia iuxta dictos actus, statuta et ordinaciones factos aut imposterum fiendos, vt predictum est, ac eciam soluerint et soluerit talem finem et tales fines ac huiusmodi penaltes, forisfacturas et amerciamenta que eis vel eorum alicui adiudicabuntur soluere per predictos Gubernatorem aut deputatum et Assistentes et eorum successores pro tempore existentes vel maiorem partem eorum assistencium pro aliquibus huiusmodi suis transgressionibus, abusibus et offensis commissis siue committendis, sicut predictum est, contra aliquem Actum, statutum, regulam vel ordinacionem factum aut imposterum fiendum, concernentem artem siue occupacionem mercatu*e*; et quod bene liceat et licebit prefatis Gubernatori siue Deputato, Assistentibus et communitati societatis predicte et eorum successoribus pro tempore existentibus aut maiori parti eorum amouere, euicere et expellere a societate predicta omnes et omnimas huiusmodi personam et personas que commisserint aut perpetrauerint aliquam magnam transgressionem, abusum, offensam vel contemptum ve*s*us aliquem predictum actum, leges, statuta et ordinaciones factos vel faciendo*s*, vt predictum est, in ea parte.

Ac eciam concessimus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus prefatis Gubernatori, Assistentibus et societati mercatorum aduenturarum Ciuitatis Ebor*'* predicte et eorum successoribus pro tempore existentibus vel maiori parti eorundem quod ipsi habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et legitimam auctoritatem de tempore in tempus omnibus temporibus imposterum imperpetuum assignandi, constituendi, faciendo*s* et ordinandi duos, tres aut plures scrutatores eiusdem societatis, qui omnibus temporibus imposterum de tempore in tempus, ad eorum beneplacitum et quandcumque eis visum fuerit idoneum et conueniens, inquirent et scrutari facient tam de omnibus et singulis personis de societate siue corporacione predicta existentibus quam de quibuscumque aliis subditis nostris, heredum et successorum nostrorum infra Ciuitatem nostram Ebor*'* aut suburbium eiusdem

qui nunc exercent vel imposterum exercebunt mercaturam aliqui-^{YORK}
bus viis sive mediis, tam propter illicita pondera, mensuras et
vlnas, quam eciam propter illicitas et fraudulentas merces et mer-
candisas; et quod predicti Gubernator vel deputatus et assistentes
pro tempore existentes vel maior pars eorundem compellere possint
aliquam personam sive aliquas personas existentes de societate
predicta aut aliquem alium subditum nostrum ac heredum et
successorum nostrorum in hac parte offendentem reparare et
emendare eandem offensam, et pro delicto¹ commisso ameriare,
multare vel imprisonare iuxta discretionem dictorum Gubernatoris
vel deputati et assistencium pro tempore existentium aut maioris
partis eorum, modo et forma predictis.'

Furthermore, they may appoint an officer or officers to collect
all amerciaments for offences thus committed and, in default of
payment, may arrest any person or seize his goods and chattels.
All are admonished to uphold the Society in the exercise of these
concessions. Those who do this will merit the Queen's favour,
while those who do otherwise will incur her anger.—(*Record Office, A.D. 1581.*
Patent Roll 23 Eliz. pars 4, mem. 20-22)

This Company of Merchant Adventurers is still in existence².

YOUGHAL.

'Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Cum lane et flocci regni A.D. 1617.
nostrī Hibernie antehac non fuerunt conuersi et operati in pannum
et alias manifaturas, sicut lane et flocci huius regni nostri Anglie
sunt et fuerunt, nec populi illius Regni nostri Hibernie negotiati
fuerunt, anglice *have bene sett on Worke*, in conuersione et manufac-
tura eorundem, sed lane et flocci illi antehac tempora fuerunt
transportati et exportati in partes exteris et alienas in exteris et
alienis nauibus et vasibus, ad graue preiudicium vendicionis et
vteracionis pannorum et manufacturarum Regnorum nostrorum
Anglie et Hibernie et in magnam depauperacionem subditorum
nostrorum regni nostri Hibernie, qui seipsos in et circa operacionem

¹ MS 'dil'co.'

² Cf. Munic. Corp Com. 1835, pp 1761-1762; Rep MSS Com. 1870, p. 110.

YOUGHAL. predictorum lanarum et floccorum exercere valeant et desiderant;
 — Cumque lane dicti regni nostri Hibernie antehac tempora non
 fuerunt bene ordinate seu digeste nec secundum morem stapule
 operate et pro vesturis aptate, ex quo quodlibet genus lane conuer-
 sum foret in pannum abinde aptum et idoneum, sed fuerunt pro-
 miscue et indiuisim conuerse in diuersa genera manufacturarum,
 anglice vocatarum *Cadowes, Blancketts, ffrizes and course Rugges*,
 et in alias manufacturas parui valoris, ad permagnum et generale
 dampnum subditorum nostrorum ac deperditur[am] nostri in
 Customis et Subsidis nostris,— Nos remedium congruum et refor-
 macionem in premissis prouidentes et consulentes et ad intencionem
 quod lane illius regni nostri Hibernie fore possint stapulate, ordi-
 nate, digeste, divise et idonee facte pro omnibus generibus panni
 et aliarum manufacturarum secundum bonitatem et qualitatem
 curuslibet generis et qualitatem earundem lanarum, Quodque
 eedem lane valeant et possint esse sic stapulate, ordinate et
 diuise, vt meliori modo quo poterit forent operate, facte et
 conuerse in pannum et alias manufacturas infra predictum reg-
 num nostrum Hibernie; ac pro meliori animacione subditorum
 nostrorum eiusdem regni nostri Hibernie ad nutriendum et fouen-
 dum quamplurimos oues diuersorum generum ac ad replendum
 et depascendum terras, agros et vasta sua idonea cum eisdem;
 Necnon pro meliori et ciciori vendicione ac vendicioni exposicione
 lanarum suarum ad bona et resonabilia precia ac pro incremento
 nauigacionis et nautorum infra dictum regnum nostrum Hibernie in
 et circa premissa,— Nobis bonum visum fuit et videtur dare, con-
 cedere et dignari Mercatoribus Stapule et Successoribus suis im-
 posterum futur[is] ville nostre de Youghall' in Prouincia Momonie
 infra regnum nostrum Hibernie inferius specificatis plenam, inte-
 gram et liberam licenciam, potestatem et authoritatem exportandi
 et abcarandi extra predictam villam de Youghall' omnia genera
 lanarum, floccorum lanarum, et pellum ouium et agnorum mortu-
 orum, anglice *Mortkynes*, fili lanei, pellum lanatorum et aliorum
 pellum, anglice vocatorum *Sherlinges, pelts & lambskyns*, et im-
 portandi, deponendi et exonerandi eadem ad eorum libitum ad
 Cuitates et oppida inferius nominata tantummodo infra hoc regnum

nostrum Anglie. Et vt regalis nostra intencio in premissis pro *YOUGHAL*.
bono et vtilitate dilectorum subditorum nostrorum vtrorumque
dictorum regnorum nostrorum cicius, melius et efficacius perfici
et effici possit,—Sciatis quod nos de gracia nostra speciali ac
ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pro nobis heredibus et suc-
cessoribus nostris volumus, ordinamus et per presentes pro nobis,
heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus quod Nicholaus
Galwan', Walterus Vnet, Wilhelmus llewellyne, Lionellus Cranfeild
Miles, Johannes Poyntes Miles, Ricardus Weston' Miles, Thomas
Lake, Arthurus Lake, Nicholaus ffortescue, Ricardus Wright,
Ricardus Galthorpe, Arthurus Kynnaston', Georgius Mole, Johannes
Avery, Jacobus Coppering, Thomas Ronayne, Edwardus Coppering,
Willielmus Noagle, Christmas Hertford', Johannes Rowley, Ma-
theus ffloyer, Thomas Houldshipp, Johannes Gorman', Nicholaus
Muaghe, Pieres Muaghe et Lancelotus Dalston', sint vna societas,
communitas et corpus incorporatum de se [in] re et nomine;
habeantque successionem perpetuam perpetuis futuris temporibus
duraturam. Ac sint et erunt in re, facto et nomine vnum corpus
incorporatum per se imperpetuum per nomen Majoris, Consta-
bulariorum et Societatis Mercatorum Stapule ville de Youghall'
in Prouincia nostra Momonie.'

Furthermore, the Society may annually elect a Mayor and two Constables of the Staple, who shall have the same powers as the Mayor and Constables of the Society of the Merchants of the Staple of England. They have power to plead and be impleaded in courts of law; to admit new members into the Society; to appoint and remove all officers of the Staple; to make all reasonable ordinances necessary for their good government, in like manner as the Merchants of the Staple of England; to freely deal in all kinds of wool, wool-fells, woolen thread, woolen flocks, sheep-skins, 'mortkyns' and other skins known in English as 'sherlings, pelts and lambskyns' produced in Ireland, and to ship the same to London, Bristol, Chester, Barnstaple, Liverpool and Milthrop, paying on the same various customs, which are specified; to sell the said goods in the said towns and in all other places assigned for the staple of wool, notwithstanding the Statutes of 13 Henry

YOUGHAL. VIII. c. 22, 8 Henry VIII. c. 18, 11 Eliz. c. 10, 13 Eliz. c. 1, 13
Eliz. c. 4, or any other Statutes; to have charge of the King's
beam for the weighing of the above-mentioned merchandize; to
have all the laws and franchises enjoyed by the Society of the Mer-
chants of the Staple of England; and to hold lands and tenements
A.D. 1617. not exceeding the clear annual value of £20.—(*Record Office,*
Patent Roll 15 Jac. I, pars 10, No. 16.)¹

¹ Cf. Caulfield, *Council Book of Youghal*, p. xxxii.

Supplementary Proofs and Illustrations.

ANDOVER¹.

‘ Morespeche² in Vigilia epiphanie Anno regni regis Edwardi [I] septimo.

ANDOVER.

Stephanus Nuteflod petit societatem Gildanorum; habeat et faciat, etc., et intravit per lx.s.

A.D 1279.

Gilebertus miles petit quod possit habere Gildam Aubree filii Galfridi Garlik, quam proponit aue[rar]e; in misericordia, habeat, etc.

Radulphus Erchebaud in misericordia pro Johanne Messeger; Quietus vadet coram sen[escallis] ii. solidos, et accipient vi.d.

Johannes Horn petit vnam Gildam que fuit Willielmi Horn, aui sui, quam dedit Willielmo Scrapin, Auunculo suo, ad vitam suam et non ulterius; Petrus Scrapin ponit se super rotulum de illa Gilda; dicunt quod Petrus habet Jus ad illam Gildam per filium Willielmi, fratrui sui.

Alexander Riche petit dare Margerie, cognate sue, Gildam que fuit Johannis de chelbacun'; habeat, etc.

Walterus Red petit locum in foro qui fuit Walteri, patris sui, quem locum Willielmus Goldston ei deforciat, habeat, sicut pater eius.

¹ King John's grant of the Gild to Andover (see above, p. 3) was confirmed by many of his successors,—Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, p. 1081.

² This membrane measures 16½ by 6½ inches. Though the writing is well preserved, it is difficult to decipher some of the words. To this and the other Andover Gild Rolls from which I give extracts below, the following general remarks will apply:—They are all parchments. Both sides are written upon, and all are well preserved, unless otherwise stated in the foot-notes. In the entries ‘de placito transgressionis,’ the nature of the offence is rarely recorded. All the Gild records, except the Maneloquium books, are catalogued in the Andover archives as No. 31, ‘A large number of miscellaneous documents and papers’.

ANDOVER. De Willielmo Winter quomodo recedet et qualem gratiam habebit, dicunt quod hucusque tenuerunt eum pro libero, et tenebunt donec aliud fiat de illis.

Idem de Henrico Haunuil'. Idem de ceteris.

Thomas Spircoc per preces Gildanorum admittit senescaliam¹.

Potatio fiet die dominica post hokeday.

Idem² considerant quod sen[escal]l et i[m]por. Gildani intererunt ad coligendum debitum quod continetur in veteri rotulo, et quod habeant predictos denarios ad proximam potationem.

A.D. 1279. Morespeche die ueneris ante Festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni regis [Edw. I] septimo.

Auicia filia Alani petit Gildam que fuit Alani sutoris, patris sui. Dicunt quod bene sciunt qui heres est, et est in respectum usque proximam morespeche.

Walterus longus petit Gildam que fuit Acelote, sororis sue; habeat et faciat quod pertinet ad illam Gildam. Item, considerant [quod] idem Walterus soluet arragia de Gilda quam dedit filie sue tanquam plegius. Walterus renunciat Gildam.

Petrus Golding petit dare vnam Gildam Ricardo Oeward, illam Gildam que fuit Auicie filie Kel'; habeat et faciet que pertinent ad Gildam, eteciam sacramentum, quod non recipit; et inueniet plegios.

Memorandum, quod carnifex occasionentur, eo quod diuidunt carnes suas super diuersis Scabellis, unde probi homines conqueruntur. Dicunt quod quamvis plures emunt animalia plura uel vnum animal, uendatur super unum stallum et non super plures stallos, sub pena xii.d.

Item, de piscariis considerant quod nullum habeant extraneum partipem, nisi sit de ista ulla, de re que sit vendita in ista ulla, sub pena xii.d.

De Thoma Fromund dicunt quod ipse et omnes alii qui sunt in libertate bene possunt emere de quibuscumque uolunt et munire venditores quod faciant consuetudinem.

Prouisum est quod nullus carpentarius emet meremium infra villam ad McGratandum, sub pena amisionis meremii.

¹ Either this should read 'admittitur in senescaliam,' or 'admittit' stands for 'amittit.'

² I. e. 'Item.'

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ANDOVER.

Item, nullus regratarius emet Gallinas, oua, capones, ancas, pullos, carnes, pisces, donec probi homines de villa et de patria emerunt; et si inueniantur hoc facere, capietur in manus balli- uorum ante primam, nec sub simultate debent emere ad opus aliorum per fraudem.

Item, prouisum est quod nullus in libertate uel extra quod nullus ponderabit filacium nec lanam donec bursa veniat foras, sub pena vi. d.

Potatio fiet die dominica post ascencionem domini.

Johannes Soeer' petit dare Gildam Johanni Picard; habeat et faciat que debet unus et alter; Picard dabit pro sacramento ii. solidos; soluit.

Petrus Red promittit vi d., vt possit habere locum suum quem Solide tenet, qui quidem itus fuit Thome Solide. Dicunt quod idem Solide ueniet et respondeat de quo tenet, si iuste in parte dei; sin autem, dictus Petrus habebit, si ius habet.— Idem Petrus soluit vi. d., die ueneris proxima post Festum sancte Lucie.

Magister Johannes petit dare Gildam que fuit Claricie Gos Willielmo, Fratri suo; habeat et faciet quod facere debet.

Alexander Riche petit Justicium in gildam que fuit Roberti Cole, sicut heres suus, per unum Thomam, qui fuit filius Agmundi marescalli; habeat et faciat, saluo jure omnium

Thomas Riche petit locum in foro qui fuit Thome Breghe, aui aui sui; habeat et gaudeat.

Johannes I[n]gulf distringatur pro Johanne Robin, et est in Quetus. misericordia, plegii uolunt quod distringatur, et soluat miseri- cordiam vi. d.; soluit.

Proxima morespeche die martis post ascencionem ~~domini~~ A.D. 1279. M^o. CC^o. Anno regni regis Edwardi septimo.

Johannes de Wimeledon' petit dare vnam Gildam, etc., fratri Memorandum suo; dicunt quod uolunt scire que Gilda est; et si poterit Juste Intrare, bene concedunt.

Quod Walterus de Werewelle resignauit Gildam suam Johanni Memorandum Osward, illam Gildam quam dedit cum Juliana Osward, cognata sua, ad vitam predicte Juliane.

ANDOVER. Valentinus petit dare Gildam, que fuit Sibille, filie sue ; ponitur in respectum usque ad proximam morespeche.

Ricardus Goudlac petit dare Gildam que fuit Roberti fratris sui Johanni fratri suo ; habeat et faciat quod facere debet.

Thomas Beupayn ponit se super Forwrdmannos quod non tenetur aliquid super Gildam quam tenet, pro qua interrogatus fuit soluere suum hans. Dicunt quod illud quod inuenitur in thesauro¹ non potest contradici nec debet, et si uult sequi et soluere que debet, habeat ; sin autem, capiatur in manus Gildanorum.

Margeria Gode petit gratiam Gildanorum, eo quod ignoranter experta est De Gilda quam Alexander ei dederat. Dicunt quod per licenciam Alexandri habebit Gildam Roberti Cole, que considerata est predicto Alejandro.

Nigellus Richensam petit dare vnam Gildam Petro filio Ade le Wite ; habeat, et faciant quod non dant, neque recipit²

A.D. 1280. 'Proxima Morespeche³ die veneris post festum purificacionis anno regni regis Edwardi [I] octauo.

[Three more petitions concerning admission to the Gild.]

Querela. Simon Sumer queritur super Johannem Brun et petit, etc ; et habet diem ad probandum die veneris ad xv. dies, si poterit probare bene quid per tres Gildanos ; sin autem, Johannes faciet sicut curia considerabit.

Stephanus Wluel facit se essoniari per Walterum Chafin de communis sumonacione.

[Two petitions to transfer gilds, 'dare gildam.]

Querela Stephani Orpede super Stephanum Wluel.

[Two more entries similar to this follow.]

Ricardus Cor⁴ de Hungerford petit societatem Gildanorum ; habeat et faciat que facere debet ; pro quo Alexander soluit dimidiā marcam.

Johannes Ingulf in misericordia quia retraxit se versus Petrum Scrapin, de quo querelatur.

¹ MS. 'theshaio.'

² 13 by 7 inches ; slightly injured ; the meetings of 12 Edward [I] are recorded on the dorse.

³ ? Coi.

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Consideratum est per forwardmannos quod Thomas le Riche erit pincerna de domo superiori.

ANDOVER.

Item, monstratum fuit quod sutores istius uille et alii uenditores sotular' [the entry is not completed in the MS.].

Proxima Morespeche die veneris ante festum beate Lucie Vir- A.D. 1283. ginis anno regni regis Edwardi [I] xii^o.

Willielmus Ingulf optulit se uersus Johannem le May apparen- tem, et petunt prece parcium diem amoris, et habent.

[Two petitions concerning admission]

Proxima Morgespech die veneris proxima post festum sancti A.D. 1284. Gregorii anno Edwardi regis xii^o.

Johannes le May uersus Willielmum Ingulf de placito trans- Essoniatus. gressionis, et habent diem usque ad proximam Morgespeche.

[Three entrance petitions.]

Concessum est per consideracionem gildanorum quod Magister Adam Richemund quod habeat tota [vita sua] vinarium ad domum sancti Johannis pro xii. denariis soluendis fratribus et sororibus dicte [domus], si dicti fratres et sorores concenciant; habeat et gaudeat et faciat iura domus.

Proxima Morspech die Mercurii proxima post festum Palmarum A.D. 1284. anno Edwardi regis xii^o.

[Two entrance petitions.]

Prouisum est ex consideracione formannorum quod potacio fiet die dominica proxima post Hokeday.

Memorandum, quod Alexander Riche habet in custodia sua de denariis gildarum xiii.s. ix.d.

Prouisum est quod omne marettum ponitur in seu[er]allo a festo Pasche usque in festo sancti Petri qui dicitur ad uincula; et sunt custodes Alexander Riche, Thomas Spircoc et Thomas le Riche.

Morspech die Martis proxima post invencionem sancte crucis A.D. 1284. anno Edwardi regis xii^o.

[Five entrance petitions.]

¹ Morgespeche¹ Gildanorum de Andeuere die Veneris in festo

¹ Originally 13 by 8 inches; almost one half of the membrane is now wanting

ANDOVER. Sancti Edmundi Episcopi anno regni regis Edwardi [I] vicesimo¹

is the last heading on a portion of a membrane which originally

A.D. 1289-92. contained the record of six meetings held in the years 17-20 Edward [I]. Most of the entries related to admissions to the Gild. Two ordinances were passed, but the membrane is so much mutilated that they cannot be deciphered.

A.D. 1296. 'Poruu¹ est, le Mekerdy en la veylle de la seynt Lucie en le An du Rengne le Rey Edward [I] vynt et sink, par les seneschaus e seus ke sunt en la Gilde Marchaunte, ke nul homme ne deyt desoremes Gilde vendre ne doner vtre le tirs degre, e ceus pae- rent demy Mark a la Meysun ; e si le pere le done a son fys, il paera deus so3.

A.D. 1297. [There was a 'morghespeche' on Friday preceding Ascension-day, 25 Edward [I], and another on Friday next after the festival of Dionysius in the same year. Two transfers of gilds took place at the former and two more at the latter.]

A.D. 1298. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dunstanı Anno xxvi⁰.

Ricardus le Curspe petit societatem Gildanorum.

Dulcia Leiard petit Gildam que fuit Isabelle Syward, sororis sue.

Thomas Remond petit gildam que fuit Petri Remond, patris sui ; habeat et faciat Jura.

Thomas le Riche petit quod possit dare gildam que fuit Walteri le Wyse Alicie, vxori eius. Idem Thomas habet duas. Habeat alteram et faciat Jura.

Johannes² Hughet petit gildam que fuit W., fratris sui ; habeat.

Thomas Gulde petit quod possit dare i. gildam Auicie, vxori eius, habeat et faciat Jura.

Amicia filia Henrici Goudghir petit gildam patris sui ; habeat et faciat Jura.

¹ 19 by 6½ inches On a small, narrow slip sewed to this membrane are twenty-seven names, 'Jur[atus]' being placed after all but three

² MS. 'Joh'e.'

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Johannes Astild petit gildam que fuit Petri Alayn ; habeat et ANDOVER
gaudeat.

Dulcia Leiard petit quod possit dare gildam Emme, filie sue ; ^{u.s.}
habeat et faciat Jura.

Johannes Hughet petit reward gildanorum de eo quod Johannes
Spirekoc vendidit locum ad gildam suam spectantem, dummodo
idem Johannes Hughet fuit in custodia.

[Five more entrance petitions]

Morghespeche die Lune in festo translacionis Sancti Nicholai A.D. 1300.
Anno xxviii^o.

[Five petitions for membership]

Mattheus Erchebaud petit quod possit dare alteram gildam respectu.
suam Waltero, filio suo.

Johannes Houe¹ et Auicia, vxor eius, queruntur de vxore J.
Hathewlf in placito quod eadem eis deforciat vnum locum.

Memorandum de Dimidia Marca que remanet in manu Ade
de Marisco de Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post
festum Sancti Dunstani Anno xxvi^o.

[A woman seeks a gild in the name of her son ; and John Aldred
finds a surety to prosecute H. Cheke.]

Morghespeche die veneris in festo Sanctorum Fabiani et Se- A.D. 1301.
bastiani Anno xxix^o.

Felicia, vxor Johannis Hathewlf, uersus Johannem Houe et
Auiciam, vxorem eius, de placito vnius placee pertinentis ad
gildam mercatoriam, per Jacobum Prat.

[Seventeen entrance petitions follow ; in the margin opposite
one of them are the words, ' Vacat quia alias heres.']

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in vigilia Annunciaconis A.D. 1301.
beate Marie Anno xxix^o.

Consideratum est quod omnes busseli, lagene vini et seruisie,
et omnes alie Mensure sigillantur cum singno domini Regis in
Ebdomoda Pasche ad ultimum ; et si qua predictarum Mensu-
rarum sine singno imposterum inueniatur, capiatur, et ille cuius
Mensura fuerit grauiter amercietur.

Consideratum est insuper quod bestie nullius intrent Cimi-

¹ ?Hone.

ANDOVER.

terium nec ibi pascantur; set si prior uel vicarius herbagium velint possidere, metant et asportant pro voluntate.

Consideratum est insuper quod Ricardus Kyng reddat com-
potum suum de ouibus et eorum exitibus ecclesie nostre die Jouis
in septimana Pasche.

Consideratum est quod telonium tenentium Alberti de Tarent'
capiatur, videlicet de Hussebu[rne] et aliis.

Consideratum est quod mangne campane non pulsantur nisi
pro morte hominis plenam etatem habentis, et hoc usque deez;
et quod alie minime campane pro pueru vii annorum intestato.

Consideratum est quod Mariscus ponatur in defensionem a die
Annunciationis beate Marie usque ad Ascencionem domini. Ita
quod nullius porci nec alie bestie ibidem intrent usque diem pre-
dictum.

A.D. 1302.

Morghespeche Die Jouis in festo Sancti Petri in cathedra anno
tricesimo

Memorandum, quod cum Hospitale Sancti Johannis Baptiste de
Andeuere tenebatur domino Johanni Barefoot capellano in sexa
ginta solidis sterlingorum, dictus Johannes remisit toti communi-
tati de Andeuere de anno vicesimo octauo, nono et tricesimo, pro
viginta solidis.

Willielmus filius Rogeri Asselin dat Petro, fratri suo, vnam
gildam liberam mercatoriam; habeat et gaudeat, pro introitu
dimidiae marcæ; plegius, Nicholaus Selide

Willielmus Porekyr dat Johanni filio Agnetis vnam gildam;
habeat et gaudeat, pro introitu dimidiae marcæ; plegii, Nicholaus
Selide, Johannes Astil.'

A.D. 1302.

'Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Edmundi
Archiepiscopi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [I] xxx^o.

Philippus le Rŷche petit nomine vxoris sue gildam que fuit
Petri atte Welle vt proximus heres.

Petrus le Frye petit quod posset dare Josepho de Wherewelle
gildam suam, q[uia] nepos eius in secundo gradu.

Habeat et
dedit dimidiā
marcam

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Johannes Attebrygende petit Societatem Gildanorum. Plegii *ANDOVER.*
J. le Whyte, N. Selyde et J. Goude. *respectu.*

Stephanus Foghel petit quod posset dare Gildam que fuit ma- *Dimidia*
tris sue Roberto, fratri suo ; habeat, etc. *marca.*

[Twelve brief entries follow, similar to the above, being petitions for admission or for the transfer of membership. There is also mentioned a plea against the widow of Henry Cheke, 'in placito vnius Gilde']

Prouisum est per forwardmannos quod Johannes Spirekoc, Petrus de Marisco, Philippus le Ryche, Nicholaus Spirekoc, Johannes Oriold, Adam de Marisco et Willielmus Kýng, supervideant loca et ordinaciones et emendas, provt viderint melius expedire pro tota Communitate.

Petrus le Frýe det domui i.s. pro introitu Gilde Roberti, fratris sui, q[uia] Custumarius, istud statutum obseruetur de omnibus custumarius hereditar[ie] intrantibus. Plegius, J. de Ponenton'.

Alreda, vxor Thome le Ryde, det pro introitu gilde sue Jura respectu. domus, plegius, Adam de Marisco.

Christina, vxor Willielmi Oeward, petit quod posset dare gildam Det dimidia suam Willhelmo, viro suo ; habeat ad totam vitam suam, et det *marca.* Jura domus

Thomas Red petit quod possit dare gildam suam Roberto le Whýte, nepoti suo, habeat, etc. ; plegi, Thomas Stur et Johannes le Whýte.

Johannes Flygham in misericordia pro transgressione facta xii. d. Alexandro le Skýnnere ; plegi, R. Walklyn et J. Goude, Junior.

Willielmus Auncel' in misericordia pro transgressione facta Jo. xii. d. hanni Ernoue ; plegius, R. Picard.

Morghespeche tenta die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti **A.D. 1302.** Edmundi Regis Anno xxxº primo [Edwardi I.]

Alexander le Skýnnere uersus Johannem Flygham de placito Aff[ida]. transgressionis, per Jacobum Prat.

[Five petitions relating to membership, and two fines for transgressions.]

Johannes Sausir in misericordia quia defecit de lege sua uersus vi. d. Martinum Fabrum.

ANDOVER. Alexander le Skynnere facit defectum uersus Johannem Flygham in placito transgressionis ; ideo dist[ringatur].

— Johannes Oeward petit quod possit dare vnam Gildam Johanni, fratri suo.

[Two petitions concerning new members]

Alex. le Skynnere in misericordia pro pluribus defactibus factis uersus Johannem Flygham¹.

Consideratum est per omnes foreworwannos quod vidue, dummodo se tenuerint sine marito, quiete sint de omni consuetudine, facta consideracione die veneris proxima post festum beati Nicholai anno Regni Regis Edwardi xxxi⁰.

A.D. 1302. A.D. 1303. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii Anno xxxi⁰ [Edw. I].

Magister Johannes Asse petit quod posset dare gildam suam Rogero de Clatford Juniori et Alicie vxori eius et heredibus ipsius Alicie; habeant, etc., plegii, R. Picard et Johannes Goude.

[Five new members, the fee being in most cases 6s. Also two transfers of membership.]

Thomas Selyde, Johannes de Ponýnton', Johannes Spirekoc, Thomas le Ryche, Henricus de Morton', Willielmus de Templo, Nicholaus Selyde, Philippus le Rýche, Petrus de Marisco, Willielmus Lucas, Johannes Oeward, Johannes Oriold, Robertus de Elledor', Johannes Goude senior, Johannes le Whyte, electi sunt ad prestandum fidele consilium et auxilium, quocienscumque necesse fuerit, pro libertate saluanda.

Memorandum, quod Johannes Spirekoc rec[epit] de Rogero Ingulf xxvi.s. viii.d., et de Johanne attebrygende xxvi.s. viii.d., et de Petro Goldyng vi.d. Summa liii.s. x.d.'

A.D. 1303. 'Morghespeche² tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Barnabe anno xxxi⁰ [Edw. I].

Memorandum de lv.s. ix.d. remanentibus in manibus Ballivorum, Johannis Spirekoc, Petri de Marisco et Ade de Marisco, prout patet in diuersis blettis, qui sunt in manibus eorum.'

¹ There is a blank space in the MS. between this and the following entry.

² 13 by 7 inches.

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[Five petitions to enter the Fraternity or to transfer gilds follow. ANDOVER
For the former the fee was still 6*os.* —

At a 'morghespeche' held on Friday next after the festival of **A.D. 1303.** St. Luke 'anno xxxi^o,' there were eight petitions similar to the preceding. 'Thomas Remond redditum gildam suam Domui ad opus Radulphi Coci et Johanne, vxoris sue, sororis dicti Thome, et heredum ipsius Johanne; habeat et faciat Jura domus.' Each of the six new members admitted presented four pledges.

On the dorso of the same membrane is the record of five morghespeche-meetings, held on the Fridays next after the festivals of St. Matthias, 32 [Edw I]; the deposition of St. Swithun, 32 [Edw I]; the translation of the blessed Thomas, 32 [Edw. I]; St. Luke the Evangelist, 32 [Edw. I]; and on Friday in the festival of St. Vincent, 33 [Edw. I]. There are six, eight, one, one, and seven entries respectively, almost all of them petitions similar to those already given. Here are the most interesting :—]

'Johannes Arnoue petit quod possit dare alteram Gildam suam, **A.D. 1304** videlicet, illam que (*sic*) habet hereditarie, Waltero fratri suo' (32 Edward I).

'Adam Vicar' receptus est in gildam mercatoriam, habendam ad totam vitam suam' (32 Edward I).

'Ricardus Walklyn optulit se uersus J. Flygham non apparen-tem; ideo preceptum est quod distringatur' (32 Edward I).

'Johannes Broun et Matillida, vxor eius, vadiant emendas **A.D. 1305.** Ballivis, pro eo quod q[ueritur] de eisdem iniuste Domine Marie filie R[egis] et Domino J. de Bynstede' (33 Edward I).

'Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti **A.D. 1307.** Vincencii anno xxxv^{to} [Edw. I].

Rogerus le Schetere petit gildam que fuit Philippi, fratri sui; habeat et det Ballivis ii.s., et Senescallis xii.d.

Johannes Broun uersus W. Begaua de placito debiti, vnde lex per W. Lucas. Idem W. optulit se uersus eundem in placito pre-dicto; et habent diem ad proximam.

¹ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ —23 by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

ANDOVER. Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Mathie Apostoli anno supradicto.

A.D. 1307. Consideratum est quod Willielmus Begaunt recuperet uersus Johannem Broun iiii.s. vi d. per defectum ipsius; et remanet in misericordia

Johannes Chire dat vnam Gildam, que fuit Valentini, Rogero fratri suo; et idem dabit dimidiā marcam; plegū, J. Chyre et J. de Aqua.

A.D. 1307. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii pape anno supradicto.

[Two entrance petitions.]

A.D. 1307. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Marci Ewangeliste anno supradicto.

Thomas Gulde uersus Rogerum le Schetere de placito detencionis cuiusdam Loci, per J. Saucir. Idem Rogerus optulit se uersus eundem de eodem, et habent diem die veneris sequenti.

Rogerus Selyde petit quod possit dare gildam suam cum loco adiacente Thome Haywode et Agneti, filie ipsius Rogeri, et heredibus de corpore ipsius Agnetis procreatis; et testificatum est per N. Selyde et W. Flemýng quod predictus T. est liber homo; ideo predicta gilda concessa est eisdem, ut predictur; et faciat Jura domus, plegū, Nicholaus Selyde, Willielmus Flemýng, Ricardus Kyng.

i. marca Ricardus Harold petit societatem gildanorum; habeat et faciat Jura domus; plegū, Robertus de Wodynton, Thomas Stur, Johannes Astild et Philippus Riche.

Galfridus le Skynnere reddidit in Manus gildanorum gildam suam; et habet ii.s.

A.D. 1307. Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo translacionis beati Ricardi anno xxxv^{to}.

Rogerus Ingulf uersus Petrum Asselyn de placito transgressionis per W. Lucas. Idem Petrus optulit se uersus eundem Rogerum in placito predicto, et habent diem ad proximam, videlicet, hodie in xv.

Misericordia. Robertus Smalhach vadat emendas de eo quod arrestauit J.

dimidia
marca

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Goude, contra constitutionem Gildanorum ; plegu, R de Clatford et P. le Ryche.

ANDOVER

Johannes le fayt de Andeuere petit societatem Gildanorum ; ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno xxxv^{to}.

[Two pleas of transgression]

Petrus Asselyn optulit se uersus Rogerum Ingulf non apparentem in placito transgressionis ; ideo distringatur per libertatem suam quounque inuenierit plegios.

[One admission to the Gild.]

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Annunciationis beate Marie anno primo.

[Three petitions to transfer guilds]

Willielmus Gilbe in misericordia pro Petro le Beyr.

Misericordia,
iii d.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete Anno Regni Regis Edwardi secundo.

A.D. 1308.

Thomas Gulde uersus Rogerum le Schutere de placito detencionis cuiusdam loci.

[Three petitions for the gildship]

Johannes Flygham conuictus est quod maledixit Nicholaum de Holte ; ideo vadet eidem emendas, et remaneat in misericordia ; plegui, N. Selyde et P. de Marisco.

Prouisum est quod nullus Carnifex decetero vendat Carnes Coccoas, nec eius vxor, sub pena dimidie Marce.

Item, prouisum est quod nullus cocus nec ali extranei decetero emant pissem recentem, Capones, gallos, Ancas nec alia Volatilia nec Oua, antequam prima pulsatur, sub pena xii. d. Et si secundo conuicantur super hoc, habeant collistrigium ; et ad hoc assingnantur R. Walklyn et Robertus de Elledene.

Auicia, vxor Johannis le Knyst, petit quod possit dare gildam suam, que fuit Alicie la blake, Jacobo filio suo ; habeat et gaudeat.

[At a 'morghespeche' held on Friday next after the festival of the translation of Thomas the Martyr, 4 Edward [II], 'Thomas le Drapir de Wollop' was allowed to enter the Gild for 60s., finding four sureties.]

A.D. 1310.

ANDOVER

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis anno supradicto.

A.D. 1310.

Robertus Becke petit societatem Gildanorum.

Memorandum, quod debentur Communitati lv.s. x.d., de quibus in tallagis xxxii.s. vi.d. Item J. Spirekoc respondit de x.s., et J. Chyre xiiii.s. iiiii.d. Vnde debentur Capellano Sancti Johannis xxviii.s.; et sic remanent xxvii.s x.d. ad respondendum Communitati.¹

A.D. 1308.

‘Morghespeche¹ tenta die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancte Katerine Anno Regis Edwardi [II] Secundo.

[Eleven petitions concerning membership.]

A.D. 1309.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Conversacionis beati Pauli Anno Supradicto.

Memorandum, quod Johannes dictus sutor, Capellanus, dat Luminari beati Johannis Baptiste ad domum beati Johannis² duas Libras Cere, percipiendas de Galfrido Triturator³ et vxore eius pro quodam prato in Chur[c]hstret ad totam vitam eorum per Magistrum domus Sancti Johannis, et post decessum predictorum Galfridi et vxoris eius, pratum predictum remanet domui Sancti Johannis imperpetuum.

Memorandum, quod Johannes Custos domus Sancti Johannis resignauit⁴ Comunitati omne Jus quod habuit ratione custodie prediche domus tali condicione quod Idem Johannes remanet frater in domo predica ad totam vitam suam.

[Next are recorded two admissions to the Gild at the ‘morghespeche’ held on Friday next after the festival of St. Barnabas, 2 Edward [II], and two more on Friday preceding Michaelmas, 3 Edward [II], the payment in each case being 60s.]

A.D. 1309.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Andree Apostoli Anno supradicto [3 Edw. II].

Rogerus Ingulf vadiat Gilde Mercatorie vnam pipam vini,

¹ 16 by 6½-8½ inches.

² For a brief account of the Hospital of St. John, see Woodward, Hampshire, iii. 167-170; Monast. Anglic., vi. 761.

³ MS ‘resinguit.’

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pecu xx.s.; soluend[o] mediet[atem] citra festum Pasche, et alia medietas ponitur in respectu prout se gerit contra Q[ueren]tem; plegu, J. de Ponenton' et Nicholaus de Holte.

ANDOVER

Radulphus de Wotton' petit quod possit dare gildam que fuit J fratris sui, Alicie filie sue; habeat et Gaudeat; plegu, Thomas Stur et Radulphus de Wotton'.

Thomas Spirekoc dat vnam Gildam cum Loco adiacente Rogero filio suo, habeat et Gaudeat.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Circum- A.D. 1310. cisionis domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] tercio.

Ricardus Kyng in misericordia quia retraxit se uersus Johannem Goude Juniores in placito transgressionis; plegius, Johannes Goude predictus.

Johannes Goude Junior in misericordia, quia non est presens uersus Ricardum Kyng in placito transgressionis; plegius, dictus R. Kyng.

Willielmus atte Schamele uersus Willielmum Quenyld de placito Essoniatus. transgressionis per Robertum Capellatum.

Willielmus Quenyld uersus Willielmum atte Schamele esson- Affidabit iatus in placito transgressionis, per Rogerum atte Wode. citra proximam.

Johannes de Escote petit quod possit dare Gildam suam respectu. Hereberto filio suo; ponitur in respectu citra proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post Epiphaniam A.D. 1310. domini Anno supradicto.

Willielmus Garscoyn in misericordia pro Willielmo atte Schamele; plegu, N. Selyde et J. Goude Junior.

[At the meetings held Friday next after the festival of St. Vincent, 3 Edward [II], and Friday next before All Saints, 5 Edward A.D. 1310. [II], there were in all five petitions for admission.] A.D. 1311

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1311. Martini Anno supradicto.

Thomas Cole de Wollop intrat per lx.s. per plegum Johannis Soluit i. mar- Goude senioris, Nicholai Selyde, Johannis Oward et Johannis cam. Goude Junioris.

Nicholaus de Holte electus est Senescallus vna cum Henrico de Mortone.

ANDOVER.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii pape Anno quinto.

A D 1312.
11.s.

Johannes de Escote petit quod possit dare gildam suam Huberto filio suo ; habeat, etc.

Prouisum est per Consideracionem Gildanorum ne aliqua braciatrix vendat amodo Seruissiam nisi per Mensuras sigillatas de communi Sigillo, sub pena iis ; et hoc citra festum Pasche proximo sequens quod omnes Mensure sint sigillate, sub pena predicta.

A D 1312.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Marcii ewangeliste Anno supradicto.

Dimidia
marca.

Henricus de Mortone petit quod possit dare vnam gildam quam emit de domo Ricardo filio suo ; habeat et faciat Jura domus ; plegu, dictus Henricus, Johannes Wlfel, W Lucas et R. Picard.

[Two others entered the Gild at this meeting, each paying the 'jura domus, videlicet, lx.s.']

A D 1312.

'Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Augustini Anno Regis Edwardi [II] vto.

Soluti i
marcam ad
festum S. Mich.

Henricus de Mortone petit societatem Gildanorum ; habeat, etc., et intrat per lx.s.

Dimidia
marca ; habet
diem usque ad
festum S. Mich.

Ricardus Snow petit quod possit dare vnam gildam Waltero, que est in domo inferiori ; habeat et faciat Jura domus ; plegu, Willielmus Lacy et Ricardus Snow.

A D. 1312.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo translacionis beati Edmundi Anno supradicto

[Two transfers of gilds to relatives]

Memorandum, quod remanent in manibus R. Haunuyle iiii s.
viii d.

A D. 1312.

Morghespeche tenta Die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi Abbatis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sexto.

¹ 10 by 5½-6 inches ; written on one side only. This membrane is tied together with eight others, i.e., those of 6-15 Edward II and 21-22 Edward III.

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[Two admissions to the Gild, fee, 6*os* each]

ANDOVER.

Morghespeche tenta Die veneris proxima post festum Circum-
cusionis Domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi
sexta.

A.D. 1313.

Morghespeche tenta Die veneris in crastino Sancti Petri Apo- A.D. 1313.
stoli quod dicitur in Cathedra, Anno sexto.

Robertus Picard, Johannes Picard, Johannes Goude, filius
Thome Goude senioris, et Willielmus le Wilde manuceperunt
quilibet pro toto ad acquietandum Robertum le Haunuile de
omnibus dampnis et expensis, si que uel quas sustinuerit occa-
sione cuiusdam scripti quinque marcarum eisdem liberati, quod
scriptum idem Robertus habuit in custodia per extraditionem
Erch. Boniare potentis et Willielmi Capoun debentis.

Adam de Pontfreyt intrat in Gildam Mercatorum pro Ix.s.,
plegiu, Johannes Oeward, Edm. de Tangelighe, Ph. Dighere et
Joh. Chire.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1313.
Ambrosii Anno supradicto.'

[One transfer of a gild to a relative.]

'Anno¹ Regis Edwardi [II] vi^{to}. et vii^{to}.

Plegu J. Wlfel,—Rogerus de Clatford, Petrus Asselyn, Henricus
de Mortone, J. Goode senior.

Plegu J. Oeward,—Rob. Picard, Thomas Spirekoc, Joh. Chyre,
Joh. Aldred.

Johannes Goude senior est ad legem se vi^{ta}. manu quod non
procurauit Malum fieri Johanni de Ponenton', nec ipsum con-
tempsit, die Sancti Stephani Anno v^{to}., nec in crastino, plegius,
J. Oeward.

Philippus Brykeuile vadiat J. de Ponenton' emendas de trans-
gressione sibi facta; [four sureties].

Johannes Stur est ad legem se vi^{ta}. manu quod non venit die
Sancti Stephani Anno v^{to}. cero nec in crastino in Andeuere et
ipsum et familiam suam insultauit, verberauit nec wlnerauit, nec

¹ 10*½* by 6*½* inches.

ANDOVER. — per procuracionem suam Malum recepit, nec ipsum contempsit, sicut queritur; plegu, R. Capellanus et Thomas Stur

[John Picard and Thomas Lacy are 'ad legem' for the same offence; and John Wolfel and John the son of Thomas Goude are pledged to make amends to John Ponenton for transgressing against him.]

Idem Johannes vadat Nicholao Selyde emendas de eo quod ipsum contempsit vocando ipsum bribour, latronem et Ribaldum, et quod ipsum verberauit, wlnerauit et maletractauit; [four sureties].

Johannes Picard vadat eidem N. emendas de transgressione sibi facta; plegu, R. Picard et P. Asselyn.

Preceptum est summonere Jacobum le Knyst ad respondendum N. Selyde ad proximam in placito transgressionis

A.D. 1313. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Simonis et Jude Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Septimo

[One admission to the Gild; fee, 6s]

A.D. 1313. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viimo.

[Six entries concerning membership.]

Ex consideracione tocius Gildanorum quod si aliquis tenens domini Regis obierit extra Manerium domini Regis, ~~dominus feodi illius vbi obierit habeat mehus auerium quod~~ Balliui domini Regis, qui pro tempore fuerint, habeant secundum mehuis auerium, facta ordinacione die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi septimo.

A.D. 1314. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Annunciationis beate Marie Anno Regni Regis Edwardi septimo.

[Seven petitions for admission.]

Johannes Saucer, Robertus Pycard, Willielmus Lacy, Philippus Brykeuylle, Rogerus Robyn, obligant se daturos communitati x s. pro eo quod omnes ferri emptores et venditores remanent et stabunt apud la Wych.'

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‘Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Kenelmi Martiris Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] Octauo.

ANDOVER

A.D. 1314

Rogerus Ingulf est ad legem uersus Gildanos de quibusdam articulis super eum inpositis secundum ordinacionem Gildanorum, per plegium Johannis Goude et Johannis Saucer

Edmundus de Tangelye est ad legem uersus Johannem de Ponynton’ quod non inprisonauit Johannem Porkere, Manupastum dicti Johannis de Ponynton’, sicut ei imponit secundum ordinacionem Gildanorum

Dies datus est inter Nicholaum de Holte, Edm. de Tangelye et Joh. Wolfel, querentes, et Joh. de Ponynton’, deforciantem, citra diem dominicam, per visum Will. vicarii, Hen. de Moitone et Joh. Goude ex parte predictorum, et per visum Ricardi de Marisco, Egidei le Poer et Nich. Selyde ex parte Joh. de Ponynton’, sub hac forma quod partes alternatum affidauerint fidem eorum quod stabunt ad ordinacionem predictorum.

Johannes Lotyn vaduauit Edm. de Tangelye emendas per visum predictorum et ordinacionem, si inueniatur culpabilis.

Philippus le Dyghere vadat Communitati emendas pro eo quod tenuit faldam suam contra ordinacionem et defencionem Communitatis, per plegium Rob. Pycard et Joh. Goude Junioris.

Philippus Brykeuylle vadat Communitati emendas pro simili, per plegium Rob. Pycard et Will. Lacy.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1314. Jacobi Anno regni regis Edwardi viii^o.

Nicholaus Selyde vaduauit communitati dimidiā marcam pro dimidiā eo quod oues sue pascebant pasturam de Andeuere, et falde sue ^{marca.} stant in Campis de Enham ; plegi, Joh. Osward et Rob. Pycard ; et nichilominus preceptum est quod predictus N. faciat remouere faldas suas, sub pena predicta.

Rogerus Ingulf est ad legem se xi^a. Manu uersus Gildanos de quibus articulis super eum inpositis ; et habet diem ad proximam, per plegios predictos.

Robertus de Woudynton’ queritur uersus Rogerum Ingulf in

¹ 11 by 7½ inches

ANDOVER

— placito diffamacionis; et est ad legem se uersus eundum Robertum secundum ordinacionem predictam.

Ex consideracione tocius Gildanorum ordinatum est quod Joh de Wymbeldon' distinguatur per libertatem suam veniendum ad proximam ad respondendum Communitati super diuersis articulis.

Ordinatum est quod nullus resettet Mulierem neque hominem ad glenandum, dummodo possint deseruire victum et stipendum, sub pena 11 s. prius ordinata.

Adhuc ordinatum est quod nullus ducat aliqua animalia in communia pastura de Andeuere, nisi essent nutrita et sustenta apud Andeuere in tempore hyemali.

A.D. 1314. Morgespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte Fidis virginis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viii^o.

Ex consideracione tocius Gildanorum Capiatur libertas Joh. de Ponýton' in manus Senescallorum, pro eo quo dictus Johannes implacitat visinos suos in curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, antequam Jus ei deseratur in Curia propria, contra ordinacionem Gildanorum et contra sacramentum suum proprium.

A.D. 1314. Morgespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Dionisi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viii^o.

respectu. Thomas de Rumbrýgge petit societatem Gildanorum, et ponatur in respectu.

Solu[et]
ii marcas. Solu[et]
ii marcas. Adam Blok petit societatem Gildanorum; ponatur in respectu quousque ad proximam Morgespeche. Postea forwardini venerunt et concordati sunt, et concessum est ei; habeat et gaudeat; plegui, Ric. Snow et Will. Lacy.'

A.D. 1315. [At a meeting held on Friday next after the festival of St. Michael 'in monte tumba,' 9 Edward [II], there was one petition for admission. At another meeting held on Monday next after the feast of St. Luke, one person entered the Gild; and

A.D. 1315. 'Thomas le Breghe est ad legem se vi^a. Manu uersus Senescallos Libertatis quod non cooperuit alios Custumarios per Libertatem suam; plegius de lege, Edm. le Breghe.]

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‘Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris proxima post festum Natalis ANDOVER.
domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] Nono

A.D. 1315.

Henricus de Mortone optulit se uersus Johannem Kyng non
apparentem in placito firme, ideo distringatur.

[At a ‘Morghespeche’ held on Friday next after the purification of the Virgin Mary, there were four applications for admission.]

Johannes filius et heres Ricardi Kyng vadat Henrico de Mortone xx s pro arreragus firme de Andeuere de tempore Ricardi Kyng et Henr. de Mortone, nuper Balluorum, soluendos eidem Henrico ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximo sequens, per plegium Edm. de Tangelye et Joh. Osward.

[At a ‘Morghespeche’ held on Friday next after the festival of St Matthias, 9 Edward [II], there was a plea concerning the detention of a place (‘unius loci’); and John Beuchamp was admitted to the Gild.]

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Georgii Anno A.D. 1316.
Regni Regis Edwardi Nono

Ordinatum est quod quilibet Carnifex extraneus veniat quilibet die in septimana et vendat Merces suas decetere in villa de Andeuere, et quod emant et mactant in eadem villa pro voluntate sua. Ita quod faciant Ballius Libertatis de Andeuere consuetudinem, prout decet

[One entrance petition, and a person appears ‘in placito detencionis unius loci.’]

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1316.
Marcii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Nono.

Johannes de Ponynton uersus Matillidam la Clothmangere de Essoniatus.
placito detencionis unius loci, per Johannem Scrapyn, Capellanus.

Henricus de Mortone vadat Communitati emendas pro eo
quod vendidit vinum contra ordinacionem; [two sureties].

Johannes Porker senior vadat Communitati emendas pro eo
quod vendidit ceruas contra ordinacionem, etc.; plegius, Rog.
Robyn.

Alicia atte Schamele vadat Communitati emendas pro simili,
plegii, Will Lacy et Rob. de Wodynton’.

ANDOVER

Ricardus Arnold summonitus ad respondendum Communitati non venit, ideo Capiatur Libertas in manu domus, quousque, etc.

Will Flemyng vadat Communitati emendas pro simili ut supra, plegius, Thomas Stuer.

Joh. Gautroc vadat pro simili; plegius, J. Kyng

C. le Calewe vadat pro simili, plegii, N. de Holte et J. Spircok.

Ricardus de Cutecumbe vadat pro eo quod vendidit per mensuram non sigillatam; plegii, R. Capellanus et R. Shutere.

[Four others are to make emends 'pro simili'].

Johannes Kyng in misericordia pro eo quod vendidit ceruismam per mensuram non sigillatam; plegii, Will. Kyng et J. Gautroc

ii.s.

Walterus Red vadat Communitati emendas pro eo quod emit i. bussellum frumenti pro iii.s, desicut testatum est quod potuisse habuisse pro xxxii.d, plegii, Will Lacy et P. Brykeuyle.

ii.s

Ph Brykeuyle vadat emendas pro simili, plegii, W. Lacy et R. Robyn.

xii.d.

Agnes Bud vadat emendas pro eo quod vendidit panem factam pro i.d. et contra [etc.], plegii, T. Stuer et J. Gautroc.

Consideratum est quod Libertas Roberti Horn capiatur in manu domus pro eo quod iniecit manum in Thomam le Bonyere, communem seruientem, et pro eo quod contempnit communitem, etc., quousque, etc.

Consideratum est quod Libertas Johannis Horn eodem modo pro simili.

xiid.

Robertus de Muleburne vadat pro eo quod coccauit, antequam elegit vtrum velit Coccare frumentum vel ordeum; plegius, N. Selyde.

Ricardus, Balliuus de Remrigch, petit Societatem Gildanorum.

[At a meeting held on Friday next after the festival of the finding of the Holy Cross, 9 Edward [II], John Horn, Robert Horn and Richard Arnold were fined for acting contrary to the ordinances of the Gild; each of them found two sureties. Wm.

A.D. 1316.

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Lacy was fined two shillings for selling his beer outside the town, contrary to an ordinance before ordained.] ANDOVER.

Ricardus Croul de Loulynton' intrat in Gildam Mercatoriam Soluit quinque per quinque Marcas, ita quod habeat Locum pertinentem ad ^{marcas.} Gildam predictam, [four sureties]

Johannes de Farham petit Societatem Gildanorum; habeat et Soluit i. gaudeat per lx s, [four sureties] ^{marcam.}

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte A.D. 1316. Petionille virginis Anno Nono.

Joh de Ponynton' uersus Matillidam que fuit vxor Rogeri Paterich in placito vnius Locy, per Joh. Scrapyn.

[Peter Asselyn, Henry Kyllere, Reginald le Bud and John le Calewe aie each 'ad legem se sexta manu quod non vendidit seruisiam contra ordinacionem']

Willielmus Osward seriant conuictus est quod furniuit panem frumenti et panem orderi contra ordinacionem. Ideo consideratum quod libertas eius capiatur in Manu domus.

[At a meeting held on Friday next after the festival of St Peter, 9 Edward [II], Nicholas Selide 'est ad legem' that a certain A.D. 1316. mazer in his custody was given to his wife by Nicholas Spircock. On Friday next after the festival of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, John Flygham was allowed to give to John 'le Coupper' the gild which he inherited by the death of his sister; fee, half a mark. Another person entered for 6s, finding four sureties.]

Locus quem¹ Joh. de Ponynton' tenet capiatur in manu domus per defaltam ipsius ad sectam Auicie la Clothmangere.

Thomas Gulde habet diem in xv. ad demonstrandam cartam suam quam habet de quodam loco quem R. Schuetere petit.

'Morghespeche² tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte A.D. 1316. Marie Magdalene Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] Decimo.

[Eva wife of Nicholas Holt appeared against N. Selide for detaining a mazer ('murra').—Two persons find sureties 'ad satis-

¹ MS. ^{a.} q.

² 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches.

ANDOVER

— faciendum vicario et communitati de duobus salteris.'—'Aricia le Clothmangere' claims a place held by John de Ponynton. She says it is hers by inheritance. John asserts that 'idem locus pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum, quod perquisiuit de Johanne Asse']

Rogerus le Schutere petit de Thoma Gulde vnum Locum, idem Thomas ostendit quoddam scriptum; et facit mencionem de omnibus et singulis Juribus suis tam nominatis quam non nominatis, set non facit mencionem in scripto de Loco, ideo inquiratur per forwardmannos

[Two admissions, fee, 6s; four sureties each.]

A.D. 1316.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli Anno Regis Edwardi Decimo.

Nich. de Holte et Nich. Selide in misericordia pro Loquela que fuit inter Euam, vxorem N Holte, et N Selide, plegius, alter alterius

A.D. 1317

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis Anno Regis Edw. vndecimo.

[Two entries concerning new members.]

Ex consideracione tocius congregacionis Gildanorum ordinatum quod omnes Braciatores vendant Ceruisiam, videlicet, meliorum Lagenam in Cuua pro denario, et in barello pro 1 den et ob., bonam et claram, dummodo busca ordei vendatur pro xv denariis; sub pena quod ipsi qui sunt in Libertate amittant libertatem, Et ipsi qui sunt custumari amittant Bracinam illam. Et facta est ordinacio ista die veneris proxima post festum Exalt. S. Crucis anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi vndecimo.'

A.D. 1318

[On the Friday next after the festival of St. Ambrose, 11 Edward [II], William 'le Sadelere' entered the Gild; fee, 6s.; three sureties.

A.D. 1318.

On Friday next after the festival of St. Andrew the Apostle, 12 Edward [II], there were twelve applications concerning membership. Among them were these two:—]

Dimidia
marca.

'Johannes le Riche dat Thome fratri suo Gildam cum tall[us], que fuit iuris sue.

Dimidia
marca.

Will. Goude, filius Joh. Goude draperii, habet gildam que

fuit Roberti Boniare, et facta est libera pro dimidia marca, per plegium Joh. Goude, patris sui.'

ANDOVER

At a 'Morghespeche'¹ held on Friday next after St. Martin's- A.D. 1316. day, to Edward [II], three persons petitioned to be admitted to the Gild.

On Friday next after the festival of St Lucy in the same A.D. 1316. year, 'Thomas de Celario petit quod possit dare Gildam suam quam habet hereditarie ex parte Thome de Celario, quondam patris sui, Ade Spircok cum Redditi prouenienti de quodam loco in piscaria fori de Andeuere, habeat et gaudeat, [two sureties].' At the same meeting John Goude, 'tinctor,' and William 'le Tannere' were also admitted.

On Friday before the festival of the Annunciation of Mary, to A.D. 1317. Edward [II], four new members were enrolled, each being charged a fee of 6*s*, and finding four sureties.

On Friday, 'in festo sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam,' A.D. 1317. to Edward [II], Richard le Goer entered the Gild, fee, 6*s*, four sureties

'Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Concepcionis beate A.D. 1319. Marie Anno Regni Regis Edwardi xii^o

Will Lucas petit quod possit dare Gildam suam, que non est u.s. libera, Johanni filio suo; habeat et gaudeat; et det domui u.s.; plegui, N. Selyde et Will Lucas.

Will Hughet petit quod possit dare vnam Gildam, que est Dimidia hansere, Thome Pykard, filio amice sue; habeat et gaudeat; ^{marca.} et det Domui dimidiā marcam; plegui, Edm. de Tangelye et Joh. Woluel.

Johannes filius Ph. le Riche petit quod possit dare vnam Dimidiā Gildam, que est hansere, Alexandro fratri suo, habeat et gaudeat; ^{marca.} et det Domui dimidiā marcam; plegui, Edm. de Tangelye et Joh. Woluel.'

¹ 12 by 7½ inches It is evident that the scribe at first recorded the minutes for the two meetings of to Edward II only on the preceding membrane, but, after completing the year to Edward II on the next membrane, returned to the preceding one to utilize the empty space for the three meetings of 11-12 Edward II.

ANDOVER.

There were three more applications concerning membership at this meeting. Among the petitioners was John Horn 'tannator.'

A.D. 1319.

On Friday next after the festival of the finding of the Holy Cross, 12 Edward [II], John 'filius Gilberti le knÿght' sought from Peter Selyde certain articles which the former claimed by inheritance from his father 'secundum consuetudinem et ordinacionem Gilde Mercatorie de Andevere.' Peter had obtained them by marrying John's mother. Peter denies this, and 'est ad legem se vi^a. manu.'

A.D. 1319.

On Friday preceding Ascension-day, Peter appeared against John in the same suit, 'de placito detencionis catallorum.'

A.D. 1319.

At another 'Morghespeche' held on Friday next after Ascension-day, 12 Edward [II], Peter failed to appear 'de Lege sua facienda; ideo consideratum est quod defecit de Lege sua,' and John was to recover his property.

A.D. 1319.

On Friday next after the festival of St Peter 'ad vincula,' 13 Edward [II], Henry de Schuptron entered the Gild Merchant, being charged 6s. and finding four sureties, and Johanna Huglettes was allowed to give her gild to her husband, John Vpehulle, who paid a fee of a half of a mark and produced two sureties.

A.D. 1320.

'Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Mathei Apostoli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] quartodecimo.

[John de Stockbrygge entered the Gild.]

A.D. 1320.

Morghespeche tenta die Mercurii in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno supradicto.

misericordia,
vi d.

Ricardus Arnold vadat Emendas Petro Asselyn de Maledictis, et remanet in misericordia; plegius, Joh. Ode².

misericordia,
vi d.

Idem Ric. vadat Willielmo Lacy pro simili, et remanet in miseric.; pleg., predictus J. Ode.

Johannes Ode est ad legem uersus Petrum Asselyn quod non maledixit ei sicut idem Petrus ei imposuit; plegius de Lege, Ric. Arnold; faciat ad proximam Morghespeche.

¹ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches; written on one side only.

² I.e. Ede

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Idem Joh Ode est ad legem eodem modo uersus Will. Lacy; *ANDOVER*
plegius de lege, Ric Arnold

Joh Lotyn vadat Emendas Johanni Oeward eo quod maledixit *misericordia, vi d*, et remanet in misericordia, plegius, Rob. Ingulf clericus.

Will. le Mew vocatus ad querelam Ade de Pomfreit non venit; defalta, *iii d.* ideo in misericordia pro defalta.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris in vigilia omnium Sanctorum **A.D. 1320.**
Anno Regni Regis Edwardi **xiiii^o.**

Johannes Ede uersus Petrum Asselyn de placito transgressionis,
vnde Lex per Will Capon

Joh Ede uersus Will. Lacy de placito transg., vnde lex per Petrum Selide. *Affidauit.*

Will. le Mew est ad Legem se in^a Manu uersus, [etc.].

Will Quenyl vadiat Senescallis emendas pro eo quod mactauit vnum taurum.

Joh de Wymbeldon' petit quod possit dare vnam Gildam suam dimidia Ricardo de Wymbeldon', fratri suo; habeat et gaudeat, etc.; *marca.*
plegiu, N. Selide et J Oeward.

Joh. de Stocbrigge est ad Legem se in^a. Manu uersus Rog. le Lex Schuetere quod non implacitauit ipsum Rogerum extra Libertatem contra ordinacionem, postquam idem Joh. habuit Libertatem suam; [two sureties.]

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti **A.D. 1320.**
Martini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

Thomas Mangin uersus Joh. de Stokbrigge de placito transg., affidauit. per Joh. Chire.

Will. le Mew uersus Adam de Pomfreit de placito transg., vnde affidauit. lex per Rob. Ingulf.

Joh. Ode in misericordia pro Petro Asselyn; plegius, Will. Capon.

Rog. le Schetere queritur uersus Joh. de Stokbrigge de placito affidauit. transg., vnde lex per Joh. Gode.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti **A.D. 1320.**
Edmundi Regis Anno supradicto.'

[John de Stocbrigge, Roger le Schutere and Adam de Pumfret
'in misericordia pro falso clamio.]

ANDOVER. : On Friday¹, in the festival of St. Dionysius, 15 Edward [II],

AD 1321. one gild was transferred, and there was a plea concerning a transgression ‘[Henry] de Mortone vadiat Joh. Woluel vnam Cistam meliorem, vnum Ciphum argenteum, precii xxx. s.’

AD 1321. At another ‘Morghespeche’ held on Friday after St. Martin’s day, 15 Edward [II], four gilds were transferred; and John de Husseburne, not appearing ‘in placito transgr.’ he was distrained ‘per Libertatem [suam]’

AD 1321. On Friday next after the festival of St. Lucy in the same year, there were three cases ‘de placito transg.’; [Wm.] Quenild was ‘in misericordia, quia non est presens’, and ‘dies datus est’ in two suits

AD 1322. ‘[Morghespeche] tenta die veneris proxima post festum Epiphanie domini anno supradicto.

[Thomas] Spircok queritur de Rogero de Clatford eo quod dictus Rogerus defamauit ipsum Thomam, dicens ipsum esse furem [magnum], et quod cepit et appropriauit vnam estrauram. Et quod contrafecit sigillum Regis. Idem Rogerus presens in curia dedicit [totaliter] duas primas querelas, quod inde non est Reus in aliquo; et est ad legem se sexta manu de fratribus gilde. [Plegu] de lege, Joh Oward et Ph. Brikuile; faciat ad proximam Morghespeche. De tercia querela non vult iustificari. Ideo consideratum est [quod] distingatur per gildam suam, quosque, etc.

[Idem] Rogerus de Clatford in misericordia pro falsa querela uersus Thomam Spircok; plegius, Ric. de Cutecombe.

[‘Dies datus est’ in two suits]

[Will.] de Tangelighe recognouit se teneri Johannii Woluel in vna cista pro Hen. de Mortone, et remanet in misericordia.

A.D. 1322. [Morghespeche] tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Vincencii Anno quintodecimo.’

At this meeting there was one case ‘de placito transg.’; in another plea ‘dies datus est’; one person was ‘in misericordia pro Nich le Webbe’; and ‘[Robertus] le Cartere petit quod possit dare gildam suam Gilberto le Skinnere, habeat et gaudeat.’

¹ 16 by 7 inches; written on one side only. The left margin has been cut away, and with it almost every initial word of each entry.

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On Friday next after the festival of St. Gregory, 15 Edward [II],
William Orpede gave the gild that belonged to his mother, to his
brother; and John Skirel and John 'le Killere' entered the Gild
'per lx.s.'

ANDOVER.

A.D. 1322.

'Morghespeche'¹ tenta die Veneris proxima post festum sancti A.D. 1326.
Martini Episcopi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [II] filii Regis
Edwardi vicesimo.

Johannes fflegham petit quod possit dare Gildam suam villanam
Johanni filio Johannis le Cuppere. Et consideratum est per
[etc.].²

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Annuci- A.D. 1327.
acionis beate Marie Virginis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii
primo.

[Two entries concerning membership.]

Johannes fflegham petit quod possit dare Gildam suam hans-
sarium Johanni filio Johannis le Cuppere, Nepoti suo. Habeat et
gaudeat. Et faciat jura domus. Et soluet domui vi.s. viii.d.
Plegii, Willielmus Orpede et Johannes Selyde.

Rogerus le Beyr venit et petit quod possit habere Gildam
mercatoriam. Et quia compertum fuit per omnes fforwardmannos
quod idem Rogerus est Natius Thome Spircock, domini de
Upclatford, et nullus Natius neque villanus esse³ debet in
Societate Gildanorum istius Gilde, sicut appetat per ordinaciones
et consuetudines istius ville.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Ascensi- A.D. 1327.
onis domini anno supradicto.

Henricus de Mortone junior habet diem ad proximam Morghe-
speche ad purgandum se uersus Robertum le Kyllere, de eo quod
dictus Henricus dicebat dicto Roberto quod lv. homines ville de
Andeuere essent simul jurati ad destruendum Johannem de
Ponynton, Johannem Spircock, Johannem Selyde, Adam Spircock
et Ricardum Snow, et ad predandum dictos Johannem de
Ponynton de c. libris et Johannem Spircock de c. libris, se via.

¹ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches.

² The sentence is not completed in the MS.

³ MS. 'esset non,' the 'non' being inserted above the line.

ANDOVER. manu de Gildanis Idem Robertus inuenit plegios ad essendum [presens] ad eundem diem, Petrum Asselyn et Robertum Pykard.

distringere Preceptum est distringere Egidium le Power citia proximam ad respondendum Henrico de fforstebury et toti communitatⁱ.¹

Johannes le Bieghe queritur pro tota communitate uersus Johannem Selyde pro eo quod dicere debuit dicto Johanni, die Sabbati proxima post festum Ascencionem domini, quod frangeret brachia et tibias hominum ville de Andeuere, et Carectam suam accomodaret eosdem homines ad ducendum ad Gaolam Wynton', et eosdem dispcionaret Idem Johannes priesens dicit quod non est culpabilis de eo quod sibi imponitur; et consideratum est per omnes Gildanos quod habeat diem ad purgandum se vi^a. manu; plegius, Adam Spircok

Johannes Goselyn' senior vadat emendas Rogerio Spircok, pro eo quod idem Rogerus fatebatur se dixisse coram dicto Johanni quod frangeret tibias et brachia Matillide Hikes de Suthclatford, citra proximam.

A.D. 1327. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in Septimana Pentecostes Anno supradicto.

optulit Petrus Asselyn optulit se uersus Johannem Cobbe non apparentem in placito transgressionis. Ideo preceptum est quod distingatur citra proximam.

Ad quem diem venit Henricus de Mortone junior et debito modo per Gildanos purgauit se de eo quod sibi superius imponitur per Robertum le Kyllere dicendo uerba superius notata, per quod idem Robertus attinctus est. Et quia dicti Gildani de judicio reddendo fuerunt inconsulti ad tempus, Ideo consideratum est quod dictum judicium remanet vsque ad proximam. Et preceptum est quod idem Robertus sit ad proximam, etc. vna cum Roberto Pykard et Petro Asselyn, plegius dicti Roberti.

Ad quem diem Johannes Selyde vocatus fuit et non comperuit, qui ad proximam fuit ad Legem de certis sibi suppositis, prout patet supra. Ideo consideratum est quod habeatur pro conuictio.

Thomas de Marisco petit quod possit dare Gildam suam

¹ MS 'totam communitatem.'

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Willielmo de Bekwode et Alicie, Sorori sue; ponatur in respectu ANDOVER
vsque ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1327
Barnabee apostoli Anno supradicto

Petius Asselyn optulit se uersus Johannem Cobbe nullo modo Capiatur.
apparentem in placito transgressionis, set quia se ipsum non
iustificat, Ideo consideratum est quod libertas eiusdem capiatur.

Item, judicium quoad Johannem Selyde remanet usque ad
proximam.

Johannes Goselynch' senior vadat Rogero Spircock emendas, Emendas
videlicet, xx s., inde soluend[o] ii s., surplus calumpniandum

Preceptum est quod Ballivi summoneri faciant Egidium le Preceptum
Power citra proximam, sub pena libertatis sue in manu domus ^{est.}
capiende.

Robertus Ingolf electus est ad officium Pincerne in domo in-
feriori, et quod potacio fiat dominica proxima post festum
apostolorum Petri et Pauli.

Thomas de Marisco petit quod possit dare Gildam suam Alicie, ^{dimidia}
sorori sue, habeat, etc., plegi, J de Wimbeldon' et Ricardus de ^{marca.}
Wimbeldon'. Solvet dimidiā marcam ad festum sancti Michaelis.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris ante festum Nativitatis beati A.D. 1327.
Johannis Baptiste Anno supradicto.

[Four brief entries 'de placito transgressionis'—'Petrus Asselyn
optulit se per Essonium suum uersus Johannem [Cobbe] nullo
modo apparentem in placito transgressionis Ideo preceptum est
quod Gilda eiusdem capiatur in manu domus'—All judgments
pending were postponed till the next 'morghespeche.'—Alice,
who received the gildship from her brother, Thomas de Marisco,
now gives it to her husband, William de Bekkewode.]

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum aposto- A.D. 1327.
lorum Petri et Pauli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi terci primo.

Cum Robertus le Kyllere conuictus sit in plena Morghespeche Judicium.
quod ipse seminauit¹ discordiam inter quosdam magnos ville de
Andeuere et ceteros eiusdem Communitatis dicendo lv. fore¹
paratos ad destruendum et ad depredandum dictos Magnates

¹ This is the proper rendering, and not that given above on page 10.

ANDOVER

menciendo, Ideo consideratum est per totam Morghespeche quod nullus ipsum resettat, nec cum ipso emat neque vendat, nec sibi det ignem neque Aquam, neque cum ipso communicare, sub pene (*sic*) amissionis sue libertatis.

[Egidius le Power is summoned to answer at the next meeting; also John Selyde There are also two pleas for transgression]

Ricardus Snow et Willielmus Lacy veniunt et petunt quod possunt replegiare Libertatem Johannis Cobbe captam in manu domus; citra proximam habent diem.

Johannes Selyde vadat Communitati Emendas, plegu, Johannes de Wymbeldon' et Robertus Ingolf

Gilda Egidii le Power capiatur in manu domus, et nulla gaudeat libertate quousque iustificare se ipsum voluerit erga fraternitatem dicte communitatis.

A.D. 1327.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Translacionis Sancti Swythyni Anno Regni Regis Edwardi terciu a conquestu primo.

Emendas.

Johanna que fuit vxor Henrici le Barbour vadat Communitati xx s., sub eorum gracia, pro eo quod Communicavit cum Roberto le Kyllere, filio suo, sub ista forma, quod, si dicta Johanna cum dicto Roberto decetero communicauerit, quod dicti xx.s statim dicte Communitati soluentur.

Gilda Egidii le Power Capiatur in manu domus quousque se ipsum iustificare voluerit erga fraternitatem dicte domus; et quod tolneum de die in diem per Ballivos eiusdem capiatur.

fforisfecit
gildam.

Ricardus filius Thome Ceuere fforisfecit Gildam suam pro eo quod cooperuit Thomam Porker, Custumarium, sub Gilda sua libera.

Inrat.

Dictus Ricardus qui fforisfecit Gildam suam, vt superius patet, venit et petit Societatem Gilde. Et consideratum est per omnes ffordwardmannos quod idem Ricardus intret per lx.s. per vnam Talliam talliando in tallagia sua lviin.s.

A.D. 1327

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Marie Magdalene Anno supradicto.'

Four persons enter, each paying 6s and finding two sureties.

'Henricus de Vpauene venit et petit Societatem Gildanorum.

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Habeat et gaudeat totaliter de dono domus. Et quod sit libera et non hansomia.'

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On Friday next after the festival of St. James the Apostle¹ A.D. 1327. John Spircock replevied ('replegat') the Gild of Giles le Power until the next meeting; and John son of John atte Watere was admitted. On Friday in the festival of St. Augustine, John Spircock again replevied the Gild of 'Egidius le Power'

On Friday next after the festival of Birinus the Bishop¹, there were three cases 'de placito transgressionis.'

On Friday next after the festival of St. Nicholas the Bishop¹, two persons were fined 'pro transgressione'; and 'Willielmus de Hampton' petit quod possit habere vnam Gildam Mercatoriam.'

On Friday next after the festival of St. Thomas the Apostle¹, two A.D. 1327. persons entered the Gild.

'[Morghespeche² tenta] die veneris in festo Sancti Johannis A.D 1328. ante Portam latinam Anno Regni Regis Edwardi terciu a Conquestu secundo

Willielmus le Duynt ffaber Inuenit plegium pro arreragiis Gilde sue, videlicet, Ricardum Harold, soluend[is] citra proximam

Robertus atte Watere clericus venit et petit Societatem Gildanorum; habeat et gaudeat Gildam suam liberam. Et faciat iura domus.

Agnes filia Regen[aldi] cissoris venit et Reddit Gildam suam in manu domus, quam habuit ex dono Johannis Scrapyn, Capellani, Auunculi sui.

Postea venit Walterus Coterel', Maritus dicte Agnetis, et petit vi.s. viii d. societatem Gildanorum, illam videlicet Gildam quam dicta Agnes reddit in manu domus; et de gratia domus concessum est ei per omnes ffordwermannos; faciat iura domus; Et soluet domui vi.s. viii d.; plegu, Johannes Selyde et Robertus atte Watere.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam et heredem Alexandri Ingolf, in placito detencionis duorum locorum in

¹ 'Anno supradicto,' i. e., 1 Edward III

² 16 by 12 inches; somewhat discoloured; one of the upper corners wanting.

ANDOVER. Andeuere, per plegium Wilhelmi Lacy et Johannis Ede, non apparentem. Ideo consideratum est per fforwardmannos et communitatem tocius Gildanorum quod predicti duo Loci capiantur in manu domus. Et datus est predicto Johanni diem (*sic*) hic in vigilia Ascensionis domini. Et preceptum est Ballius quod predicta Johanna summoneatur veniend[am] hic ad eundum diem.

A.D. 1328. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in Crastino Ascencionis domini Anno supradicto.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam et heredem Alexandri Ingolf' non apparentem in placito detencionis duorum locorum, qui prius fecit defaltam. Ideo consideratum fuit quod capiantur in manu domus per magnum cape, et modo facit defaltam. Ideo consideratum est quod capiantur in manu domus per paruum cape. Et perceptum est Ballius quod dicta Johanna summoneatur ad audiendum iudicium suum. Et habent diem hic hodie ad proximam.

Thomas Gerueys petit quod possit dare Gildam suam, quam habuit per Wilhelmm Note, Auunculum suum, Matillde filie sue; ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam.

Ad quem diem traditum fuit Johanni le Wylde i. Aketon, i. Basynetum et i. [par] Sirotecarum de Laminis.

[Seven similar entries follow, each beginning 'Item eodem die traditum fuit.' The articles delivered are the same throughout. The recipients were Henry de Schypton', John Lucas, John Ede senior, Walter Oward, Adam Oryold, John Spircock and John son of William 'le Tannere.' In the margin opposite the last name and that of Oward is the word 'distringatur'.]

Et tradite sunt sub ista condicione, videlicet, quod vnuquisque ducat et demonstret ea bis per annum, videlicet, ad duos dies legales¹.

A.D. 1328. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Petronille virginis Anno Supradicto.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam [et] heredem

¹ In the MS this passage stands opposite (at the right of) the eight entries spoken of above.

Alexandri Ingolf' non apparentem in placito detencionis duorum Locorum, que ad proximum capte fuerunt in manu domus per magnum cape; et modo facit defaltam; set consideratum est quod iudicium remaneat usque ad proximam, quo usque ostenderit Cartam, quam habet, ut asserit. Et datus est dies partibus hic circa proximam.

Ricardus Body venit et petit Gildam Willielmi Body, patris vi d. sui; habeat et gaudeat, et faciat iura domus.

Thomas Moton venit et petit Gildam que fuit Walteri Moton, Auunculi sui, ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam

Philippus filius et heres Egidiū le Power venit et petit Gildam vii d. dicti Egidiū, patris sui, quam habuit per Willielmum Wilekyn hansar[ium]¹, habeat et gaudeat

Philippus filius et heres Egidiū le Power venit et petit liberam 1 d. Gildam dicti Egidiū, habeat et gaudeat.

Sampson Blaunchard venit et soluit pro areragis duorum an- xiii. d. norum Gilde sue, habeat, etc.

Memorandum, quod Senescalli habuerunt in communī cista in denariis xxii s. et 1 d., unde soluti Ricardo Snow pro libertate de Andeuere apud London' vi s. et viii d. Et remanent in communī cista xv.s. v.d. Qui liberati² fuerunt Johannī Ede. Et inde expendidit apud Wyntoniam pro communitate pro Comite Kantie v.s. et v.d. Et residuum remanet in custodia eiusdem Johannis.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Transla- A.D. 1328. cionis Sancti Thome martiris Anno Supradicto.

Johannes Lucas optulit se uersus Johannam filiam et heredem Alexandri Ingolf' que summonita fuit essend[am] ad proximam Morghespeche tentam die Veneris in Crastino Ascencionis domini, ad quem diem non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod dicti duo Loci capiantur in manu domus per magnum cape. Et preceptum fuit quod summoneatur circa proximam ad audiendum iudicium suum, ad quem diem non venit de iudicio suo audiendo. Ideo consideratum fuit per³ omnes Gildanos quod

¹ Perhaps 'hansar[iam].'

² MS. 'liberate.'

³ MS. 'quod.'

ANDOVER. dictus Johannes recuperet dictos duos Locos, et quod ponatur in seisina per Balliuos Libertatis, etc.

A.D. 1328. [At a meeting held on Friday the eve of St. Catherine the Virgin, 2 Edward III, there were four petitions for admission to the Gild]

A.D. 1328. On Friday next after the festival of St. Byrinus in the same year, four new members were admitted Each paid 6s and, with one exception, presented two sureties The last of these entries reads thus:—‘Elyas le Drapyr de Hertford intrat in Gilda mercatoria per lx.s., et soluit capellano de Domo Sancti Johannis xxv.s.]

A.D. 1328. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Nicholai Anno supradicto.

Johannes filius Roberti Erchebaud optulit se uersus Johannem de Wymbeldon' et Johannem Selyde non apparentes. Ideo preceptum est quod libertates eorundem capiantur in manu domus. Et preceptum est Balliuis quod capiant Tollneum¹ de die in diem, quousque, etc. Et habent diem ad proximam. Et datus est dies predicto Johanni filio Roberti ad proximam.

A.D. 1328. [At a meeting held on Friday next after the feast of the Nativity, 2 Edward III, a gild was transferred from mother to son, two shillings being paid to Adam Spirecok, a steward of the Gild, for arrears]

A.D. 1329. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Annunciaciōnis beate Marie virginis Anno regni Regis Edwardi terciū tercio.

[Robert le Kyllere and Stephen Paywel were admitted.]

Thomas le Ba[ker] inculpatus [fuit] per Senescallos eo quod cooperuit custumarium sub Libertate sua et asportauit Tollneum¹ Balliuorum, et de hoc compertus fuit per xii fforewardmannos et per recognitionem suam. Et consideratum est quod foris faciat Gildam suam. Postea venit et petit quod possit habere Gildam de emcione domus et soluere [unam marcam pro bono]² gestu eiusdem Thome. Sol[uet] inde dimidiam marcam ad festum Pasche proximo sequens. Et dimidia marca remanet.'

¹ MS. ‘Toll.’ ² A portion of the membrane has here crumbled away

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‘Morghespeche¹ tenta die Veneris in festo Sancti Edmundi ANDOVER
Archiepiscopi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi terciu a Conquestu [—] A.D. 1329.
tercio.

Ad quem diem Stephanus Paywel soluit Edmundo de Tangele,
Senescallo, pro Introitu Gilde sue, xxvi.s. viii d., de quibus denariis
soluit Roberto, Capellano domus Sancti Johannis, xxv.s. Et re-
manent in Communi cista in custodia Senescall[1] xx.d

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Exalta- A.D. 1329.
cionis Sancte Crucis Anno supradicto

Stephanus le Knyght uersus Ricardum atte Burch de Newburys Affid'.
de placito Transgressionis, per Henricum de Schipton'.

Ricardus atte Burch optulit [se] uersus Stephanum le Knyght,
Essoniatum in placito transgressionis. Et habent diem ad prox-
imam.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in festo Sancte ffdis Virginis A.D 1329.
Anno supradicto.

Ad quem diem Ricardus atte Burch optulit se uersus Ste-
phanum le Knyght non apparentem in placito Transgressionis. Postea venit.
Et preceptum est quod Balliu capiant Tollneum² ipsius Stephani,
quousque se ipsum iustificare voluerit, etc. Et quod Gilda
eiusdem capiatur in manu domus. Et habent diem ad prox-
imam.

Stephanus le Knyght vadat Ricardo atte Burch xl.s. pro
amendis suis pro transgressione sibi facta apud Abbyn[don],
Soluendo inde dicto Ricardo in villa de Andeuere citra proximam
Morghespeche Tresdecim solidos et iiiid. Et residuum dictorum
quadraginta solidorum leuetur de bonis et catallis dicti Stephanii
per Senescall[os], si decetero idem Stephanus conuictus fuerit
quod grauat dictum Ricardum siue mercimonia sua peiorat, per misericordia,
quod idem Ricardus grauetur siue vexetur; plegii, Johannes Ede ^{xiiid.}
et Willielmus Orpede. Et remanet in misericordia.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in festo Sancti Edwardi Regis A.D 1329.
Anno supradicto.

¹ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches. One of the lower corners is wanting, also a piece from
the right-hand side toward the middle. The writing is, for the most part, very
distinct

² MS. ‘Toll’.

ANDOVER

Amicia que fuit vxor Johannis Erchebaud vadiat communitati
 Emendas eo quod oues sui depascebant pasturam communitatis
 super Suthebouedon' que est in defensa usque ad tempus,
 etc. Et remanet in misericordia, plegius, Ricardus de Wym-
 beldon'.

Robertus filius Petri le Moleward petit Gildam dicti Petri,
 patris sui, habeat et gaudeat, etc.

A.D. 1329

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti
 Michaelis in Monte Tumba Anno supradicto.

Johannes Whybery in misericordia pro transgressione facta
 Communitati; plegu, Wilhelmus Goude et Johannes Astyl.

A.D. 1330.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in festo Sancti Wolstani
 Episcopi Anno Supradicto.

Thomas Gerueys petit quod possit dare Gildam que fuit Willi-
 elmi Note, Auunculi sui, Matillde filie sue; ponitur in respectu
 crita proximam.

Anno Tercio
 Potacio Gilde
 vnde remanent
 xx.s

Memorandum, quod pincerne de domibus inferiori et Superiori
 liberauerunt Senescall[is] per comptum in Moighespeche ied-
 ditum xl.v.s. ii.d.; unde soluerunt Roberto, Custodi domus sancti
 Johannis, xxv.s. Et sic remanent in communī cista xx s ii d.

A.D. 1330.

[At meetings on the Fridays next after the festival of St. Agatha
 and after the festival of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 4 Edward III,
 there were six petitions for admission. One new member was
 to pay 10s. to 'R Capellano, Custodi Hospitalis Sancti Johannis
 Baptiste.' Two persons were also fined 'pro transgressione facta
 dictae communitati.]

A.D. 1331.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Epi-
 phanie domini Anno regni regis Edwardi terci a Conquestu
 [Quarto].

A.D. 1331.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum As-
 cencionis domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi terci a Conquestu
 [Quinto].

[Three petitions for membership. A portion (20s.) of one
 entrance fee went to 'Roberto Capellano Hospitalis domus Sancti
 Johannis Baptiste']

Preceptum est Johanni le Boniere quod demonstrat Cartam

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suam ad proximam Morchespeche de tenementis que dictus Johannes habet ex dono et feoffamento eiusdem Roberti in Andeuere pro contencione cuiusdem Loci quem idem Robertus clamat

ANDOVER.

Agnes que fuit vxor Ricardi Walkelyn petit Gildam Mercatoriam et vnum locum ad dictam Gildam pertinentem que fuerunt Cecilia Horn, matris sue, que Johannes Goselynche tenet. Et preceptum summonere Johannem Goselynche essendum ad proximam Morghespeche, ostensurum si sciat dicere quare predictus locus non debet deliberari dicte Agneti, sicut eum petit.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1331. Urbani Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Tercii a Conquestu Quinto.

Agnes que fuit vxor Ricardi Walkelyn optulit se uersus Johannem Goselynche seniorem, non apparentem.

Johannes le Bonyere uersus Robertum de Wodýnton' de placito detencionis vnius Locy, per Johannem le Wylde.

Agnes que fuit vxor Ricardi Walkelyn, filia et heres Cecelie Horn, optulit se versus Johannem Goselynch seniorem, qui modo facit defaltam, in placito detencionis vnius loci. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus locus capiatur in manu domus Capiatur. per magnum cape. Et perceptum est ballius quod predictus Johannes summoneatur ad respondendum dicte Agneti ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die Veneris in Vigilia Sancti Andree A.D. 1331. Apostoli Anno supradicto.

Thomas Gerueys petit quod Matilda filia sua possit dare gildam suam liberam, quam habuit ex dono dicti Thome, patris sui, Johanni ffryk, Marito suo; habeat et gaudeat. Et solvit domui vi.s. viii.d. taxatos per xii. fforwardmannos, quos sex solidos et octo denarios Johannes Spircock et Johannes de Ponýnton', tunc temporis Senescall, receperunt in plena Morghespeche.

Item, receperunt eodem die in plena Morghespeche de Willielmo le Lange pro gilda sua xx.d.

Memorandum, quod Senescalli predicti soluerunt in plena Morghespeche eodem die Custodi domus Sancti Johannis v.s. Et sic remanent in Communi Cista xl.d.

ANDOVER. Willielmus Garscuyn queritur de Johanne le Large in placito transgressionis.

Johannes le Wylde queritur de Johanne Gautroc juniore in placito transgressionis.

Johannes le Large in misericordia eo quod dispercionauit Willielmum Garscuy, gildanum. Et vadat communitati n.s. soluend[os] citra proximam; plegu, Robertus le Killere et Johannes Ingolf.

A.D. 1332. Morghespeche tenta die Veneris proxima post festum Circum-sicionis domini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Tercii a Conquestu Quinto.

Walterus Horn, Tannator, inculpatus [est] per Senescallos ad Sectam tocius Communitatis eo quod iuit ad Mercatum de Throkelleston' et ibidem emebat et vendebat et illud mercatum affirmabat in preiudicium ville et tocius communitatis de Andeuere et contra sermentum suum. Iuit dictus Walterus in plena Morghespeche, hoc fatetur; ideo consideratum est quod dictus Walterus foriudicatus sit se Gilda sua imperpetuum.

Robertus le Lytherere inculpatus per Senescallos ad Sectam tocius Communitatis modo supradicto. Idem Robertus hoc fatetur. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Robertus foriudicatus sit de Gilda sua imperpetuum.

*Locus datus
Ade Spyrcok.* Ex consideracione tocius Communitatis datus est Ade Spyrcok pro suo labore quidam locus in foro de Andeuere situs in occidental stacione piscarie ville de Andeuere, ex opposito tenementi quondam Roberti Cobbe, [inter] loc[um] Simonis de Tolouse ex parte australi et solum domini Regis ex parte boreali, Habend[us] et tenend[us] sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum, Reddendo inde domino Regi v. denarios per annum.

Memorandum, quod remanent in communi Cista die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli xv.s. iii. d.'

‘Scottpanyes¹.

i.d. Edmundus de Tangele.

i.d. Ricardus Crul.

¹ 17 by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the lower portion of the parchment is perforated.

1.d. Joh. Porker Junior.
 1.d. Idem Joh. pro Cabbel.
 1.d. Nicholaus le Power.

ANDOVER

[Forty-six more names follow, all except two preceded by 'i.d.]

Nomina Sedencium.	Sygepanyes.
Will le Lange	v d.
Nich. le Lyndraper	v d.
Joh. le Tannere	v d.
Rob. de Craule	v d.
Joh le ffoghel	v d.
Matilda filia Th. Gerueys .	v.d.
Heres Ric. Sutoris	v d.
Joh. le Ryde.'	

The following is on the dorso of the membrane.—

‘Summa omnium denariorum de domo Superiori xxxvi.s. iii.d.
 Vnde soluti pro ceruisia xviii.s. ii.d. Et remanet in Communi
 Cista xviii s. ii.d.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima ante ffestum sancti A.D. 1384.
 Vincenciu anno regni Edw terciu viii^o.

Ad quem diem Joh. Porker Junior petit quod possit dare
 Joh. filio Joh. Porker Senioris Gildam suam hanceriam, et dat
 domui dimidiam marcam.

Ad quem diem Will. le Tannere petit quod possit dare Gildam
 suam hanceriam, que fuit Will. le Tannere Junioris, fratri sui,
 Roberto filio suo; et dat domui ii.s.

Ad quem diem Philippus Golston' intrat per xx.s., si soluerit.'

‘Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris proxima post festum Decol- A D 1384.
 lacionis sancti Johannis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viii^o.

¹ Three small slips, tied together, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$, and 8 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches respectively. The smallest membrane contains twenty-six names, opposite twenty-four of which is the word 'Jur[atus]'. Of the other two membranes the longer contains the first five of the thirteen entries. The handwriting employed in it differs slightly from that of the membranes on which are written the names of the jurois and the last eight entries. Perhaps the latter are records of the Hundred Court, and not of the Gild.

Johannes Pycard vadiauit Joh. Goude seniori emendas pro transgressione sibi facta, per plegum Edm. de Tangeleye et Roberti.

Consideratum est et ordinatum est per omnes tenentes domini Regis quod nullus habeat communem pasturam, nisi habeat Capitale Messuagium, vnde communem pasturam pertineat.

Item, ordinatum est quod nullus porcarius veniat cum porcis suis in Campo separali post dominicam proximam post Natiuitatem beate Marie Anno Regni Edwardi viii^o., sub pena ii s

Item, consideratum est quod nulli porci veniant in communimarisco citra festum Natiuitatis domini proximo sequens, sub pena ii.s.

Consideratum est per prefatos Juratores die Mercurii proxima post festum Epiphanie domini quod assumptus et expense existunt versus Priorem in placito pro quodam h[er]ieto, quod exigit de Johanne Molend'.

Item, ordinatum est quod per breve vicecomitis nulla execucio fiet, et iustificantur ipse et Manupastus eius ad sectam cuiuscumque in Curia et Hundredo.

Item, consideratum est et concessum per predictos quod omnes oblaciones supersediant, preter oblaciones que de Jure habebit.

Item, dicunt quod nullus de libertate faciat predicto Priori aliquam societatem in aliquibus, antequam fuerit concordatus cum parochianis suis.

Item, ordinatum est quod nullus faciat querelam alicui Ministro domini Regis antequam ius ei disser[er]atur in Hundredo et Curia.

Item, quod si Balliu faciant alicui iniuriam quod predicti Juratores faciant emendas.

Item, consideratum est quod illi qui non sunt tenentes domini Regis non habent faldas in Campo neque pasturam.

Item, consideratum est quod illi qui non sunt tenentes domini Regis moneantur amoueri faldas, quod si non fecerint quod amercentur.'

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‘Mōghespeche¹ tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Luce Euan-

ANDOVER

geliste Anno Edwardi terciū a conquestu decimo.

A.D. 1336.

Ordinatum est per omnes fforwardmannos quod nullus de cetero siccata lanas, pelle drappas lineas neque lanutas, neque aliqua alia bona ibi inponit, sub pena duorum solidorum, soluendorum ad opus ecclesie. Et quod Senescalli incontinenti omnes in contrarium istius ordinacionis uenientes distringant, quousque pena predicta leuetur.

Custodes, Robertus le Killere, Joh. Boleffost, electi sunt per Ordinacionem cimiterii communitatē tocius Morghespeche

Joh. Iue petit quod possit habere vnum locum ex opposito n.s. taberne sue, et concessum est ei, et dat domui n.s.

[Two similar petitions for places.]

Morghespeche tenta die Mercurii proxima post festum apostolo- A.D. 1336. rum Simonis et Jude Anno supradicto.

Preceptum est summonire (sic)² Johannam que fuit vxor Ricardi de Marisco ad respondendum communitati super obiciendum.

Potacio facia die dominica proxima ante festum apostolorum Potacio. Simonis et Jude Anno supradicto.

Capellanus domus Sancti Johannis plenarie solutus de omnibus arreragus. Et remanet illo die in cista communī xxvi. s. iii. d.

Ad hunc diem Johannes le tauerner venit et petit societatem Gildanorum, et remanet in respectu usque ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1336. Leonardi Anno supradicto.

[John ‘le tauerner’ admitted to the Gild.]

Consideratum est per omnes fforwardmannos quod Will Goude, vi.s. viii.d. Ric de Cutecombe, W. Pycard, Joh. atte Crouch, soluant communitati vi.s. viii.d., eo quod non soluerunt feoda senescall[orum], Pynsern[arum] nec clerici, et eo quod fecerunt bastones de furfure et non de Longitudine sicut solent.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte A.D. 1336. Katerine virginis Anno supradicto.

Consideratum est per omnes fforwardmannos quod Rob.

¹ 15 by 11 inches; tied together with the membranes of 12-16, 16, and 16-20 Edw. III.

² In these Rolls generally written ‘sum’.

ANDOVER

Craulye habebit vnam cistam nomine hereditatis patris sui melioris, que est in custodia Matilde Craulye, et quod illa distributatur ad tradendum dicto Roberto predictam cistam.

A.D 1336.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte Juliane Virginis Anno supradicto.

[Alex. 'le Warner' enters the Gild 'pro lx s.'; two sureties]

A.D. 1337.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi terciu a conquestu xi^o.

vi s. viii d.

Robertus Goude, filius Johannis Goude, venit et petit quod possit dare Gildam suam hansar[iam] Johanne filie Joh. Goude, auunculi sui, habeat et gaudeat, et faciat Jura domus.

Eodem die remanet in Custodia Ade Spircok, Johannis Selyde, senescallorum, 1 s. vii d., inde allocetur Johanni Selyde vi. s. viii d., quos soluit Johanni Goude pro communitate. Et Johanni le Palmere pro salario suo xi d. Et Johanni Selyde vi d., que sibi a retro fuerunt.—Solutum Johanni Selyde pro Expensis suis apud Lond' pro domo Sancti Johannis xliii. s x d., prout omnia ibidem expedita.

Expense J.
Goude apud
London'.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis Anno supradicto.

[Three new members; fee, 60 s.]

Potacio Gildanorum die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Edmundi Regis Anno . . . xi^{mo}.—Summa totalis omnium denariorum perceptorum de potacione predicta, tam de domo Superiori quam de domo Inferiori, lxiii. s. viii. d. Inde solutum pro seruicia xxii. s. Et v. s. pro expensis Johannis le Wylde apud London'. Et sic remanet xxxvi. s. viii. d.

Expense J.
Wylde.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Andree apostoli anno . . . xi^{mo}.

[One new member; fee, 60s.; one surety.]

Ad istum diem Will. Red¹ soluit domino Willielmo Capellano x. s. pro termino Sancti Michaelis proximo preterito.

Solucio xx s

Ad quem diem Simon le Ewer¹ soluit xx. s. Et solutum est

¹ This payment is doubtless an instalment of the arrears of his entrance-fee He had been admitted at the last meeting.

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eadem die de Hanspanes, tam de domo inferiori quam superiori, ANDOVER.
ii s. xi. d.

Henry Jouyng de Colyngeborn petit per Rob. le Kyllere socie- ad proximam
tatem Gildanorum. Et concessum est ei secundum antiquam
ordinacionem, q[uia] extraneus. Et habet diem ad proximam.

Ad quem diem Will de Braudele¹ soluit vi. s. viii. d.

Solucion vi.s.
viii d.

Item, lib[eratum] Johanni le Wylde et Johanni Pykard, attornatis
communitatis et domus Sancti Johannis, pro Expensis suis apud Expense J.
Pykard et J. London' per octo dies xvi.s. Item, pro ii. Equis allocatis ii s. le Wylde.
iii. d. Item, liberacio eiusdem xiiii s. iii d pro consilio ibidem
habendo, et vnde computare tenentur.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum conuer- A.D. 1338.
sionis Sancti Pauli anno regni regis Edwardi terciu a conquestu
xii^{mo}.²

[John 'le Large' gives 'Gildam suam hansar' to his brother.] vi.s. viii.d.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Julianae
virginis anno supradicto.

Ad quem diem Johanna filia et heres Johannis Saucer optulit
se uersus Adam le Wahelere non apparentem in placito de princ-
palibus petendis. Et ideo preceptum quod Gilda capiatur in
manu domus. Et distringatur pro tollonio de die in diem. Et
habet diem ad proximam.

Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1338.
Mathie apostoli anno supradicto.

Ad quem diem Johanna . . . [the same entry as that under
the last 'Morghespeche.']}

Item, lib[eratum] Johanni le Wyld et Ade Spircok pro Expensis
eorundem apud London' in Crastino Purificacionis beate Marie,
pro placito domus Sancti Johannis in Cancellaria domini Regis
moto, vnde receperunt lviiii.s. viii. d. De quibus solutum Willielmo
de Harewull' pro secta sua retrahenda xx.s. Et Johanni le Wilde
pro expensis suis per xv. dies xv.s. Et Ade Spircok per septem
dies vii.s. Et domino Johanni de Seynt-poweles vi.s. viii. d. Et

¹ This payment is doubtless an instalment of the arrears of his entrance-fee.
He had been admitted to the last meeting.

² MS. 'xi.', but the scribe probably intended to write 'xii.'

ANDOVER. domino Will. de Emedone, irrotulario, vi s. viii d' Et Thome Euesham iii. s. iii. d. Et Tibaldo, proclamatori, xi d'.

A.D. 1338. [On Friday in the first week of Lent, 12 Edward III, Johanna Saucer again appeared against Adam le Wahelere. 'Et consideratum est per seneschallos quod satisfaciat de principalibus petitis circa proximam, sub forisfactura Gilde sue Mercatorie.'—John Page was admitted to the Gild 'per lx.s.']

A.D. 1338. 'Rotulus¹ forwardmannorum de Domo Inferiori intitulatus, Die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Clementis, Pape et Martiris, anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi Duodecimo.'

This heading is followed by forty-two groups of four names each, arranged in three columns, each group preceded by 'ffor²'.

Here is the first of them.

'ffor Johannes Hathewolf,
Lucia Orpede,
Robertus le Litherere,
Alienora Vincent.'

Only in the following cases do we find anything added to the names:—'Thomas Spircok per vxorem,' 'Adam Spircok per T. de Celario,' 'Thomas de Celario per vxorem,' 'Editha la Palmere per Petrum Auunculum,' 'Thomas de Celario per W. Prat seniorem,' 'Rob. le Wite, pelliparius,' 'Ricardus Snow pro Gilda W Walkelyn,' 'Joh. Woluel pro gilda J., auunculi sui,' 'Agnes filia Roberti Litherere pro gilde T. Font,' 'Will. Flemeng per fratrem,' 'Joh. Porker pro gilda Cabbel,' 'Robertus Horn pro Gilda Elledene,' 'Will. atte Orchard pro Sauage,' 'Joh. Gregory per vxorem,' 'Rob. le Wite, carnifex,' 'Joh. Lucas pro Hamule,' 'Joh. filius Thome Gulde per matrem,' 'Joh. Lucas per patrem,' 'Vxor Giffard pro gilda Gontor,' 'Peter le Wite, carnifex,' 'Edigius le Power pro Gilda Will. Wylekyn,' 'Joh. Astil per Petrum Alayn.' Two names,

¹ 20 by 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the writing on the dorso is very much faded.

² The last of the 168 names is written twice in succession. Seventeen are names of women.

‘Johannes Porker, senior,’ and ‘Johannes filius Iuonis Calcher,’ are preceded by the word ‘Gustator¹.

ANDOVER

The following is taken from the dorso of the same membrane:—

ffeoda senescallorum. Vterque senescallus habebit vtroque die quatuor lagenas ceruisie, quamuis pynka sit de quinque lagenis, concedatur. Item, vterque habebit de gustatoribus vtroque die xii bastones, duas tortatas, et vtroque die vi. d.

ffeoda Pincernarum. Vterque Pincerna habebit vtroque die iii. lagenas ceruisie, quamuis pynka sit de quatuor lagenis, concedatur. Item, vterque habebit de gustatoribus vtroque die vi. bastones, et vtroque die iii. d., vterque eorum.

ffeoda clericorum. Vterque habebit vtroque die duas lagenas ceruisie, et de gustatoribus vterque vi. bastones vtroque die, et vtroque die vterque iii. d.

ffeoda gustatorum. Quilibet vnam lagenam ceruisie.

Summa denariorum receptorum de scotpanes, sigepanes et hanspanes in Domo inferiori xlii.s. v.d.

Summa denariorum receptorum de scotpanes, sigepanes et hanspanes in Domo superiori xlii.s. vi.d.

¹ There is an older roll at Andover similar to this, headed ‘Rotulus fforwardmannorum de Domo Inferiori institutatus, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi [III] filii Regis Edwardi Secundo.’ It measures 18 by 9½ inches, and is in a somewhat ragged condition. This membrane, like that of 12 Edw III, contains forty-two groups of four names each, preceded by ‘ffor.’ Some of these groups have, in addition, one or more names through which a line has been drawn, or opposite which ‘vacat’ is written. Five of the groups are entirely cancelled. Many of the groups in this roll are identical with those of 12 Edw. III. In others the only change is the succession of a son to a father, or a husband occupies the place formerly held by his wife. The cancelled groups, spoken of above, do not appear in the roll of 12 Edw. III, and the last six groups of the latter are not in the former.

ANDOVER.

Summa denariorum receptorum de intrantibus gilde mercatorum, die veneris proxima post festum sancti Andree apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi duodecimo, xxviii. s. iii. d.

Summa totalis receptorum cxii s. iii. d.

Inde solutum est pro ceruisia xxxii. s. iii. d. Item, pro profro Sancti Michaelis vi. s. viii. d. Item [in denariis] solutis custodi domus Sancti Johannis xlii s. vi. d.

Summa denariorum solutorum [not given].

Et sic remanet in custodia Joh. Goude xxx. s. ix. d.'

A.D. 1338.

‘Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris in festo Philippi et Jacobi anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu duodecimo.

Ad quem diem ordinatum est per totam communitatem quod nullus fullator neque tixtor de cetero vendant pannos in domobus suis aut alibi in Custodia eorundem, nisi producant venditores et emptores coram Balliuis, sub pena duorum solidorum ad opus Balliuorum, quocienscumque et quandocumque super hoc conuicti fuerint. Et hoc iurant coram Balliuis, sub pena amittendi societatem Gildanorum.’

[One new member.]

A.D. 1339.

On Friday the morrow of Ascension-day, 13 Edward III, there were three petitions concerning admission to the Gild.

misericordia.

‘Joh. Ede senior vadiat emendas domui pro transgressione ei facta eo quod docuit homines non soluere² stallagium ville de Andeuere, et remanet in misericordia.’

A.D. 1339.

On Friday next after the festival of St Boniface, 13 Edward III, Alice ‘filia Joh. Pikenot’ was allowed to give to her husband ‘Gildam suam hansar[iam], quam habuit de dono patris sui’; fee, 6s. 8d.

A.D. 1339.

At another ‘Morghespeche’ held on Friday next after St. Matthew’s day, 13 Edward III, ‘Preceptum est capere in manus domus pratum quod aliquando fuit Galfridi le Saghiere.’ There

¹ 17½-19 by 11 inches A piece from the lower right-hand corner is wanting; some of the entries on the dorso are very much faded.

² MS. ‘sol’.

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are also three entries concerning membership, in one of which it is recorded that Peter Asselyn gave to his brother 'gildam suam hansar[iam], quam habuit ex consideracione tocius Curie.'

ANDOVER.

'Morgspeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti A.D. 1339.
Michaelis Anno Supradicto.

[One transfer of a gild.]

Ad quem diem Agnes Ildebrond habet diem ad demonstrandum quare pratum quod iacet iuxta Ripam Ricardi de la Mersche non debet esse Domui Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Andeuere, sicut inuentum fuit in rotulo. Et preceptum est quod capiatur in manu domus pro defalta ipsius Agnetis, donec, etc.'

[Two brief entries 'de placito transg.']

Morgspeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancte A.D. 1339.
ffidis virginis Anno Supradicto.'

In a suit between four persons it was agreed to remit the actions, and if any of them defame the other, he is to give six pounds of wax to the light on the great altar of St. Mary's church at Andover.

On the same day John 'le Mew' enters the Gild 'per lx.s.'; he is sworn and finds two sureties.

'Die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Dyonysii, xiiii.s. et xiiii.d. Et in festo Sancti Nicholai Episcopi, xiii s. xiiii.d.'

On Friday next after St. Oswald's day, 14 Edward III, there A.D. 1340. were five applications for the gildship. Among those admitted, was Simon Prat, muleward.

On Friday next after St. Gregory's day in the same year, A.D. 1340. Geoffrey Cosch was admitted, and Richard de Cutecumbe was allowed to give to his son John 'gildam suam la hanc.'

'Ad quem diem Joh. Selyde et Rob. atte Watere electi fuerunt senescalli.'

On Friday 'proxima post festum Sancte Scolastice virginis,' A.D. 1341. 15 Edward III, Andrew 'atte hethe' entered the Gild for 60s.; two sureties.

'Ad quem diem Joh. Astyl senior venit et petit quod possit ii.s. dare Gildam suam cum uno loco in occidental stacione sutari de Andeuere; habeat et gaudeat, et faciat Jura domus. Plegius, Nich. Linnedraper.'

ANDOVER

A.D. 1342.

On Friday next after St. Agatha's day, 16 Edward III, Robert Steel entered the Gild ; fee, 60s., of which he then paid 20s. A wife also sought to give her gild to her husband.

‘ Ad quem diem Joh. Stuer vadiat emendas domui eo quod dispersionauit Will. Lacy et sociis suis, Collectoribus denariorum assessorum in W...ch, plegius, Joh Lucas.

Ad quem diem Joh. Symond de Enham Militis venit et petit Societatem gilde ; ponitur in respectu usque ad proximam ’

A.D. 1342

On Friday [St. Valentine's day] in the same year, there were two applications concerning membership.

‘ Johannes¹ Knight viii. d pro arreragis Gilde Will. Bultefforde
quietus. Thomas Roubus debet vi s. viii. d.

intravit. Johannes le Mew xx d.

Thomas Woluel pro Gilda Wilhelmi Sauage xx d

quietus. Idem Thomas recepit de Ric. Mason xvi.s. Et idem Ric.
debet viii d

Idem Thomas recepit de Simone Muleward xx s.

Idem Thomas recepit de Galffrido Cosch xi.s. iiiii. d.

Johannes Breghe recepit de Galffrido Cosch xiii.s. iv. d.

quietus. Johannes Selide recepit de eodem Galffrido ii.s.

quietus. Robertus Cutecombe ii.s.—J. Selide soluit capellano.

A.D. 1342. Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post festum Sancti
Valentini Anno xvimo.’

Christina daughter of Richard Golston gave ‘ Gildam suam
hans[ariam]’ to her husband, Nicholas Oward, and to the heirs
begotten of them But if they should die without having heirs,
then the gild was to go to her heirs.

John Symond of Knight's Enham was admitted to the Gild.

On the dorso of the membrane is this entry.—‘ Thomas Woluel
petit allocacionem de xxxv.s. traditis Johanni le Breghe et Johanni
Yue ; et allocati ei. De quibus Joh. Breghe et Joh. Yue soluerunt
Capellano xxv.s. Et debent communitati x.s. Et idem Thomas
debet communitati xiii.s.’

¹ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches

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On Friday¹ next after Michaelmas-day, 16 Edward [III], there were four applications concerning membership. ANDOVER.

On Friday in the festival of the translation of St. Edward the Martyr, 17 Edward III, three persons entered the Gild for 60.s. each, paying 20.s. at once and finding two pledges. A.D. 1342.
A.D. 1343.

*Item, ordinatum est in plena Morgspeche quod antiqua ordi- Ordinacio.
nacio de ffaldis in Communia pastura tenendis quod teneatur,
sicut ex antiquo teneri consuevit.*

Ad quem diem Henricus Brewer et Johannes fflemýnge electi fuerunt Senescalli.'

On the eve of St. Luke's day in the same year, two new members were enrolled; and a payment was made to the stewards. A.D. 1343.

At another 'Morgsprech' held on Friday the morrow of Ascension-day, 18 Edward III, two applications for the gildship were postponed until the next meeting. A.D. 1344.

On Friday next after St. Matthew's day in the same year, 18 Edward III, William 'le dyghere' was admitted; fee, 60s.; two sureties. Johanna 'filia et coheres Roberti le ffoghel' gave 'gildam suam liberam' to her husband. A.D. 1344.

On Friday next after the festival of St. Hillary, 19 Edward [III]², John 'le Cartere' became a member; and Emma 'filia Roberti le ffoghel' gave her 'gildam hans' to her husband. A.D. 1345.

*Morghespeche tenta die veneris in festo Sancti Augustini Anno xviii^o.*²

Rob. Clarice intrat in gilda mercatoria de Andeuere ex dono tocius communitatis pro . . . impenso.

Edw. Atte Morische venit in plena Morghespeche coram communitate et vadiat communitati emendas, videlicet, xx.s., pro eo quod in preiudicium communitatis fieri fecit quamdam deliberacionem aueriorum per breue vicecomitis, contra libertatem predictam. Et inuenit plegios, Thomam Woluel et Joh. Asselyn.'

¹ 17 by 10½ inches. A piece from one corner is wanting; a small portion of the writing is much faded

² MS 'anno xviii^o', but the sequence of saints' festivals requires that it should be '19 Edward III.'

ANDOVER. — On Friday next after the festival of the Elevation of the Cross, in the same year, Andrew Craule received his father's gild.

On Friday next after St. Matthew's day, in the same year, there were three petitions concerning membership.

A.D. 1346. — 'Morghespeche tenta die veneris proxima post diem Cinerum Anno regni regis Edwardi terciu a Conquestu xx^o.'

William de Katerynton receives from his wife 'Gildam suam hansar,' which she inherited from her father, fee, 6s. 8d.—Robert Oswald gave his 'gildam liberam' to his brother Edmund.—John Pycard gave to his brother Thomas 'gildam suam hans' que fuit Amicie, matus sue'; fee, 6s. 8d., two sureties.—Alice, wife of Roger de Clatford, gave her son Ralph 'gildam suam liberam, que fuit Johannis Asse', fee, 2s.

xxviij. viii d. — 'Johannes Parker sutor intrat in societatem Gildanorum per xxvi.s. viii.d., habeat et gaudeat sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum.' There were also three more applications concerning new members.

A.D 1346 — 'Morghespeche tenta die veneris in vigilia Sancte Katerine virginis Anno regni Regis Edwardi a Conquestu xx^o.

Johannes ffraunce venit et petit societatem Gildanorum, et ad rogatum Margarete Comitisse Kancie concessa est ei quod habeat et gaudeat sibi et heredibus imperpetuum, etc. 'Et omnia feoda condonantui, etc.'

A.D 1347. — 'Morghespeche¹ tenta die veneris proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude Anno regni Regis Edwardi [III] a Conquestu xx^o. primo.

Essoniatuſ — Johannes Spyrcok, Mercer, uersus Robertum Rycheman de placito transgressionis, vnde lex per Joh. le Wilde.'

William son of Gilbert le Dyghere was allowed to give to a relative 'gildam suam hans,' which he inherited from his brother; fee, 6s. 8d. Another new member was admitted 'per lx.s.'

In miseri- — Robertus Rycheman querens optulit se uersus Johannem cordia pro Spycok, Mercer, in placito transgressionis. Et vnde queritur falso clamio suo.

¹ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches, written on one side only, tied together with the eight membranes of 5-15 Edward II.

quod predictus Joh. venit certis die et Anno in villa de Andeuere et alibi inter notos et amicos suos erga ipsum Robertum incompetenter loquendo et narrando in locis publicis quod idem Robertus venit et intrauit domum ipsius Johannis contra voluntatem suam in Andeuere, et res suas et facultates ad valenciam xx. marcarum ibidem inuentas cepit et asportauit, vnde predictus Lex. Robertus dicit quod de statu suo et conditionibus suis prehabitus deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam xx.s. Et inde producit sectam, etc. Et predictus Johannes presens dicit quod de illa transgressione non est culpabilis. Et sic est ad legem se vi^a. manu, plegu, Joh. le Wilde et Thomas Woluel. Et habent diem ad proximam, etc.'

On Friday next after the festival of St. Gregory, 22 Edward III, A.D. 1348, there was one admission to the Gild.

I have carefully compared these ancient Gild Rolls with contemporary records of the Andover Hundred Court. The latter was held weekly on Monday. The two headings, 'Curia tenta die Lune,' etc. and 'Hundredum tentum die Lune,' etc., are used alternately. In some rolls 'Hundredum forinsecum' is substituted for 'Curia,' and 'Hundredum intrinsecum' for 'Hundredum.' The entries refer for the most part to pleas concerning debt, land, transgressions, bloodshed, trespass, battery, theft, breaking the assize ('pro assisa fracta'), 'pro tollonio asportato,' 'pro hutesio levato,' etc. The only officers mentioned are the Bailiffs. The Gild is never referred to. The decennaries are sometimes alluded to; and there are a few admissions into aldermanries, for example—'Stephanus pistor intrat in Aldremanriam Johannis le Knyst per plegium Thome Cabbel et Julie, Relicte W. Snow' (33 Edw. I). The following extract from one of the Hundred Rolls will exemplify their general form and contents—

'Curia tenta die Lune in festo Sanctorum Innocencium Anno A.D. 1304. supradicto¹.

Nicholaus Osmund uersus Johannem Cole de placito debiti, per Johannem Lucas.

¹ 33 Edward [I]

ANDOVER

Willielmus Capon uersus Johannem Oriold, filium Johannis Oriold, de placito debiti, per Rogerum Selide

A.D 1305.

Hundredum tentum die Lune proxima post festum Circumcisionis domini Anno supradicto

Affidabit ad proximam.

Johannes Cole uersus Nicholaum Osmund de placito debiti, per Adam Cole.

Erchebaldus le Bonjere uersus Johannem le deken et Thomam le Bonyere de placito debiti, per J. Erchebaud.

Nicholaus de Holte uersus Rogerum Tebaud de placito debiti, per Robertum de Hameledon'.

Johannes le Taylur uersus Math[eu]m Erchebaud de placito transgressionis, vnde lex per Walterum de Celaio.

Stephanus de Appletre, quod est in seruicio domini Regis, uersus Johannem de Holte, vicarium ecclesie de Anne port, [de placito captionis]¹ et detencionis vnius equi, vnde lex vad[iatur] per W. Kynge.

Erchebaldus le Bonjere uersus Rogerum Paterich et Matilldam, vxorem eius, de placito debiti, per Robertum Stygel

Agnes Olympias uersus Balluos de placito transgressionis, vnde lex per Henricum Page.

Affidabit in xv.

Stephanus de Hoghton' uersus Balluos de placito transgressionis, per Stephanum Mankorn.

A.D 1305.

Curia tenta die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Hillarii Anno supradicto.

Nicholaus Osmund uersus Johannem Cole de placito debiti, per Jacobum Prat.

A.D. 1305.

Hundredum tentum die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii Anno supradicto

Erchebaldus le Bonjere uersus Rogerum Paterich et Matilldam, vxorem eius, de quadam lege facta de placito debiti, per Johannem Erchebaud.

Willielmus Carectarius, persona de Penyton', uersus Aliciam de Wadewyk de placito transgressionis, vnde lex facta per Willielmum le Wylde.

¹ A small piece of the membrane is here wanting.

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Nicholaus atte Tre uersus Robertum Smalhach de placito transgressionis, per Rogerum Vytschere.

ANDOVER.

Johannes filius Thome Goude senior, quod est vltra mare, uersus Amiciam la Rede de Andeuere de placito terre, per Thomam Goudlak.

Johannes filius Roberti le Rede de Shýborn' uersus Amiciam la Rede de Andeuere de placito teire, per Rogerum filum Johannis.

Robertus Bekke uersus Ricardum le Couk et Isabellam, sororem eius, de placito debiti, per Willielmum Osward

Robertus Sma[1]hach uersus Nicholaum atte Tre de placito transgressionis, per W. Kýng.

Curia tenta die Lune in festo Conuersionis beati Pauli Anno A.D. 1305. Regni Regis Edwardi [I] xxxii^o.

[One plea for debt, and another for transgression]

Willielmus Terry uersus Balliuos de tollonio asportato, per R. Hanuyle.

Nicholaus de cruce uersus Robertum Alyne de placito detencionis vnius eque, per Johannem de Wyton'.

Johannes le Lul uersus Feliciam que fuit vxor Petri Hechkoc de placito transgressionis, per Ricardum Cope'

Liber A⁴ of the Maneloquium Books¹ contains records of the Gild from 3 Henry V to 5 Henry VII. Most of the entries are similar to the following :—

‘ Morwespeche ibidem tenta die dominica proxima ante festum Andeuere. Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici VI xxv^{to}. A.D. 1446.

Electi ad officium Balliuorum per
xxiiii fforwardinos { Thomas Latenere,
Walterus James,
Johannes Basyngge,
Robertus Penyton'.

Unde electi per Senechallos { Joh. Basyngge
Rob. Penyton' } et jurati sunt.

¹ A paper volume, bound in vellum, containing 55 pages and measuring 8½ by 6 inches. The pages are not numbered. It begins with the heading of a ‘morghespeche’ in 16 Richard II. This is followed by a list of forewardmen. Then comes the record of the meeting of 3 Henry V.

ANDOVER

Ad istam venit Johannes Champyon et petit societatem Gildanorum, et concessa est ei, Soluendo communitati ville predicte xx.s, videlicet, ad festa Pasche, Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Sancti Michaelis proximo sequentibus post datam presentem. Plegn, Ricardus Lokett et Thomas Latenere'

According to the entries in this book, the meetings were generally held once a year—after 1 Henry VI, usually on Sunday before Michaelmas. From 33 Henry VI 'Maneloquium' supersedes the English term 'Morghespeche.' In the time of Edward IV the admissions to the Gild became very rare¹. The business ordinarily transacted was the election of two bailiffs by the 'senescalli' (during and after the reign of Edward IV by the 'senescalli' and the retiring bailiffs) from four candidates named by the 'twenty-four forewardmen'². Lists of these 'forewardmen' are occasionally given³. At the meetings held during the reign of Edward IV and his successors, besides the election of bailiffs, Liber A* records allotments of 'common acres' and market-stalls, and makes occasional reference to the accounts of the two chamberlains.

The following passages are of special interest —

Andeuere
A.D. 1415. 'Morwspech tenta ibidem die veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici quinti tertio.

Ordinatum est ad predictam Morwspech ex assensu tocius communitatis eiusdem ville quod xxiiii. erunt electi ibidem, et habebunt gubernacionem dicte ville cum superiuzione senescalorum et balliolorum, qui pro tempore fuerint; et quicquid uidem faciunt nomine communitatis ratum et gratum habituri nomine nostro, vt de antiquo ordinatum fuit.' The names of the two 'senescalli' and two 'ballivi' are then given.

¹ The entrance-fee mentioned in this volume is almost invariably 20s. In some petitions of the years 33-34 Henry VI we find the expression 'petit societatem Gildanorum et consocietatem ville.'

² Previous to 22 Henry VI the nomination of the four candidates was made by the community ('per communitatem').

³ There are in all only six lists, four of them belonging to the reign of Edward IV. Twenty-six names are generally given. It appears that the tenure of their office was for life, or until they removed from the town.

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On fol. [29] there is an ordinance of 14 Richard II similar to the above.

ANDOVER.

‘Maneloquium ibidem tentum die dominica proxima ante festum Andeuere Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici VI^{ti} xxxvto. A.D. 1458.

[Election of bailiffs]

Senescalli ac xxiiii^{or} fforewardinorum concordati sunt et ordinauerunt that alle tho that ben made enfranchised before this day that they or her boroghes pay her ffynes and make her writyng redy by Allesowlyn day next coming without ony delay. Or ellis the bayllies that ben and the baillies that eve synne the fredom made schall levey her ffynes.

Item, Senescalli et xxiiii^{or}. fforwardinorum ordinauerunt that no man, woman nor childe Rake yn ony mannes lond ane Corne yn harvestyme ne after with no Rake Payne of xl. d. to the Chirche, the whiche the Churche Wardens for the tyme beyng schall leve. And the partyes that fyndeth hem greved theryn take her axyon, etc.’

Maneloquium, Michaelmas 21 Edward IV. The names of the A.D. 1481. twenty-four forewardmen are given Then comes this entry:—

‘Ad hunc diem preceptum est per Senescallos quod omnes qui sunt de xxiiii^{or}. forwardinis sint ad Maneloquium tenendum ibidem die lune proxima post festum translacionis Sancti Edwardi Regis proximo futurum, et vterius omnes plegii pro finibus Burgencium cum Camerariis dicte ville ad faciendum clarum Compotum.’

‘Maneloquium tentum ibidem xv^{mo}. die Octobris Anno regni Andeuere. regis Edwardi quarti xximo. A.D. 1481.

Ad istud Maneloquium ordinatum est quod quilibet forincicus artifex qui non est de Societate Gilde ville predicte et tenet aliquem opellam, non monstrabit in eadem opella artificium suum in primo introitu suo, quousque soluerit Camerarius ville predicte, que pro tempore fuerint, xii d. ad opus camere.’

Liber A¹ of the Maneloquium Books extends from 1 Edward III

¹ A parchment volume, measuring 12 by 9 inches, bound in vellum, containing 56 folios.

ANDOVER. — to 2-3 Philip and Mary, but only very few of the entries are of the period preceding the reign of Henry VI, and more than half the volume (ff. 15-44) relates to the reign of Henry VIII. The Maneloquium was generally held annually on Sunday before Michaelmas-day. The election of officers and the leasing of stalls, lands and tenements constituted the most prominent business transacted at these meetings. The entries of admission to the Gild almost wholly disappear in the sixteenth century. During this period there was only one steward, who was often a knight. The governing council was still called the twenty-four (the 'xxii^{or}', the 'xxiiii^{or} probi homines,' or the 'xxv^{or}. de corporacione')¹. Two constables now regularly appear among the officers elected. Like Liber A*, the earlier portions of this volume were probably compiled from the old Gild Rolls, while the later portions are probably contemporary records of the Maneloquium meetings².

The following are the admissions to the Gild in the sixteenth century :—

A.D. 1521. 13 Henry VIII.—‘Thomas Carpynter, Shomaker, venit et fol. 33^b. petit admitti de Societate gyldanorum ville predicte.’ He is admitted for a fee of 26s. 8d.

A.D. 1529. 21 Henry VIII.—‘Ad hunc diem Rob. Colwell petit admitti in fol. 37^b. Societatem Gildanorum predictorum, et pro diuersis considerationibus Senescallo, Balliis et xxiv^{or}. predictis mouentibus admissus est in Societatem libertatis Gilde predicte.’ He pays 6s. 8d., ‘et juratus est.’

A.D. 1555. 2-3 Philip and Mary :—

fol. 56^b. ‘Robertus Bakehouse } electi sunt in gildam mercatoriam et Thomas Frankelyn } jurati.

Willielmus Golde electus est in Gildam mercatoriam.’

¹ After the middle of the reign of Henry VIII their number diminishes from about 26 to 13-18. An entry on fol. 37 indicates that they were elected by co-optation.

² On fol. 1 of Liber A is this note—‘Iste liber continet xliii^{or} folia xxii^{or}. die Septembris anno regni regis Henrici VIII^m xxxv^{or}. tempore [the names of the Steward and two Bailiffs]’ Another note on the same page says that the book contained 56 leaves, April 13, 1582.

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ANDOVER.

Liber B of the Maneloquium Books¹, 'The Lydger of the Towne of Andeuere,' extends from 2-3 Philip and Mary to 1674. 'Maneloquium ibidem tentum,' etc., 'At this Morrowspeach it is agreed,' etc., are the headings of the transactions down to April 5, 1622 (fol. 142), after which date they are superseded by 'Curia sive Convocatio Communis Consilii ibidem tenta,' etc., 'At this Courte it is ordered,' etc., 'At this Common Councell it is agreed,' etc. The governing body is no longer called 'the twenty-four,' or 'the forwardmen,' but simply the 'probi homines,' or the 'approved men.' Their number varies from five to eighteen, never exceeding twelve in the seventeenth century. After December 10, 1598 (41 Eliz.), a subordinate council of from six to twelve burgesses ('burgenses') appears. The officers elected at the meetings after 41 Elizabeth are one bailiff, two justices and two constables². A sub-steward is occasionally mentioned. Besides the election of officers, the transactions relate mainly to the renting and supervision of the property of the corporation. Orders concerning the regulation of trade are almost wholly wanting³.

The following are the only passages in which the 'Gild Merchant' is mentioned:—

'Item, that John Peterson the younger shalbe free of the Guylde ^{A.D. 1556.} of Marchants of the said Towne, paying therfore to th'use of the ^{fol. 5.} Chamber v s.'

'Item, it is agreed that John Harbord shalbe admitted into the ^{fol. 6.} fellowship of the guylde of marchants of the said towne, and doth geve for a fyne mii.s.'

'Johannes West, Will. Hussey et Rob. Walker electi sunt in ^{A.D 1562} _{fol. 16.} societatem guilde marcatorie, et iurati.'

¹ A paper volume (12 by 8 inches), bound in leather, containing 357 pages (182 leaves)

² The changes that appear in 41 Eliz were probably due to the grant of a new charter. Under date of Sept. 11, 40 Eliz. we read: 'This year the 21 of May wase the chartar and lybarties of this towne newly conffermed and granted, 41 Elizabethe' (fol. 103).

³ On fol. 24 (8 Eliz.), there is an order forbidding fish-mongers to hold their market in any place except where 'of olde tyme' they were accustomed to stand.

ANDOVER 'Johannes Hanson et Thomas Roffe electi sunt in societatem
— guilde marcatorie.'

A.D. 1563. 'Petrus Hopkyns electus est in societatem gilde marcatorie, et
fol. 18. iuratus.'

A.D. 1565. 'Arthurus Bolde electus est in gildam marcatoriam, et iuratus'
fol. 22

A.D. 1566. 'Item, at this morowspeache yt is agreed that Nicholas Peckat
fol. 24. shalbe admitted into the ffellowshippe into the guylde of marchants
of the sayed Towne, and doth geve for a ffyne vi s. viii. d.'

A.D. 1567. 'Thomas Morell electus est in guildam marcatoriam, et Juratus.
fol. 26. —Edwardus Thurman electus est in guildam marcatoriam, et
 Juratus.'

A.D. 1568. 'Johannes Knight electus est in gildam marcatoriam, et
fol. 28. Juratus.'

A.D. 1570. 'Ad hunc Maneloquium Nicholaus Venables iuratus est in
fol. 30. gildam marcatoriam'

Almost all of those thus admitted to the Gild appear, after their
election, in the lists of approved men.

In the seventeenth century there are many entries similar to the
following:—

A.D. 1585. 'Ad hoc maneloquium, per consensum Balliuorum et Proborum
fol. 78. Hominum, Johannes Smythe et Joh Pyle electi sunt in numerum
et societatem proborum hominum de Andever, et iurati sunt per
Senescallum¹.'

A.D. 1603. 'Wilhelmus Smyth generosus electus est in numero proborum
fol. 112. hominum, et Juratus.

Will. Blake et Thomas Stamford electi sunt in numero Burgen-
sium, et predictus Thomas Stamford Juratus est².

A.D. 1617. 'Edwardus Thurman et Radulphus South electi sunt Burgenses.'
fol. 135. On fol. 151 is this passage —

A.D. 1625. 'It is agreed by the Common Councell there that the style and
orders made for the goverment of the thre Companies of this
Towne shalbe pervsed and made accordinge to our nowe Charter,

¹ This is the earliest example in this volume of such admissions to the
number of the approved men. The latter frequently call themselves the
'Company,' or the 'ffellowshippe and Companie.'

² This is the earliest of such admissions to the number of the Burgesses

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whereby the penalties, fynes and amerciaments therein set may be levied for the better order and goverment of the said companies.'

ANDOVER.

The minutes of the Haberdashers' Company from March 12, 1715 to March 17, 1807, are still in existence¹. Most of the entries refer to the election of officers, the admission of new members and the accounts of the chamberlains of the Company. After the names of the officers in 1715 and the freeman's oath we find the following :—

'The Particular Trades fixed by the Old Orders to every of ye 3 Companys.

To the Leathermen	To the Haberdashers	To the Drapers
All Tanners	All Milliners	All Drapers
Sadlers	Mercers	Clothiers
Glovers	Grocers	Cloth-makers
White Drawers	Innholders	Goldsmiths
Pewterers	Vintners	Fullers
Braziers	Bakers	Weavers
Shoemakers	Brewers	Taylors
Curryers	Smiths	Hosiers
Collar-makers	Cappers	Fishmongers
Butchers	Hattmakers	Fletchers
Chandlers	Butlers	Joiners
Dyers and	Barbers	Carpenters and
Upholders.	Painters and	Coopers.
	Glaziers.	
To be added :	To be added :	To be added :
Apothecarys	Surgeons	Millers
Malsters	Wheelwrights	Millwrights
Mealmen	Cutlers	Masons, Bricklayers
Corn Chandlers	Combe-makers	Basket-makers
Gardeners	Pipe-makers	Brick-burners
Stone Cutters and	Plumbers and	Hott-pressers and
Bodys-makers.	Ironmongers.	Salesmen.'

¹ A paper volume (12½ by 8½ inches) in the possession of Mr Frank Shaw of Andover. It contains about 200 pages, the last 34 being blank.

ANDOVER

The following was enacted on October 23, 1733:—

— It is agreed by this Society this day met that the Chamberlays of this Company Doe forthwith pay to the Master-Warden thereof the Sum of Seventeen pounds, part of the Stock in hand of this Company, to advise with Council and for other purposes towards trying the right of Electing a Bayliff for the Borough of Andover aforesaid, And also the right of chusing Two Burgesses To represent the said Borough in the next Parliament, it being presumed that the freemen of the Company have Votes for such Bayliff and Burgesses.'

There are many entries similar to the subjoined:—

Nov 3, 1760.

Mr. Jere Bunny, Grocer and Haberdasher, having been frequently warned to take up his Freedom in this Company, to which he properly belongs, and having refused so to do, and he continuing to keep his Shop open and Exercise his trade in Contempt of the Ancient Orders of this Fraternity, without having Compounded for his freedom, it is Unanimously ordered that the proper Officers do imediately Levy upon the said Jere Bunny's Goods and Chattles the Sum of Forty Shillings, being the Fine mentioned in the said Orders for that purpose for the Use of this Company, and that the said Officers be Indemnified by the Company for so doing.'

The following is the last entry in the Haberdashers' Book:—

Company of
Haberdashers.

At a Meeting of the said Company, held at the Guildhall in Andover on Monday the seventeenth day of March, 1807 . . . Several Persons who have come to set up their Trades in the Town, having been summoned to take up their freedom in this Company, into which in respect of such Trades they are properly admissible, and such persons having contemptuously neglected and refused to appear to take up their freedoms therein, and the Members of the said Company present at this Meeting, thinking it proper to vindicate and support the rights of the Company, deem it advisable in the first instance to take the opinion of some Counsel on the validity of their ancient Orders, and their institution under them as at present existing, and how far they

have a power to compel the admission of Persons refusing to become free of the Company.

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It is ordered that the Register prepare as full a case upon the point as he shall judge necessary, and take the opinion of Mr. Burrough, or any other Counsel he may choose, thereon, the expence of preparing which as well as the fee of the Counsel to be paid him by the Chamberlains out of the fund in their hands.

And the Members present who make this order are [14 names].

Perhaps this was the death-gasp of the Company. At all events it must have ceased to exist within a few years afterwards, which is likewise true of the other Companies of Andover.

BATH.

‘Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc. salutem. Inspeximus Cartam quam Ricardus Rex, Aduunculus noster, fecit Ciibus nostris Bathon’ in hec verba: Ricardus dei gracia Rex Anglie, etc. Justiciarius, Vicecomitibus, Baronibus, etc. et omnibus fidelibus suis tocius Anglie et portuum maris salutem. Precipimus quod Ciues de Bathon’ qui sunt de Gilda eorum mercatoria habeant in omnibus eandem quietacionem et libertatem de omnibus mercatis suis, quocumque venerint per terram uel aquam, de Theloneo, de passagio, de lestagio et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et occasionibus et rebus quam plenius et liberius habent ciues nostri Winton’ de Gilda eorum mercatoria. Et prohibemus ne super hoc aliquis eos disturbet uel infestet ipsos uel Res ipsorum super decem librarum forisfacturam. Testibus, Hugone Dunelm’ et Hugone Cestr’ et Huberto Sar’, Episcopis, Willielmo Marescallo, Johanne fratre suo, Galfrido filio Petri. Datum apud Douram per manum Willielmi Elien’ Electi, Cancellarii nostri, vii^o. die Decembris regni nostri anno primo. Nos igitur [The above confirmed] vicesimo tercio die Decembris anno regni nostri tricesimo A.D. 1246. primo.’—(*Record Office, Charter Roll 31 Hen. III, mem. 12.*)¹

¹ Cf. Warner, Bath, App. p. 18; King and Watts, *Munic. Records of Bath*, App. p. xxviii.

BOSTON.

—
A.D. 1545. The following is taken from a patent of 37 Henry VIII, which was confirmed by Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth:—

‘Concessimus vterius ac per presentes concedimus quod nullus habeat, gaudeat siue vtatur libertates eiusdem Burgi, nisi sit inhabitans aut residens infra limites predicti Burgi, et quod de tempore in tempus soluet scott, lott, taxas et omnimoda et singula alia onera, vt ceteri burgenses dicti Burgi facient et tenentur facere, nisi sit licenciatus pro causis et consideracionibus rationabilibus nullus extraneus neque forinsecus a libertate Burgi predicti exnunc decetero vendat seu emat ab aliquo extraneo vel forinseco a libertate Burgi illius infra Burgum illum aliquas mercandisas, mercimonia seu aliquas alias res quascumque in grosso preter victualia, nisi solummodo tempore feriarum infra Burgum predictum imposterum tenendarum, sub pena et forisfactura earundem mercandisarum et rerum predictarum contra formam predictam emptarum seu venditarum, aut emendarum vel vendendarum, ad vsum Maioris et Burgensium Burgi predicti et successorum suorum Concessimus etiam et per presentes concedimus prefatis Maiori, Burgensibus et successoribus suis quod omnes et singuli Burgenses Burgi predicti, cuiuscumque condicionis existentes, de omnibus nauibus aut ciubus¹ tam forinsecis quam intr[1]nsis, portum dicti Burgi ingredientibus, quibuscumque mercandisis venalibus oneratis, possint liberi emere quod eis necesse fuerit. Et si quis dictas mercandisas emat in grosso de mercatoribus predictis, volumus ac per presentes concedimus prefatis Maiori, Burgensibus et successoribus suis quod quilibet Burgensis Burgi predicti, si voluerit, habeat de emptore illo partem mercandisarum illarum sic in grosso emptarum², prout sibi necesse fuerit pro sustentacione sua et familie sue, ad idem precium pro quo dictus emptor de dictis mercatoribus dictas mercandisas prius emerit, soluendo et satisfaciendo dicto emptori precium partis sue³ quam emerit infra Bordam nauis. Et quod per prefatos mercatores nihil vendatur de mercandisis

¹ ? ‘vasibus.’

² MS. ‘empto.’

³ MS. ‘sui.’

BOSTON.

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illis antequam plancum Burgi predicti ad nauem apponatur,' etc. *BOSTON.*
—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 3 Eliz.*, No. 3.) —

BRIDGWATER.

‘ Rex Omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Licet, etc. de gracia De licencia
tamen nostra speciali et pro viginti libris nobis solutis in hanaperio dandi ad
nostro concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus manum mor-
tuam.
nostris, quantum in nobis est, Johanni Sydenham et Waltero
Holymore, Senescallis gilde mercatorie de Bruggewater, et Com-
munitati eiusdem ville quod ipsi decem mesuagia, quinque acras
terre, tres acras prati et quadraginta solidatas redditus cum per-
tinenciis in Bruggewater, que de nobis non tenentur, dare possint
et assignare cuidam Capellano diuina in ecclesia beate Marie
de Bruggewater singulis diebus celebraturo imperpetuum, ha-
benda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis in auxilium susten-
tacionis sue imperpetuum. Et eidem Capellano quod ipse
mesuagia, terram, pratum et redditum predicta cum pertinenciis
a prefatis Johanne et Waltero recipere possit et tenere sibi et
successoribus suis predictis imperpetuum, sicut predictum est,
tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, Statuto
predicto non obstante, Nolentes quod prefati Johannes et Walterus
vel heredes sui, aut predictus Capellanus seu successores
sui ratione premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros seu minis-
tros nostros, etc., vt supra. Teste Rege apud Oxoniam xxviii. die **A.D. 1392.**
Septembris.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 16 Rich. II*, pars 2,
mem. 30.)

BRISTOL.

In 46 Edward III a dispute arose between the king and the **A.D. 1372.**
burgesses of Bristol, the former claiming that the collector, William
de Somerwell, should account to him for fines of bakers, fines for
enjoying the freedom of the town, and various other monies levied
in Bristol. The document is headed thus: ‘ Inter recorda de
termino Sancti Michaelis anno xlvi^{to}. Regis Edwardi tertii post

BRISTOL. Conquestum, Rotulo ix^o, The following extract is of special interest:—

‘ Set uidem Maior et Balluii venerunt per Walterum Knolles attornatum suum Et quoad proficia de finibus factis pro libertate habenda infra villam Bristol’, predicti Maior et Ballui dicunt quod villa Bristol’ est vetus Burgus, et in eodem Burgo Maior, Ballui et Communitas extitent a tempore quo non extat memoria, in quo quidem Burgo uidem Maior et Ballui et Communitas et eorum antecessores et predecessores habuerunt liberam gildam mercatoriam in eadem villa et suburbis

De gilda mercatoria.

eiusdem ville et omnia que ad gildam mercatoriam pertinent, videlicet, ad emendum et vendendum in eadem villa libere et quiete de custumis et theoloneo, et alias diuersas libertates habendum, prout ad gildam mercatoriam pertinent; virtute eiusdem gilde et libertatis uidem Maior et Ballui et eorum predecessores a toto tempore vsi fuerunt capere quandam prestacionem, ad vsus suos proprios, de omnibus qui in libertatem et societatem gilde predicte admissi fuerunt, pro libertate gilde predicte habenda, secundum quod inter eos racionabiliter concordari potuerit. Et dicunt quod dominus Johannes, quondam Comes Moryton’ et postea Rex Anglie, tempore quo ipse fuit Comes Moryton’ et dominus ville predicte, inter alias libertates, concessit Burgensibus ville Bristol’ quod haberent omnes racionabiles gildas suas, sicut eas melius habuerunt tempore Roberti et Willielmi, filiorum suorum, nuper Comitum Glouc’. Et preterea Henicus Rex proauus domini Regis nunc per cartam suam, datam vicesimo quarto die Iuli anno regni domini xl^o, concessit eiusdem Burgensibus quod haberent et tenerent per totam terram et potestatem eiusdem Regis omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas hucusque optentas et visitatas, adeo quiete et integre sicut Ciues London’ vel alii de regno et potestate eiusdem Regis libertates suas melius et liberius habuerunt et tenuerunt, quam quidem libertatem Maior et Ciues London’ de huiusmodi gilda et prestacionibus pro libertate huius[modi] habenda vsi sunt et gausi a tempore quo non extat memoria. Quas quidem cartas, gildam et libertates predictas dominus Rex nunc per cartam suam,

A.D. 1258.

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datam xvi^o. die Octobris anno regni sui quinto, quam hic Curie *BRISTOL*. ostendunt, ratificauit et confirmauit, et ulterius concessit quod, A.D. 1331. licet ipsi et eorum antecessores et predecessores aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum et quietanciarum in dictis cartis et aliis contentarum aliquo casu emergente hactenus usi non fuerunt, uidem tamen Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores libertatibus et quietanciis predictis et earum qualibet decetero plene gaudeant et videntur sine occasione vel impedimento domini Regis nunc, heredum suorum vel aliorum ministrorum suorum quorumcumque. Et sic dicunt quod ipsi per diuersas vices virtute et autoritate libertatum suarum predictarum, per predictas cartas confirmatarum, ceperunt proficia in forma predicta. Et non intendunt quod dominus Rex eos inde impedire¹ velyt'—(*Bristol Council-House, Great Red Book*, ff. 34-35)²

The patent of 6 Edward VI incorporating the Merchant Adventurers of Bristol, is, with the exception of a very few words, identical with grants of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth to the Merchant Adventurers of Chester³.—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 8 Eliz.*, No. 6.)

BUILTH.

‘Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Balliis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac Carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Buelt in Wallia omnes libertates subscriptas, videlicet, quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus, et quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in Burgo predicto vel in suburbio eiusdem nisi de voluntate eorundem Burgensium. Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus et eorum

¹ MS ‘imperire.’

² See Hunt, *Bristol*, 53-58, 63, 95, 96, 134, 139, 168, 197 and 209, for some comments on the Gild Merchant and Merchant Adventurers of Bristol.

³ See below, p 360

BUILTH. heredibus quod si aliquis natiuus in prefato Burgo manserit, et terram in eo tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata Gilda et hansa, et loth et scoth cum eisdem Burgensibus per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, set in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris de Buelt et heredibus eorum quod habeant soch et sach, thol et theam, et Infongenthef, et quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theoloneo, lestagio, passagio, pontagio, stallagio et de leue et danegeldis et Gaywyte et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibus per totam potestatem nostram tam in Wallia quam in omnibus aliis terris nostris, sicut villa nostra de Hereford predictus libertatibus et quietancis hactenus vsa [est] et gauisa. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod prefati Burgenses nostri de Buelt et heredes eorum habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus. Et quod habeant omnes libertates et quietacias predictas imperpetuum bene et in pace, libere et quiete, honorifice, plenarie et integre, sicut predictum est, et sicut villa nostra Hereford predictus libertatibus et quietancis hactenus vsa est et gauisa. Hus testibus, venerabilibus Prioribus Godfrido Wigorn', Thoma Hereforden', Willielmo Norwicen', Episcopis, fratre nostro Willielmo de Valencia, Rogero de Mortuo Mare, Rogero de Clifford', Hugone filio Otonis, Waltero de Helyoun et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto die Nouembris anno regni nostri sexto.'

A.D. 1278.

The above was inspected and confirmed by letters patent of 4 Edward IV, 33 Henry VIII and 20 Elizabeth.—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 19-23 Eliz*, mem. 11.)¹

CAERWYS.

‘Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Balliis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos con-

¹ Cf *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1878-1879, ix. 95, x. p. xxxvi

cessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse hominibus ville *CAERWYS*, nostre de Cayrus in Wallia quod villa illa decetero liber Burgus sit, et quod homines eundem Burgum inhabitantes liberi sint Burgenses, et quod habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad liberum Burgum pertinentibus, quales videlicet habent liberi Burgenses nostri de Aberconewey et Rothelan in Burgis suis, vel alii Burgenses nostri in Wallia Quae volumus . . . Data per manum nostram apud A.D. 1290. Kyngesclipston' vicesimo quinto die Octobris anno regni nostri decimo octauo.'

The above was confirmed by Edward the Black Prince (30 Edward III) and by charters of 2 Richard II and 9 Henry IV.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 9 Hen. IV, pars 2, mem. 5.*)

CAMBRIDGE.

'Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris de Cantebruge gildam mercatoriam, et quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros burgi de Cantebruge de ullo placito preter placita de tenuis exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus etiam eis quod nullus eorum faciat duellum, et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem burgi. Hoc etiam eis concessimus quod omnes burgenses de Cantebruge de gilda mercatorum sint quieti de theoloneo et passagio et lestagio et pontagio et stallagio in feria et extra, et per portus maris Anglie et omnium terrarum nostrarum citra mare et ultra mare, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London'; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur nisi secundum antiquam legem burgi, quam habuerunt temporibus antecessorum nostrorum; et quod terras suas et tenuras et vadimonia et debita omnia juste habeant, quicumque ea debeat; et de terris suis et tenuris que infra burgum sunt, rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem burgi: et de omnibus debitibus suis que accommodata fuerint apud Cantebruge et de vadis ibidem factis placita apud Cantebruge teneantur; et si

CAMBRIDGE quis in tota terra nostra thelonium vel consuetudines ab hominibus de Cantebruge de gilda mercatorum cepent, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes de Cantebruge vel prepositus de Cantebruge namum inde apud Cantebruge capiat, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London'. Insuper etiam ad emendationem burgi de Cantebruge concessimus eis feriam suam in septimana Rogationum cum libertatibus suis, sicut ea habere consueverunt, et quod omnes burgenses de Cantebruge sint quieti de jherescheve et de scothale, si vicecomes noster vel aliquis alius ballivus scotiam faciat Datum per manum nostram apud Geytinton' viii. A.D. 1201. die Januarii anno regni nostri secundo'—(*Rotuli Chartarum, 83.*)

The above was confirmed by a grant of Henry III in 1227 — (*Cooper, Cambridge, 1. 40*)

CARDIFF

A.D. 1341. In 15 Edward III Hugh le Despenser granted a charter to the burgesses of Cardiff, from which we extract the following —

‘Et quod nullus Extraneus extra nundinas vel forum infra bundas predictas aliquas mercandisas de aliquo extraneo emat, nisi tantum de Burgensibus nostris eiusdem ville, preter gentiles homines Glamorgancie pro virtualibus eorum, et non ratione mercandise; nec aliquis teneat celdam apertam de aliquibus mercandisis nec tabernam, nec corfie faciet in villa nostra predicta, nisi fuerit cum predictis Burgensibus nostris lotans et scotans et infra guldam libertatis eorum receptus. Necnon concessimus eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et heredes sui guldam inter eos facere possent quo tempore et quandocumque voluerint ad proficuum ipsorum. . . . Insuper concessimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris quod omnes mercatores, tam pannarii, cerdones, pellparii, cirotocarii quam alii diuersi qui ex vendicione et empacione viuant infra dominium nostrum Glamorgancie et Morgancie, residere debeat in villis de Burgh et non vpland, et quod omnimas mercandisas faciant in Nundinis, fforis et in villis de Burgh, et non alibi. Et etiam quod omnes mercatores cum eorum mercandisis

alibi non transeant quam per regales vicos per villas de Burgh ; *CARDIFF.*
Ita quod nos nec heredes nostri tolnetum nostrum nec alias cus- —
tumtas nobis debitas aliquo tempore amittamus.'

This charter was confirmed by Edward, Thomas and Isabella
le Despenser, Edward and Richard Neville, and Queen Elizabeth.
—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 19-23 Eliz.*, mem. 20.)

CARDIGAN.

‘Rex omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus homi- Pro hominibus
nibus nostris de Kardigan quod in villa sua de Kardigan sit
Gilda Mercatorum, sicut in villa nostra de Bristol’; et quod a
festo omnium Sanctorum anno, etc. xxxii^o. in tres annos sequentes
possint homines nostri predicti capere in villa sua de Kardigan de
quolibet dolio vini vnum denarium, et de quolibet lesto allecium
quatuor denarios, et de quolibet sacco lane duos denarios, et de
qualibet carecta mercimoniis onerata vnum denarium, de quolibet
summagio vnum obulum, de quolibet boue et qualibet vacca
uenditis vnum obulum, de quolibet equo vendito vnum denarium,
et de quolibet dolio mellis vnum denarium, ad firmandum inde *A.D. 1249.*
villam suam de Kardigan. In cuius, etc. Teste, ut supra¹.—
(*Record Office, Patent Roll 33 Hen. III*, mem. 1.)

CARLISLE.

‘Seven of the (eight) guilds are guilds of manual craftsmen ;
the eighth, the merchants’ guild,—quite distinct from the free
merchant guild or guild mercatory, which became the town coun-
cil—included the shopkeepers, some grocers and seedsmen, others
drapers, haberdashers, apothecaries, etc.’ ‘The merchants in-
cluded mercers, drapers, grocers, apothecaries, etc., in fact all
traders in Carlisle who were not actual manual workers.’—(*Fer-
guson and Nanson, Municipal Records of Carlisle*, 28, 89.)²

¹ I. e. ‘Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxvi. die Octobris.’

² See also pp. 9, 10, 24, 27 of the same work for some references to the
early Gild Merchant of Carlisle.

CARLISLE From among the many ordinances of the Merchants' Gild, we extract the following —

A.D. 1624 ‘None ffoiynor or stranger suffiied to sell anie merchandyse but in tyme of our faires. None to cottons or frise under couller for Scottes men’—(*Ibid*, 94)

A.D. 1656. ‘It is ordered by the consent of the company of merchants aforesaid that noe brother of this trade shall joyne as partner with any stranger or forraigner in the trade and occupacon of a marchant, either within the citie or libertyes thereof. Neither shall any brother of this company give any account of proffitt or gaine to any stranger or non-freeman concerninge their trade, upon penaltie that euery brother that offends herein to forfeit for the benefitt of the trade the sume of ten pounds.’—(*Ibid*, 102)

CHESTER.

*Pro Maica-
toribus Ciui-
tatis Cestrie*

‘Regina omnibus ad quos, etc. Sciat is quod ex lamentabili insinuacione Willhelmi Aldersey, Ricardi Poole et Ricardi Massye, fidelium ligeorum et subditorum nostrorum ac Ciuium Ciuitatis nostre Cestrie, ac aliorum mercatorum pericitancium Ciuitatis predi-
cte, vocatorum merchaunt vent[er]ers, ponentium se, factores, seruientes, bona et mercandizas in periculo super mare ad diuersas partes transmarinas pro mercandisis extra hoc regnum nostrum Anglie educendis ac in idem regnum inducendis, accepimus qualiter diuersi artifices et homines artis manualis in eadem Ciuitate nostra Cestrie inhabitantes occupacionesque victu suo querendo habentes, qui nunquam fuerunt apprenticii aut educati ad vel in cursu artis mercatorum predictorum nec aliquam bonam cognitionem in eadem arte habentes, qui vulgariter exercitant, vtuntur et occupant dictum recursum mercandise ad et a partibus transmarinis vulgariter in nauibus siue vasis extraneis, per quod diuersa genera commoditatum huius regni nostri Anglie occulte educuntur et conuehuntur, incontrarium boni ordinis et legum nostrarum et in magnam defraudacionem custumarum nostrarum, taliter se habentes et exercentes in et secundum tales malos mores et irrigulatos quales fuerunt et existunt in magnum scandalum dictorum

mercatorum ac decasum nauium et marinariorum ac portus Ciui- CHESTER
tatis predicte et precipue dictorum mercatorum ad et in dicto re-
cursu marcandise educatorum magnamque cognitionem in eodem
recursu habencium, unde nos supplicauerunt sibi per nos de re-
medio congruo prouideri. Nos indemnitati nostre in hac parte
ac vtilitati et bono ordini predictorum mercatorum nostrorum
dictae Ciuitatis nostre Cestrie imposterum habendis prospicere
volentes, vt tenemur, de gracia nostra speciali concessimus et
licenciam dedimus, ac per presentes concedimus et licenciam
damus, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, quantum in
nobis est, prefatis Waltero Aldersey, Ricardo Poole et Ricardo
Massye et aliis mercatoribus periclitantibus vocatis merchaunte
ventereis dictae Ciuitatis nostre Cestrie et successoribus suis, quod
decetero habeant vnum magistrum artis siue mistere de merchaunt
venterers Ciuitatis predicte. Et ipsum Willielmum Aldersey pri-
mum et modernum magistrum artis siue mistere predicte facimus,
ordinamus et constituimus per presentes. Et quod habeant duos
custodes artis siue mistere predicte. Et ipsos Ricardum Poole
et Ricardum Massie primos et modernos custodes artis siue mis-
tere predicte facimus, ordinamus et constituimus per presentes;
ac dictum Willielmum Aldersey magistrum artis siue mistere pre-
dicte, ac piefatos Ricardum et Ricardum custodes artis siue mis-
tere predicte nominamus, assignamus, decernimus et declaramus
per presentes. Et quod tam predicti Willielmus, Ricardus et
Ricardus quam alii liberi homines dictae Ciuitatis qui non sunt
alicuius artis manualis, qui artem siue misteram de merchaunt
venterers vsi fuerunt per spacium septem annorum proximo ante
datam presencium preteritorum, et illi qui imposterum de tempore
in tempus erunt de Ciuitate predicta liberi homines et non artem
manualem exercent, et qui admissi erunt per magistrum et gar-
dianos dictae artis mercatorum venterers pro tempore existentes
ad vtendum misteram de merchaunte venterers predictam, dece-
tero sint in facto, re et nomine vnum corpus et vna communitas
corporata imperpetuum per nomen magistri, custodum et commu-
nitatis de merchaunt venterers Ciuitatis Cestrie.'

They are also granted power yearly to elect a master and two

CHESTER wardens to govern the said mystery, they are to have perpetual succession and a common seal, to hold lands, tenements, etc.; to plead in courts of law. The newly appointed master and wardens are to take their oath of office before the mayor and aldermen of the city. But hereafter the master and wardens are to take the oath before those whom they are superseding in office. The Society can make laws and ordinances for its government, and can provide for their due execution without the interference of royal officers or ministers, provided that they are in accordance with the royal prerogative and the laws of the realm, and not prejudicial to the mayor of Chester. No craftsman or other person of the city is to resort to merchandise in foreign parts, unless admitted to the Society, excepting those who have been apprenticed to the said mystery or have used it seven years, under penalty of forfeiting to the society £20 for each offence. This grant is not to prejudice the rights of the crown, the laws of the land, the privileges of the mayor or of any other corporations, nor to interfere with the franchises of the governor, assistants and Society of Merchant Adventurers frequenting Spain, Holland, Zeeland, Brabant and Flanders.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 1 Mary, pars 12, mem 12.*)

A.D. 1554. The same charter was again granted to the Merchant Adventurers of Chester in the year 1 Elizabeth. An ancient transcript of Elizabeth's grant in the British Museum (MS. Harley 2054, ff. 46-47) is headed 'The Marchaunts Chartre,' and contains, among other marginal notes, the words 'meisers to be free.'

A.D. 1559. This is followed, in the Harleian MS. (ff. 47-49) by a charter of 26 Elizabeth to 'ye mere marchantes, ffree Citizens inhabytyng within our Citie of Chestre, vsyng onely ye feate of merchandizes by ventrynge by Sea, and sale in grosse and not by retaylyng, and now beinge members of ye bodye Corporate of ye President, Assistants and fellowshipp of marchantes of Spayne and Portyngeale,' allowing them to export calf-skins from Chester¹.

¹ For other grants to this Company of Merchant Adventurers of Spain and Portugal, see MS. Harley 2104, ff. 327-335; cf. also ff. 299, 304.

CIRENCESTER.

CIRENCESTER.

‘ Henricus [IV] dei gracia Rex Anglie et ffrancie et dominus Hibernie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, Balliis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis quod nos debita consideracione pensantes sinceram affectionem quam dilecti ligei nostri homines ville de Cirencestria erga personam nostram, postquam regni gubernacula suscepimus, multipliciter ostenderunt, et volentes premissorum intuitu prefatos ligeos nostros fauore prosequi graciioso, de gracia nostra speciali concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eisdem hominibus libertates et priuilegia subscripta, videlicet:— quod ipsi, heredes et successores sui habeant imperpetuum infra villam predictam vnam gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, priuilegiis et consuetudinibus ad gildam mercatoriam pertinentibus; et quod iidem homines et heredes et successores sui predicti singulis annis in Crastino Epiphanie domini in certo loco infra villam predictam per eos limitando conuenire, et ibidem de eorum consensu et assensu vnum Magistrum ac tot et tales alios gubernatores, officiarios et ministros gilde predicte quot et quales eis pro meliori gubernacione gilde predicte videbuntur faciendos, nominare, facere et ordinare possint imperpetuum. Ac eciam quod ipsi ac eorum heredes et successores gilde predicte liberi sint et quieti de omnibus sectis shirarum, hundredorum et wapentachorum, ac de murdro et latrocino, et de auxiliis Vicecomitum, fforestariorum et aliorum Balliuorum nostrorum quorumcumque, et de omnibus aliis rebus eis pertinentibus, necnon de custodiis et operacionibus castrorum, et de theoloneo, pontagio, passagio, pauagio, lestagio, kaiagio, stallagio, muragio, fossagio, picagio, cariagio, pesagio et chiminagio, de omnibus bonis, rebus et mercandisis suis quibuscumque infra regnum nostrum Anglie et alibi per totam potestatem nostram tam per terram quam per mare, vbi libertates eis dare possimus, prestandis imperpetuum. Concessimus insuper

Carta liber-
tatum facta
hominibus
ville de
Cirencestria.

CIRENCESTER eisdem hominibus quod Magister, siue Gubernator, gilde predicte et unus clericus per eos ad hoc deputandus habeant plenam potestatem et auctoritatem ad recipiendum in Gildam predictam quascumque recogniciones debitorum quorumcumque coram eis, iuxta formam statuti apud Acton' Burnell' in huiusmodi casu editi faciendas; et quod predictus Magister, siue Gubernator, et clericus de nominibus huiusmodi recognitorum post terminos solucionum in huiusmodi recognicionibus coram eis faciendis contentos in Cancellaria nostra et heredum nostrorum, sub sigillo ad hoc ordinandum, certificare possint imperpetuum. Et insuper quod predictus Magister, siue Gubernator, Gilde predicte pro tempore existens, tam in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in absencia nostra et heredum nostrorum, infra gildam predictam habeat assiam et assisam panis, vini et cerasus et aliorum victualium quorumcumque necnon mensuarum et ponderum et omnium aliarum rerum ad officium clerici mercati hospicii nostri et heredum nostrorum pertinencium siue spectancium, et transgressores in hac parte habitos necnon eorum defectus, tam in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in absencia nostra et heredum nostrorum, corrige et punire, ac amerciamenta et alia proficia inde proueniencia pro meliori gubernacione Gilde predicte ac in supportacionem custuum et aliorum onerium hominibus Gilde predicte et eorum heredibus et successoribus incumbencium ad opus suum leuare, colligere, habere et tenere possit imperpetuum; Saluo iure cuiuslibet, ut est iustum. Quare volumus . . . Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto decimo Julii anno regni nostro quarto.—(*Bristol Council-House, Little Red Book*, fol. 177.)

A.D. 1403.

COVENTRY¹.

'Rex dilecto et fidelis suo Magistro Thome de Wymundham, Thesaurario suo, salutem. Quum nuper quasdam consuetudines, quietancias et libertates a progenitoribus nostris Regibus Anglie

¹ The grant to the burgesses of Coventry, mentioned above on p. 48, is distinct from that to the Prior and Convent,—Melew. and Stephens, 469.

et aliis Priori et Conuentui ecclesie Couentrie per cartas suas, *COVENTRY*.
quas inspeximus [et] concessimus, concessas confirmauerimus
eisdem, et eciam quasdam libertates de nouo sibi concesserimus,
inter quas concessimus eis quod ipsi de hominibus suis ville
predicte de Couentria Coronatores habeant infra villam ipsam,
qui de omnibus que ad officium coronatoris pertinent coram
iusticiis nostris itinerantibus in Comitatu predicto illo responde-
ant, et quod homines ipsorum Prioris et Conuentus habeant in
eadem villa gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et
liberis consuetudinibus ad dictam gildam pertinentibus; ac qui-
dam de villa predicta, ut audiuimus, ipsos Priorem et Con-
uentum, ad eorum dampnum, impedierint quominus Coronatores
sui dicte ville visum cuiusdam hominis interfecti, aut homines
sui eiusdem ville gildam predictam habere potuerint, iuxta con-
cessionem nostram predictam; per quod ad querimonium dictorum
Prioris et Conuentus Vicecomiti nostro Warr' precepimus
quod ad villam predictam accederet ad dictas libertates pupli-
candas et conseruandas; quidam de villa predicta, ut audiuimus,
vi armata vna cum aliis de partibus illis Gilbertum clericum dicti
Vicecomitis ad hoc ibi transmissum ceperunt, imprisonauerunt,
et breuia nostra et rotulos nostros fregerunt et conculauerunt, et
homines dictorum Prioris et Conuentus verbauerunt et male-
tractauerunt in contemptum nostri et contra pacem nostram.
Et quia super premissis plenius volumus certiorari et iusticiam
fieri, assignamus vos ad inquirendum, etc. qui dictas transgres-
siones fecerint, et qualiter, et qua ratione. Et ideo vobis man-
damus, etc. Et inquisitionem, etc. In cuius, etc. Et manda-
tum est Vicecomiti Warr' quod tot, etc. Et quod attachiet, ita
quod habeat corpus, etc.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 52 Hen. III, A.D. 1268.*
mem. 25, dorse.)

DOORCHESTER.

Subjoined are some of the most important clauses of the
grant of 5 Charles I, an English abstract of which is given above *A.D. 1629.*
on pages 56-57:—

‘Et ulterius volumus et concedimus pro nobis, heredibus et

DORCHESTER. successoribus nostris Maiori, Balliuis, Aldermannis et Burgensi-
bus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis imperpetuum quod
nullus mercator, artifex, agricola, laborarius, laborator aut aliqui
usitantes siue exercentes aliquam artem, occupationem siue
misterium, vel alius quicumque qui non sit aut fuerit liber
Burgensis vel liber inhabitans Burgi predicti, aliquem artem,
occupationem siue misterium infra Burgum predictum, libertates,
precinctum, bundas, muros et fossata eiusdem exerceat, nec in
aliqua arte, occupatione siue misterio infra Burgum predictum
vel precinctum, bundas, muros et fossata eiusdem operet vel
laboret, nec aliquam domum, shopam, locum siue stacionem
habeat vel utatur in Burgo predicto aut precinctu eiusdem pro
vendicione aut vteracione aliquorum mercimoniorum siue
mercandisarum ibidem, seu pro execucione alicuius artis,
occupationis siue misterii in Burgo predicto, nisi tantummodo
tempore feriarum et nundinavum infra Burgum predictum.
[Various powers are granted to the Mayor, two Bailiffs, six
Aldermen and six Burgesses, who constituted the fifteen Capital
Burgesses and were entrusted with the general government of the
town.]

Sciatis vltius quod nos pro meliori augmentacione, ordina-
cione et direccione Comercii infra Burgum predictum, de ampliori
gracia nostra speciali et ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris
volumus, ordinauimus, constituimus et concessimus, ac per
presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris volumus,
ordinamus, constitutus et concedimus quod omnes et singuli
homines et inhabitantes Burgi predicti decetero imperpetuum sint
et erunt vnum corpus corporatum et politicum in re, facto et nomine,
per nomen Gubernatoris, assistencium et liberorum hominum Bungi
de Dorchester in Comitatu Dorset' predicto ... [They are to
have perpetual succession, to hold lands and chattels, plead and
be impleaded, and to have a common seal]

Et vltius volumus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et
successoribus nostris concedimus et ordinamus quod decetero
imperpetuum sit et erit infra Burgum predictum vnuis discretus
vir de liberis hominibus Burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus,

in forma inferius in presentibus mencionata eligendus, qui sit, DORCHESTER. erit et vocabitur Gubernator liberorum hominum Burgi predicti; quodque similiter sint et erunt infra Burgum predictum viginti quatuor de melioribus et discretioribus liberis hominibus vel liberis inhabitantibus Burgi predicti, in forma etiam inferius in presentibus mencionata eligendi, qui sint, erunt et vocabuntur commune Concilium liberorum hominum Burgi predicti, et erunt de tempore in tempus assistentes et auxiliantes dicto Gubernatori pro tempore existenti in omnibus rebus, causis et materiis mercaturam siue commercium¹ infra Burgum predictum aut alias res dicti Gubernatoris et assistencium quoquomodo tangentes siue concernentes. Et ulterius volumus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris ordinamus, necnon de vberiori gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concedimus prefatis Gubernatori, assistantibus et liberis hominibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod bene liceat et licebit prefatis Gubernatori pro tempore existenti ac quatuor assistantibus per liberos homines Burgi predicti vel maiorem² partem eorum de tempore in tempus de predicto numero viginti quatuor nominandis et eligendis, ac quinque aliis assistantibus per Maiorem Burgi de Capitalibus Burgensibus Burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus nominandis et eligendis, tenere quatuor Curias siue Convocaciones de eisdem Gubernatore et assistantibus vel maiori parte eorum, quorum Gubernatorem vnum esse volumus, quilibet anno decetere imperpetuum, ac in eisdem Curiis admittere in libertatem Burgi predicti quoscumque viros ad libitum et beneplacitum ipsorum Gubernatoris et assistencium vel maioris partis eorum pro tempore existencium, ac ibidem etiam tractare, referre, consultare, consulere et discernere de aliis rebus et negotiis suis specialibus quibuscumque predictos liberos homines vel liberos inhabitantes tangentibus siue concernentibus; necnon quatuor alias Curias siue Convocaciones quilibet anno imperpetuum, ac in eisdem Curiis consulere et consultare de omnibus rebus et materiis mercaturam et mercimonium infra Burgum predictum concernentibus. Et quod dicti Gubernator

¹ MS. 'comerciam.'

² MS. 'maiori.'

DORCHESTER. et assistentes pro tempore existentes vel maior pars eorum, — quorum Gubernatorem pro tempore existentem semper vnum esse volumus, in Curia siue Convocatione predicta siue earum aliqua habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et authoritatem condendi, constituendi, ordinandi, faciendi, stabiliendi huiusmodi leges, instituciones, iuris, ordinaciones et constituciones quecunque in scriptis rationabilibus que ipsi aut maiori parti eorum, ut prefetur, bona, salubria, honesta et utilia videbuntur pro bono regimine, ordinacione et gubernacione mercimonium et mercaturam infra Burgum predictum, libertates et precinctum eiusdem, ac omnes societas artium, misteriorum et occupationum, ac omnes mercatores, artifices et mercaturam aut aliquem artem, misterium, occupationem ibidem vtendam vel exercendam, aut imposterum vtendam vel exercendam, ac res et causas alias quascunque dictos Gubernatorem, assistentes et liberos homines Burgi predicti tangentes aut concernentes . . . [They may levy fines for all contraventions of such laws and ordinances] ita quod in omnibus Curis predictis et in omnibus premissis exequendis tot de Capitalibus Burgensibus Burgi predicti semper presentes sint vel fuerint quot presentes erint de predictis Gubernatore et aliis assistentibus per liberos homines sic ut prefetur eligendis.

Et ulterius pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus prefatis Gubernatori et assistentibus pro tempore existentibus vel maior parti eorum, quorum Gubernatorem vnum esse volumus, plenam potestatem et authoritatem dandi et administrandi sacramentum Corporale super sancta dei Evangelia in Curis predictis omnibus et singulis personis in libertatem Burgi predicti admittendis, prout consimilibus casibus visitatum est aut fieri debet; necnon examinandi quascunque personas super sacramenta sua corporalia de omnibus abusibus, falsitatibus et aliis rebus et materiis per quoscunque committendis siue perpetrandis mercaturam siue mercimonium infra Burgum predictum quoquo modo tangentibus siue concernentibus; Ita quod equalis numerus dictorum assistencium per Maiorem nominandum cum numero dictorum Gubernatoris et assistencium per liberos homines nomi-

nandorum semper sit presentes. Volumus eciam ac per presentes *DORCHESTER.* pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris preficimus et mandamus quod omnes et singuli liberi homines Burgi predicti pro tempore existentes, Justiciariis pacis ibidem tantummodo exceptis, ad Curias predictas presentes et attendentes sint de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. Et si comparere recusauerint vel neglegerint, vel aliquam malegesturam vel insolenciam contra dictos Gubernatorem et assistentes committent, quod tunc dicti Gubernator et assistentes vel maior pars eorum, quorum Gubernatorem vnum esse volumus, ac sic et equaliter per presentes fines et amerciamenta in et super huiusmodi personas comparere negligentes vel recusantes aut malegesturam aut insolenciam committentes imponere et assidere possint, ac eadem fines et amerciamenta levare modo et forma predictis, ac eadem habere possint ad vsum dictorum Gubernatoris et assistencium, liberorum hominum Burgi predicti et successorum suorum. Et si dubitaciones, quesciones, differencie siue contenciones aliue in aut circa execucionem premissorum aut eorum alicuius inter dictos Gubernatorem et assistentes aliquo tempore imposterum oriri seu moueri contigerint, quod tunc et tocies Casus sic acciderit, omnes huiusmodi dubitaciones, quesciones, differencie et contenciones per Maiorem, Balliuos et Capitales Burgenses Burgi predicti vel maiorem partem eorum, quorum Maiorem vel eiusdem Maioris ultimum Predecessorem vnum esse volumus, adiudicabuntur et finaliter determinabuntur, aliquo in presentibus contento in contrarium non obstante.'

John Long is appointed the first Governor. The freemen are to assemble yearly to elect from their Common Council a Governor, who is to take his oath of office before the Mayor. The first twenty-four of the Common Council are named, being appointed for life. They may be removed from office for proper cause by the Mayor, Bailiffs and Capital Burgesses. The latter are to fill vacancies in cases of death or removal from office. The Governor and his assistants are to appoint a Clerk, a Receiver ('Receptorem'), one or two Beadles and other necessary minor officers. The Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen and Burgesses are to have all franchises

DORCHESTER. granted by any of the king's predecessors.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 5 Car. I, pars 14, No. 1*)

DUBLIN.

Sub initio regni Johannis 'Johannes dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannie, Acquietanie, Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et Fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac nostra carta confirmasse Civibus nostris de Dublin' tam extra muros quam infra muros manentibus quod nullus extraneus mercator emat infra Civitatem de homine extraneo, blada vel corea vel lanam nisi de Civibus. Et quod nullus extraneus vendat pannos in Civitate ad descpcionem. Et quod nullus extianeus mercator moretur in Civitate cum mercibus suis pro meicibus vendendis, nisi per quadraginta dies. Et quod habeant omnes rationabiles gildas suas, sicut burgenses de Bristolia habent vel melius habere consueverunt.'—(*Chartae, etc., Hiberniae*, p. 11)

DUNHEVED alias LAUNCESTON.

'Concessimus eciam ipsis et heredibus suis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, vt habeant et teneant vnam placeam in eodem burgo ad quandam aulam Gilla toriam¹ exigendam, tenendam de nobis et heredibus nostris, vbi decencius et honorabilius prouiderint, per vnam libram piperis annuatim reddendam in festo sancti Michaelis pro omni seruicio, querela et exaccione. Concessimus eciam ipsis et heredibus suis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quando aliquis balliuorum nostrorum prisam fecerit de ceruisia in Castellum, quod non tenetur habere nisi primam bikam de vno obolo, minus quam alibi vendita fuerit secundum quod assisa facta fuerit per Burgenses.'

The above is an extract from the charter of Richard, Earl of Cornwall (temp. Henry III), to the burgesses of Dunheved²,

¹ 'Gilde mercatorie'

² A translation of the charter of Earl Richard is printed in Peter's Launceston and Dunheved, 72-74

which was confirmed by Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V.—*DUNHEVED.*
(*Record Office, Patent Roll 2 Henry V, pars 3, mem. 28.*)

EXETER.

The Merchant Adventurers of Exeter received another royal A.D. 1560. grant dated June 17th, 2 Elizabeth. It contains most of the provisions of the patent of 1 Elizabeth (above pp. 87-89). It incorporates them by the name of the 'Governor, Consulls and Societie of Marchantes Adventurers of the Citie of Excester traffiquing the realme of ffraunce and dominions of the frenche kinge.' No one is to ship merchandise to France or import any wares from the latter, except members of the Company. A handi-craftsman must abandon his occupation or mystery on being admitted into the Society.—(*Cotton, An Elizabethan Guild, 1-10.*)¹

On July 1st, 1560, twenty-seven assistants are mentioned; and later we also meet with a Beadle, a Clerk and a Treasurer.—(*Ibid., 12, 16.*)

Subjoined is 'The Othe to be mynstered to every one which is and shall be made free of the Companye of the Marchantes Adventurers of the Citie of Exester':—

'Youe shall swere youe shalbe good and trewe to our Sovereigne Ladie the Quenes Highnes, Ladie Elizabeth by the Grace of God Quene of England, France and Irlande, defender of the faithe, &c., and to her heires and successors Kinges and Quenes of Englande. You shalbe obedient to the Maior of this Citie of Exon and to the Governor and Consultes of this Companye of the Marchauntes Adventurers. You shall mainteine as muche as in youe shall lye all the liberties of the same, being not preiudicall nor hurtfull to the liberties of the Citie. Youe shall come to the election of every new Governor and Consulte. Youe shalbe contributorie to all maner of charges, after your liabilitie, as youe shalbe taxed with all by the Governor, Consultes and Assistaunte Councel of

¹ According to Izacke's *Antiquities of Exeter*, 3rd edit., p. 65, the Merchant Adventurers also received a charter in 4 Mary, 1556. See also Freeman, *Exeter, 170-173*; Cotton, *Guilds of Exeter, Devon. Assoc. Trans., v. 120.*

EXETER this Companye. You shall not couloii any foreyne goodes whereby the Quenes highnes may at any tyme lose any parte of her custome, or which maye be prejudicall to the custome of the Citiie. Yf youe shall knowe any maner of paision or parsones being not free of this Companye to transporte any marchandize growen or made out of this realme of England or domynions of the same, contrarye to the graunte made by the Quenes highnes to the Maichantes Adventurers of this Citiie of Exon, you shall furthwithe geve knowledge and warnyng thereof to the Governor and Consultes of this Companye for the tyme being, or to one of theim at the leaste. Yf you shall knowe any unlawfull assemblies, conventicles or conspiracies made ageyne the Quene's peace, youe shall geve knowledge of the same to Mr. Maior of this Citiie or the Governor and Consultes of the Companye for the tyme being. Yf any variance or controversie shall at any tyme happen to ryse betwene any youre brethren of this Companye, youe shall put your helping hand for the pacifieng and asswaging of the same. Youe shall sharplie rebuke and reprove, bothe within this realme and also in the parties beyonde the seas, all mens sarvantes or factors of this Companye, yf at any tyme it shalbe your chaunce to see or knowe theim negligentlie, ryottoslie or dyscseytfullie to handle their maisters busynes and goodes. That with all spedē convenient youe open and reveale suche their mysbehavior and evel lyving and dealing to their masters, and not to conceale the same in any wyse. Youe shall not dysclose the secret talke communed by the Governor and Consultes or any of theim to be kept secret, which may be hurtfull to the said Companye. Youe shall observe, kepe and obeye all suche goode actes and ordynances as be, or hereafter shalbe, made and devised by the Governor, Consultes and Assistante Counsell of this Companye, for the good goverment and preservacion of the same Companye, in all poinctes and articles as moche as in youe shall or may lye. All and singuler these articles, youe shall well and trulie observe and kepe as a freeman of this Companye, as longe as you shall contynue a freeman of the same. So helpe youe God, etc.'—(*Cotton, 21-22.*)

The Company levied an imposition called 'Average money,' 1*d.*

on every tun of wine and every fardell of cloth, imported or ex- *EXETER.* —
ported.—(*Ibid.*, 28.)

‘In 1577 overtures were made by the London Company “trading [to] Spain and Portingall,” to establish a similar Guild in Exeter. This appears to have been done, and a charter granted, the members being taken chiefly from the old Company of Merchant Adventurers.—(*Ibid.*, 78.)

GLoucester.

‘Johannus Dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris Gloc’ totum burgum Gloc’ cum pertinentiis, tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum ad firmam, reddendo per annum quinquaginta et quinque libras esterlingorum, sicut eas solebant reddere, et decem libras numero de incremento firme ad scaccarium nostrum in termino Pasche et in termino Sancti Michaelis. Concessimus etiam burgensibus nostris Gloc’ de gilda mercatorum quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros burgi Gloc’ de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus etiam eis quod nullus eorum faciat duellum, et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disractionare secundum antiquam consuetudinem burgi. Hoc etiam eis concessimus quod omnes burgenses Gloc’ de gilda mercatorum sint quieti de thelonco et lestagio et pontagio et stallagio in feria et extra et per portus maris omnium terrarum nostrarum citra mare et ultra mare, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London’; et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie judicetur, nisi secundum antiquam legem burgi quam habuerunt tempore antecessorum nostrorum; et quod terras suas et tenuras et vadimonia et debita omnia juste habeant, quicumque eis debeat. Et de terris suis et tenuris que infra burgum sunt, rectum eis tencatur secundum consuetudinem burgi. Et de omnibus debitibus suis que accommodata fuerint apud Glouc’ et vadimoniis ibidem factis placita apud Glouc’ teneantur. Et si quis in tota terra nostra thelonium vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Glouc’ de gilda mercatorum ceperit,

GLoucester. postquam ipse a recto defecerit, vicecomes Glouc' vel prepositus Glouc' namium inde apud Glouc' capiat, salvis in omnibus libertatibus civitatis London'. Insuper etiam ad emendandum burgum eis concessimus quod omnes sint quieti de gyeresgyve et de scotale, si vicecomes noster vel aliquis alius ballivus scotale faciat Volumus etiam et concedimus quod iidem burgenses nostri Gloc' per commune consilium burgi eligant duos de legalioribus et discretioribus burgensibus Gloc' et presentent illos capitali justicie nostre apud Westmonasterium, qui duo vel alter eorum bene et fideliter custodiant preposituram burgi, et non amoveantur, quamdiu se in balliva sua bene gesserint, nisi per commune consilium burgi. Volumus etiam quod in eodem burgo Gloc' per commune consilium burgensium eligantur iii de legalioribus et discretioribus burgi ad custodiendum placita corone et alia que ad nos et nostram coronam pertinent in eodem burgo, et ad videndum quod prepositi vel prepositus illius burgi juste et legitime tractent tam pauperes quam divites. Huius testibus . . . xvi. die Aprilis anno regni nostri primo.'—(*Rotuli Chartarum*, 56)

A.D. 1200. The above was confirmed by a royal grant of 11 Henry III, with this addition—‘Concedimus etiam eisdem quod si aliquis nativus alicuius in predicto burgo manserit, et etiam in eo se tenuerit, et fuerit in gilda mercatoria et hansa et loth et scot cum eisdem burgensibus nostris per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, set in eodem burgo liber permaneat.’—(*Madox, Firma Burgi*, 133)

A.D. 1227. The grants of John and Henry III were confirmed by a charter of 2 Edward III, which also contains this clause—‘quod ipsi et eorum heredes et successores predicti imperpetuum sint quieti de muragio, kaiagio, pauagio, passagio, gildagio et gilda mercatorum et omnibus aliis huiusmodi consuetudinibus per totum regnum nostrum et potestatem nostram.’—(*Record Office, Charter Roll 2 Edw. III, mem. 3.*)

There used to be an ancient seal at Gloucester having, in the middle, a castle, with a turret on each side, and round it is this inscription, SIGILLUM BURGENSIUM DE GILDA MERCATORUM GLOUC.—(*Fosbroke, Hist. of Gloucester*, 204.)

GUILDFORD.

GUILDFORD.

'Rex, etc. salutem [the town granted to the burgesses in fee-farm]. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris de gratia nostra speciali prefatis hominibus et tenentibus quod ipsi et heredes et successores sui habeant gildam mercatoriam juxta antiquas consuetudines, et prout cives civitatis Wintonie et aliarum Civitatum et Burgorum [habent]. Eisque hominibus et tenentibus nostris et eorum heredibus et successoribus omnes antiquas libertates et consuetudines suas concedimus et confirmamus. Et quod Senescallus et ballivus dicte ville, qui pro tempore fuerint, homines residentes in eadem villa ad sacramentum ponere possint quotiens pro jure nostro conservando et pro justitia singulis hominibus coram eis conquerentibus expedierit et necesse fuerit faciendum. Quare ^{40 Edward III.} _{A.D. 1366.} volumus Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium primo die Octobris.'—(*Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 6167, fol. 188.)

The above was confirmed by Richard II, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth.—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 19-23 Eliz.*, mem. 15.)

The following is an extract from *Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.* 6167, fol. 195, which was accidentally omitted above on page 98, immediately preceding the last line:—

'Senescallus.—Walterus Wodeland. Et associantur eidem Ri- Electio offic.

cardus Privet, Henricus Colas, Tanner, et Johannes Semer, ad prebendum consilium suum simul cum Custodibus Aule et Ballivo, etc.

Ballivus.—Petrus At Barr.

Custodes Aule. { Rogerus Lumbard,
Johannes Mauroks.

Pincerne. { Henricus Cokeshall, Joh. Barber,
Joh. Mere, Rogerus Damoks.'

HOPE.

From a long charter granted by the Black Prince to the burgesses of Hope in 25 Edward III, we extract the following:— _{A.D. 1351.}

'Et quod habeant Gildam Mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis con-

HOPE. suetudinibus et libertatibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus Ita — quod nullus qui non sit de Gilda illa Mercandizam aliquam faciat in eadem villa, nisi de voluntate Burgensium predictorum. Concedimus eciam eisdem quod si aliquis natius alicuius in prefata villa manserit, et terram in ea tenuerit, et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa, et loth et shot cum eisdem hominibus nostris per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia, deinceps non possit iepeti a domino suo, set liber in eadem villa permaneat.'—(*Record Office, Chester Recognisance Rolls*, No. 34, mem 3.)

A.D. 1309

Richard II granted the burgesses of Hope that they should not be impleaded in any Welsh court. 'Idem tamen Burgenses et eorum quilibet per Comburgenses suos Anglicos et non per aliquem Wallensem quovis modo convinci et acquietari possint vel possit; et vltius concessimus eisdem Burgensibus quod nullus Wallensis, cuiuscumque status et condicione fuerit, aliquod mercatum sive gildam mercatoriam de mercandisis seu victualibus qui- buscumque prope Burgum nostrum predictum per tres leucas in circuitu sub forisfactura eorundem faciat, teneat nec exerceat, nec aliquam ceruisiem infra dictum spaciem vendendam de suo proprio padoxari faciat, sub pena quod grauiter puniatur erga nos coram Justiciario nostro Cestrie pro tempore existente.' Welshmen of the lordship of Hopedale are to go to the said town of Hope to sell victuals, and not to other neighbouring markets. No great rout ('grandis routa') to maintain any quarrel in behalf of Welshmen within the said borough or in our court therein.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 22 Rich. II*, pars 2, mem. 13.)

IPSWICH.

The extracts from the Little Domesday Book of Ipswich given above on pages 116-124 may also be found in Addit. MS., Mus. Brit., 25011, ff. 30-33¹. Subjoined are a few more examples of the admission of 'foreign' burgesses :—

'Adhuc de Burgensibus forinsecis factis Anno regni regis predicti Johannis vto., videlicet :

¹ Vellum; written in a hand of the early part of the fifteenth century.

Dominus Rogerus de Monte alto factus est Burgensis de IPSWICH. Gippeswico, et fideliter promisit manuteneret honorem et libertates eiusdem. Et concessit dare annuatim ad firmam ville predicte, vt ipse et omnes Nativi sui de fframesden' sunt quieti de theloneo de omnibus rebus suis crescentibus et renouantibus in suis propriis terris et dominicis [et] de omnibus rebus emptis ad suos proprios vsus, *iiiid.* et *ii.* busselos frumenti. Juratus.

Dominus Hugo le Rus deuenit Burgensis, et dat ad hansam predicte Gilde vnum taurum et vnum quarterium frumenti, et concessit dare singulis annis ad firmam ville predicte pro se et omnibus Natiuis suis in Akenham, Hemmyngston, Henleye, Asketon et alibi [vt] sint quieti de theloneo in dicta villa modo et forma supradictis, *viiiid.* et *iii.* busselos frumenti. Juratus.

Dominus Willielmus de ffraney deuenit Burgensis, et dat ad hansam Gilde *ii.* Multones et duodecim Capones. Et concessit dare pro se et omnibus Natiuis suis in Beschemere et Bresete ad firmam dicte ville annuatim, *iiiid.* et *ii.* busselos frumenti. Juratus.

Robertus de Reymes deuenit Burgensis, et dat ad hansam Gilde *i.* quarterium brasei, et concessit dare annuatim ad firmam dicte ville pro se et Natiuis suis in Wherstede, vt sint quieti de theloneo in forma predicta, *iiiid.* et *ii.* busselos ordei.

Et sciendum est quod omnes Natiui tam predicti Comitis et aliorum Burgensium predictorum semper dabunt Custumam suam ad firmam ville predicte de omnibus mercandisis suis emendo et vendendo in predicta villa de Gippeswico, et ita semper dare consueverunt.'—(*Addit. MS. 25011, fol. 33b.*)

LINCOLN.

'Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegaue omnibus Norrensibus qui veniunt ad portum de Grymesby vel ad alias portus meos de Lincolscire, salutem. Precipio quod faciatis Prepositis meis Lincolnie omnes rectitudines et consuetudines quas solebatis facere tempore Regis Henrici, aui mei, Prepositis Lincolnie; et prohibeo ne quis vestrum detineat

LINCOLN. eis theoloneum vel aliam consuetudinem iniuste super decem
— librarum forisfacturam. Teste, W. filio Johannis, apud Wirec.'—
(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 2 Rich 3, pars 2, mem 8.*)

‘Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et
Comes Andegaue Vicecomitibus et Ministris suis de Lincolscire
salutem. Precipio quod faciatis forinsecos Mercatores venire ad
Lincolniam et ibi facere mercaturas suas, ita racionabiliter et iuste
sicut facere solebant tempore Henrici Regis, aui mei, ne Picpositi
mei Lincolnie amittant meas regales consuetudines. Teste,
Ricardo de Lucy, apud Wodestoke.’—(*Ibid*)

‘Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et
Comes Andegaue Episcopo Lincolnie et Justiciar, Vicecomiti-
bus et Baronibus de Lincolnia et Lincolscire salutem Precipio
quod nullus Mercator qui sit extraneus et deforis sit residens in
Lincolnia pro tingendis pannis suis vel vendendo ad taleam, nisi
illi tantum qui sunt in gilda et ad omnes consuetudines ville, et
qui reddunt gilda mea cum eis, sicuti solebant tempore Henrici
Regis. Testibus, Rogero Comite Cornubie, Henrico de Essex,
Constabulario, Ricardo de Humez.’—(*Ibid*)

‘Henricus [II] Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et
Comes Andegaue Episcopo Lincolnie et Justiciar, Vicecomiti-
bus et Baronibus Lincolnie et Lincolscire salutem. Precipio
quod omnes illi qui de mercato viuunt et mercatum deducunt
infra quatuor diuisas que pertinent Ciuitati Lincolnie reddant
communiter cum Ciubus meis Lincolnie gelda mea et assisas
Ciuitatis, sicut reddere solent tempore Regis Henrici, et sicut
iuste cum eis debent, in cuiuscumque teria maneant. Testibus,
Rogero Comite Cornubie, Henrico de Essex, Constabulario,
Ricardo de Humez, apud Notyngham.’—(*Ibid*)

Pro probis ho-
mibus de
Luda et
Sleford.

‘Rex Gilberto de Preston’ et sociis suis Justiciariis itinerantibus
in Comitatu Lincolnie salutem. Cum per cartam nostram nuper
concesserimus Ciubus Lincolnie quod de aliquibus mercandisis
per Mercatores transmarinos aut alias in villis aut locis aliis extra
Ciuitatem Lincolnie, burgos aut mercata in Comitatu Lincolnie
particulares fiant empaciones aut vendiciones, ac probi homines de
Luda et Sleford, a tempore cuius non extat memoria, empaciones et

vendiciones de quibuscumque negociacionibus ubique in Comitatu *LINCOLN*.
Lincolnie libere et sine impedimento quorumcumque exercere consueuerunt prout magis sibi videbatur expedire, vt asserunt, prefati Ciues prefatos homines de Luda et Sleaford huiusmodi empaciones et vendiciones infra Comitatum predictum facere non permittentes, sicut ipsi et eorum antecessores hactenus facere consueuerunt, distingunt ipsis ad reddendum eisdem Ciibus quandam pecunie summam occasione cuiusdam gilde mercatorie inter ipsis prouise, cui quidem gilde nec ipsi nec eorum antecessores pro rebus et mercandisis suis temporibus retroactis contribuere consueuerunt. Et quia sustinere nolumus, sicut nec debemus, quod predicti homines de Luda et Sleaford contra libertates suas et consuetudines hactenus usitatas et approbatas indebite grauentur, prefatis Ciibus per litteras nostras mandamus quod a prefatis grauaminibus dictis hominibus decetero inferendis desisterent, quod quidem mandatum nostrum facere contempserunt, et ipsis vt prius aggrauant et molestant. Nos igitur, neutri parti in premissis iniuriari set potius eis iusticie complementum celeriter exhibere volentes, vobis mandamus quod vocatis coram vobis partibus predictis et rationibus super premissis utrobique auditis ante recessum vestrum a partibus predictis quod iustum fuerit in hac parte fieri faciatis. Mandauimus enim Vicecomiti nostro Comitatus predicti quod predictos Ciues summoniat quod sint coram vobis ad mandatum vestrum, facturi et recepturi in premissis quod de iure et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri fuerit faciendum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xviii. die A.D. 1271. Augusti.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 55 Henry III, mem. 6.*)

LYNN REGIS.

A royal grant of 4 Henry V states that when the mayor of *A.D. 1417.* Lynn should happen to die, the alderman of Trinity Gild was to take his place.—(*Rep. MSS. Com. 1887, App. iii. 203.*)¹

‘Rex Omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nos *A.D. 1448.*

¹ See also the same Report, App. iii. 186, 190, 195, 203-211, 225-231, for some account of the MSS. relating to this Gild, with extracts from the Gild Rolls.

LYNN REGIS. quarto-decimo die ffebruarii anno regni nostri decimo-nono de
 — gracia nostra speciali concesserimus et licenciam dedecimus pro
 nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis fuit, tunc Alder-
 manno, Custodibus seu Scabinis et fratribus fraternitatis siue
 Gilde mercatorie sancte Trinitatis ville Lenne Episcopi quod ipsi
 et successores sui terras et tenementa ad valorem centum libiarum
 per annum, absque aliquo fine ad opus nostrum inde reddendo
 tam illorum que de nobis tenentur in libero Burgagio quam de
 aliis, sibi et successoribus suis ad opus fraternitatis siue Gilde
 mercatorie predicte adquirere possent,' etc. The document goes
 on to say that they may receive from the Bishop of Carlisle, Thomas
 Scales and Wilham Goderede a mill called 'Scalcs-mylle', and
 from Adam Gerard and Henry Wright two messuages and six
 acres of meadow-land.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 26 Hen. VI,*
 pars 1, mem. 9)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

'Whereas grete variaunces, strifes, debates, discordes and dis-
 censions haue lately bene had, fallen, moued and stirred betwene
 the Mercers, Drapers, Bothemen and Spicers, Burgesses and Mar-
 chauntes of the Towne of Newcastell vpon Tyne, on the oon
 partie, and the Craftesmen, Artificers and Burgesses of the seid
 Towne, on the other partie, as well for and concernyng certeyn
 liberties to the Burgesses and Comynalte of the same Towne for
 the tyme beyng graunted by the kynges moost noble progenitours
 by their lettres patentes and the usages of the same and the
 liberties by theym and their predecessours vsed, the tyme wherof
 mannys mynde is not to the contraie, as for and concernyng
 certayn actes of Comen Counsell in their *comen guylle* by theym
 and their predecessours made, ordeyned and prouyded concern-
 yng the same, that is to say —ffirst, wheder that any Burgessesse of
 the seid Towne shuld occupie the feate of byeng and scellyng but
 oonly for their familie and household, and not to be sold ageyne,
 other then the seid Marchauntes, without the agreement of such of
 the fellowship of the seid Marchauntes that any such Burgessesse

wold occupie with, or wheder any Burgesse of the same Towne *NEWCASTL UPON-TYN.*
shuld occupie the crafte, mystery or occupacion of any other crafte
mystery or occupacion in the seid Towne then he is of, without
agreement be made with the Wardeyns or Stewardes of that other
crafte, mysteiy or occupacion that such Burgesse wold so occupie,
—with which Crafymen and Aritificeis haue holden and kepte
opinion that every Burgesse of the seid Towne myght lawfully vse
and occupie euery others crafte, mysteric or occupacion, and frely
bye and selle as Marchauntes without any such agreement, the
reuerse and contrarie wherof the seid Marchauntes haue holden
and kepte. And where also there hath ben greate variaunces and
contrarie opinions betwene the seid parties for and concerningyng
the maner of the eleccion of the Maire, Aldermen, Shirif, Cham-
berlaynes and other Officers of the seid Towne; and also con-
trarie opynions haue ben had and holden betwene the seid parties
wheder eny personne shuld be made free of the same Towne
before that he had dwelled there by the space of a yere, and on
this the seid parties haue varied also, in the namyng of auditours
for heryng and takyng of accomptes of the Officers accomptable
within the seid Towne, which the seid Craftesmen Artificers wold
haue xxiii, and euery oon of theym takyng for their laboures and
costes at the chaiges of the seid Towne. And the seid Mer-
chauntes wold haue lesse and fewer in noumbre to be auditours
for the profet of the same Towne, to thentente to eschewe the
charges that the Towne shuld bere for the hauyng of so many.
Vpon which variaunces and contrarie opynions, grete commocions,
vnlauffull assemblies, confederacies, embraceries, conuenticles, vn-
lauffull promyses and diuisions in the same Towne haue ben made
and had, to the grete trouble, inquietnes and empoueresshement
of the same Towne, and like to be the vtter destrucion and deso-
lacion of the same Towne, if good remedie and redresse in
brief tyme shuld not be prouyded and purveyed in that behalfe.
Of which variaunces, strives and debates in and concerningyng the
premisses greuous compleyntes haue been by billes put and ex-
hibited to the kinges highnes and to the lordes of his moost
honorable counsaill by either partie ayenst other, which billes of

NEWCASTLE- compleynt were receyued in the Steire chambre . . . [The names UPON-TYNE of the members of the Council of the Star Chamber are given.]

The seid moost honorable counsall in the seid Sterre Chambre, callyng to theym the kynges Justices of either Benche by the kynges moost dredde commaundement to theym given in thaduoydng of alle maner of doubtes, questions and ambyguytees that myght ryse or growe vpon or by reason of the same letties patentes, vsages or actes of *commen guylde*, the xvith. daye of Aprill in the A.D. 1516. viith. yere of the reigne of oure seid soueraigne lord the kyng, haueordeyned, declared and adiugged in the premisses, by the expresse consent and assent as well of thoos persones that were auctorised and had auctontie to pursue for the Craftysmen, Artificeis and Comens of the same Towne and by thagement of the Counsall lerned for the same Comynaltie as by the expresse consent and assent of the seid Merchauntes, Bothemen, Mercers, Drapers and Spicers, and by the agrement of their counsell lerned, in maner and forme folowyng, that is to seye .—ffirst, it isordeyned, decreed and adiugged by the seid moost honoible counsell that noon of thies felawshippes or craftes here vnder written, named and specified shall occupie or vse the craft, mystery or occupacion of Mercers, Bothemen, Drapers or Spicers, or of any of theym, or of any other crafte, mysterie or occupacion in the seid Towne, but only theire owne propre craftes, mysteries or occupacions that they be of, though he or they wold agree and make and paye fynes therfor so to doo, except and oonles they will chaunge and renounce his or their copies, craftes or mysteries that they be of, and to be of the same crafte, mysterie or occupacion that they will desire to occupie, within which case they that so will doo shalbe admitted to the same, payeng such fynes after the rate of their goodes as hereafter shalbe declared, that is to sey, the craftes of Colyers, Shomakers, Bouchers, Weuers, Snythes, Dawbers, Poiters, Kelemen, Sclatters, Tylers, Millers, Cokes, Spurryers, Barbours, Wrightys, ffurbysshours, Bowyers, fletcheris, Grovers, Cowpers, Girdelers, Chalon-weuers, Masons, Sadelers, Ship-wrightes and Wallers . . . [Burgesses not having goods and chattels of the value of £10 can occupy no craft but their own ;

those having goods and chattels of the value of £10 may occupy *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.* one other craft besides their own, by paying 10s. to the Chamberlains of the town, except the crafts before excepted; those having goods and chattels of the value of from £40 to 100 marks to pay 20s.; those worth more than 100 marks to pay 26s. 8d. The value of the property of a person thus desiring to occupy another craft is to be estimated by four of his own craft duly sworn before the Mayor.]

And, furthermore, it is decreed, ordeyned and adiuged by the seid moost honorable Counsaill for and concernyng the ordre of the eleccion of the Maire, Aldermen, Shirief, Chamberlaynes and other Officers of the same Towne in maner and forme folowying: ffirst, at their auncient eleccion-day after the assemble of the xii. felawshippes or craftes folowyng, that is to saye, Drapers, Mercers, Skynners, Tailours, Sadelers, Merchauntes of corne called Bothemen, Bakers, Tanners, Cordwainers, Bouchers, Smythes and ffuleres, that euary of the same craftes and felawshippes name and present two moost proued men and moost discrete of themself to the Maire and his brethern, which shalbe xxiiii. in nombre, which xxiiii. so named and presented, as before seid, then shalbe sworne vpon a boke before the seid Maire and his bredern and the seid craftes and felawshippes that they shall electe, chose and name iii. Burgesses to their knowledge moost best, most feithfull and proued men of such Burgesses as hath been both Maires and Aldermen of the seid Towne, which foure so elected, chosen and named shalbe in like wise sworne to electe, name and chose to be comoyned with theym viii. Burgesses of the same Towne to their knowlege moost honest, most feithfull and moost proued men, Burgesses, of such as haue ben Maires, Aldermen or Shiriefis, Burgesses of the same Towne, to electe, chose and name other xii. Burgesses of the same Towne, moost feithfull and proued men of all the residue of the seid Burgesses of the seid Towne to be comoyned with the seid iii. and viii. for the eleccion of the seid Officers, which viii. so electe, chosen and named by the seid iii. sworne shalbe also sworne vpon a boke in like wise that they with the other iii. with whom they shalbe comoyned shall electe,

NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE chose and name other xii. Burgesses of the same Towne to their knowlege moost faithfull and proued men of all the residue and of all the seid Burgesses of the seid Towne to be comoyned with the seid xii., which then shall be xxiii. in nombre, which xxiii^{ti}. shalbe sworne toguyder vpon a boke that they without any parcialite shall electe and chose able and sufficient personnes, Burgesses of the same Towne, oon for to be maire of the seid Towne for the yere folowing and vi for Aldremen, oon for Recorder, oon for Shirief, viii. for Chamberlaynes, and two for Coroners, and oon for Swerdberer, oon for the Comen Clerke of the Town Chambre, and other viii for Sergeantes at mace, any opinions, lettres patentes, writinges, vsages or other thinges hertofore had or made or vsed to the contrarie not withstanding¹.

Also it is further decreed, ordeyned and adiuged by the seid Counseill that no personne, of what condiccion, astate or degree he be of, shalbe made free Burgesse of the seid Towne, before that he haue inhabited or dwelled by the space of a yere in the same Towne, to thentent and purpose that his conuersacion and behauour may be the better knownen; nor any Gentleman or lordes seruaunt be made Burgesse of the same, though he haue dwelled by the space of a yere in the same Towne, oonles that he haue serued as a Prentice by the space of vii. yeres in any crafte, mysterie or occupacion of the same Towne. And that euery man that shalbe made free Burgesse of the same Towne at the tyme when he shalbe admitted to his fredome shalbe sworne vpon a boke that he shall not be reteyned ne were any lyuery or token of or with any lord, Gentleman or any other personne foreyn, not being Burgesse of the same Towne.

And, furthermore, it is ordeyned, declared and adiuged by the seid moost honorable Counsell that xxiii. Auditors shalbe appoynted yerely and chosen by the seid xii. craftes before named

¹ For further details concerning the participation of the crafts in the government of the town, see Brand, Hist. of Newc., ii. 157-158, 162, 178, 181-182, 186-189; J. F. Gibson, Newc. Improvement Acts, pp. xxix-1; Munic. Corp. Com. 1835, pp. 1634-1641.

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for to take and here the accomptes of all Officers of the seid *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.*—
Towne accomptable, and that they shall haue no money nor
rewarde of the Towne for their labours in that behalf susteyned.'

All these judgments and ordinances are to be firmly observed
on pain of imprisonment and forfeiture of £40 for each offence.
They are to be exemplified under the great seal and proclaimed
in the town. The king graciously pardons the grievous offences
committed by the burgesses. Done and decreed in the Star
Chamber, May 2nd, 8 Henry VIII. To this decree are affixed *A.D. 1518.*
the names of various members of the king's council and the legal
representatives of both parties. 'Teste Rege apud Westmonas-
terium quinto die Maii.'—(*Record Office, Patent Roll 8 Hen. VIII,*
pars 1, mem. 15-16.)

The licence of 21 Henry VII to the governors and community
of the Merchant Gild, or Society of Merchants (see above, p. 185),
was again granted in 1 Edward VI to the same body under the *A.D. 1547.*
name of the governor, wardens, assistants and Society of Mer-
chant Venturers of Newcastle, which appears to have been made
up of three members, the mercers, drapers and boothmen.—
(*Brand, Newcastle*, ii. 314, 316, 647-654¹.)

NEWTON (IN SOUTH WALES).

'Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie Primogenitus, Princeps Aqui- De Confirma-
tanie et Wallie, Dux Cornubie et Comes Cestrie, Ömnibus ad quos cione.
presentes littere peruererint salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia
nostra speciali et per finem decem marcarum concessimus dilectis
et fidelibus nostris hominibus et gentibus Anglicis in villa nostra
de Neweton' in Suthwallia commorantibus quod predicta villa de
Neweton' decetere pro burgo libero habeatur, et quod omnes
Anglici terras et tenementa die confectionis presencium tenentes
in eadem villa et eorum heredes et successores fiant decetere et
habeantur liberi Burgenses, per totas terras et potestates nostras
de tolneto, passagio, pauagio, pontagio, picagio et omnimodis aliis

¹ Various similar grants were made before and after 21 Henry VII,—*Brand,*
ii. 222-228, 655-657.

NEWTON custumis totaliter quieti. Et quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam — cum hansa de omnibus Anglicis in eadem villa residentibus. Et quod ipsi, heredes et successores sui Anglii ibi habeant duas ferias quolibet anno, vnam videlicet in vigilia, die et crastino Nativitatis beate Marie, et alteram in vigilia, die et crastino Sancti Luce euangeliste durantes. Et vnum mercatum qualibet septimana die Mercurii, tolnetis, custumis et omnimodis alius proficuus et comnioidis de eisdem feris et mercato prouenientibus plene et totaliter nobis reseruatis. Et quod de eleccione sua propria eligant et habeant balluos Anglicos capientes in eodem officio feodum annuatim quod alii ballui ante datam presencium racionabiliter receperunt. Quare volumus Data apud Kermerdyn primo die Junii anno regni carissimi patris nostri et A.D. 1363. domini, domini Edwardi Regis Anglie tertii post conquestum tricesimo septimo, et Principatus nostri Wallie vicesimo primo.— (Record Office, Patent Roll 18 Rich. II, pars 1, mem. 9)

OXFORD.

A grant of Henry II contains the following clauses.—‘Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Ciibus meis de Oxenford omnes libertates et consuetudines, leges et quietacias suas quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, aui mei, nominatim Gildam suam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis in terris et insulis, pasturis et aliis pertinencis suis, ita quod aliquis qui non sit de Gilda illa aliquam mercaturam non faciat in Ciuitate vel in suburbis, nisi sicut solebat tempore Regis Henrici, aui mei¹. Preterea concessi et confirmavi eis quod sint quieti de theolonio et passagio et omni consuetudine per totam Angliam et Normanniam, per terram et aquam et per ripam maris, biland et bistrand; et habeant omnes alias consuetudines et libertates et leges suas quas habent communes cum Ciibus meis London’; et quod ad festum meum michi seruant cum illis de Buteillaria mea; et faciant communiter cum eis mercaturam suam infra London’ et extra et in omnibus locis; et si dubitauerint vel contenderint de

¹ MS ‘nostri.’

iudicio aliquo quod facere debeant, de hoc London' mittant *OXFORD*. Nuncios suos, et quod Londoniens[es] inde adiudicabunt firmum — et ratum habeant; et extra Ciuitatem Oxenforde non placitent de aliquo vnde calumpniasi sint, set de quocumque in placitis ponentur, se disracionabunt secundum leges et consuetudines Ciuium London', et non aliter, quia ipsi et Ciues London' sint de vna et eadem consuetudine et lege et libertate. Quare volo,' etc. —(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 7 Eliz.*, pars 1, mem. 2¹.)

PETERSFIELD.

' Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Hawisa comitissa Glocestrie concessi et confirmavi burgensibus meis de Peteresfield qui in burgo de Peteresfield edificaverunt et manent, quique in illo edificabunt, omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines in eodem burgo quas cives Wintonie habent in civitate sua qui sunt in gilda mercatorum, et easdem habeant in gilda mercatorum de Peteresfield [sicut maritus] meus, Willielmus comes Glocestrie², eis per cartam suam concessit. Hiis testibus,' etc.³—(*Atcheson, Case of Petersfield*, 202.)

ROCHESTER.

Henry III granted the fee-farm of the town to the burgesses, and added the privilege of having the Gild Merchant:—' et quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus. Ita quod nullus Vicecomes Kancie in aliquo se intromittat super eos de aliquo placito uel querela uel occasione, saluis nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum placitis corone nostre, que attachiari debeant per eosdem Ciues nostros usque aduentum Justiciariorum nostro- A.D. 1227. rum.'—(*Record Office, Charter Roll 12 Henry III*, mem. 11.)

The above was confirmed by Henry III, Richard II and various other kings.—(*Rep. MSS. Com.* 1883, pp. 286-287; *Record Office, Confirmation Roll 1 Edw. VI*, pars 2, mem. 1.)

¹ Cf. J. Peshall, Oxford, 339; Boase, Oxford, 33-36

² Died 1173.

³ The charter is not dated.

ROCHESTER In 6 Edward II the burgesses of Rochester claimed to have, among other liberties, a Gild Merchant with a hanse.—(*Addit. MS., Mus. Brit.*, 24797, fol. 138.)

SCARBOROUGH.

A.D. 1253. A royal charter of 37 Henry III states that former kings of England had granted to the burgesses of Scarborough the liberties of York. To give greater security to the said grants, those liberties are now specified. The burgesses are to be quit of toll, lastage and other customs throughout the King's dominions, to levy distress for debts due them, to defend themselves in all appeals by the oaths of thirty-six burgesses; to hold the town at fee-farm, paying £66 annually. 'Concedimus eciam et confirmamus eisdem Burgensibus omnes libertates, leges et consuetudines suas, et nominatim Gildam suam mercatoriam et hansas suas in Anglia et Normannia, et lastagia sua per totam costam maris quieta, et quod predictas leges et consuetudines habeant et teneant cum omnibus libertatibus predicte Gilde sue et hansiis suis pertinentibus.'

This charter was confirmed by grants of 5 Edward II, 22 Edward III and 1 Richard II.—(*Record Office, Patent Roll* 1 Richard II, pars 2, mem. 13-14)

WEARMOUTH (i. e. SUNDERLAND).

A.D. 1247. 'Rex Archiepiscopis, etc. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, Burgensibus nostris Noui Burgi de Warnemuth quod ipsi et heredes sui habeant omnes easdem libertates et liberas consuetudines quas Burgenses nostri de Nouo Castro super Tinam habent per cartam domini Johannis Regis, patris nostri, videlicet quod nullus eorum per aliquem distringatur extra eundem Burgum,' etc. The clauses relating to the Gild Merchant are the same as those given above on page 183.—(*Record Office, Charter Roll* 31 Henry III, mem. 7; *Summers, Sunderl.*, i. 231-235).

WELSHPOOL.

WELSHPOOL.

'Et ne aliquis ballivus noster in dictis burgensibus meis et eorum heredibus contra libertates et consuetudines legis britannie manum imposuerit, quas eisdem burgensibus et eorum heredibus quiete concessi, quod habeant et teneant predictam legem britanniam tam liberam et integrum ut cives Herfordie tenent in omnibus consuetudinibus ad [dictam legem] spectantibus. Ita quod ne aliquis aliquam faciat mercandizam in prefato burgo, nisi sit de dicta lege vel per voluntatem predictorum burgensium. Concessi etiam pro me et heredibus meis quod predicti burgenses gildam habeant mercandizandi cum hamso [i. e. hansa] et cum assisa panis ac servicie et cum omnibus libertatibus ad dictam gildam spectantibus. Ita quod si aliquis nativus extraneus veniat in prefato burgo et terram [teneat et sit in scott et in lott] cum prefatis burgensibus per unum annum et unum diem, liber ibidem maneat, et nunquam domino suo liberetur.' The above is from a charter of Gruffuth, son of Gwenwynwyn, Lord of Cyveiliog, who died *circa* 1286. This was confirmed by Edward de Charleton in 1406, who likewise granted *inter alia*: 'quod nulli forinseci manuagentur nec aliquas mercandizas faciant aut utantur infra villam et libertates predictas seu infra metas libertatis predicte absque licentia predictorum nostrorum burgensium, heredum vel successorum suorum.'—(*Powysland Club, Collections*, 1868, vol. i. pp. 302-307.)

WILTON.

The grant of Henry I (above, p. 251) was confirmed by royal letters patent of 13 Henry III, 2 Edward III, 5 Richard II, 1 Henry IV, 1 Henry V and 11 Henry VI.—(*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, June 9th, 1883.)

'Omnibus balliis et ministris domini Regis et aliis quibus- Wilton. cumque, tam infra libertates quam extra per totum Regnum Anglie et ad portus maris, ac eciam omnibus aliis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam hac scriptura peruererit, Maior Burgi de Wilton et omnes burgenses eiusdem Burgi cum Communitate

WILTON. Burgi predicti salutem in domino sempiternam. Nouerint vniuersitas vestra quod, cum Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie et alii progenitores domini Regis qui nunc est dederunt et concesseunt nobis, predictis Maiori et Burgensibus Gilde Mercatorie burgi predicti, et successoribus nostris per cartas suas imperpetuum quod sumus quieti de omni theoloneo, passagio, pauagio, pontagio, muragio, britholt, childwite, yaregiue, keuerage et scotale, ac eciam adeo liberi prout Ciues London' vel Ciues Winton' sunt, qui melius et liberius existunt, Et ne quis nobis iniuriam vel contumeliam faceret sub forisfactura decem librarum, Et quibus eciam libertatibus nos et antecessores nostri a tempore quo non extat memoria vsi sumus et gauisi,—Quare vobis testamur quod Johannes Gardin', alias dictus Pese, est Burgensis et Congildanus Gilde Mercatorie Burgi predicti. Quapropter vobis supplicamus et rogamus quod cum idem Johannes ad vos cum mercandisis suis propriis vendendis vel emendis peruererit, quatinus ipsum quietum et absolutum ab omnia (*sic*) theolonio, passagio, pauagio, pontagio, muragio, britholt, childwite, yaregiue, keueragie et scotale in forma predicta indempne abire permittatis. Et si vos vel vestra in casu consimili ad nos venire velitis, libertatibus vestris vti et gaudere permittemus. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras sigillo nostro communi vna cum sigillo maioratus Burgi predicti nostro communi assensu consignauimus ac eciam eidem Johanni fieri fecimus patentes. Data apud Wilton predicto die Luna proxima post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis anno regni Regis Henrici Sixti post Conquestum vicesimo primo.'

A.D. 1442. —(*Bristol Council-House, Little Red Book*, fol. 203 b.)

WINCHESTER.

A.D. 1467. ‘Ad communem conuocationem et ad communem Curiam Ciuitatis Wyntonie tentam in communi Aula vocata le yeldehalle, die Mercurie xxviii. die mensis Januarii Anno regni regis Edwardi IIII^{ti}. post conquestum Anglie Sexto, coram Roberto Berel, Maiore Ciuitatis predicte [59 names follow arranged in four columns].

Et cognouerunt Antedictam Recognitionem inter Johannem

Kent et Johannem Calley¹ in omnibus esse veram; ideo dies *WINCHESTER*.
 datus est eidem Johannni Kent quod sit coram prefato Maiore et —
 sociis suis ad proximam Curiam vel ad secundam Curiam commu- Tempore
Roberti Berel,
Maioris.
 nem tentam in supradicta Aula vocata le yeldehalle, ad responden-
 dum quare non forisfecit penam antedictam xx. *ii.* ad vsum dicte
 Ciuitatis leuandam.

Notandum est eidem R. Berel, Maiori Ciuitatis Wyntonie predicte,
 comparibus eiusdem Ciuitatis et Communitatibus dicte Ciuitatis
 quod ad Conuocationem communem habitam et tentam apud
 Wyntoniam die Martis proxima post festum Decollacionis Sancti
 Johannis Baptiste Anno regni Henrici quarti post conques- A.D. 1407.
 tum Anglie octauo, pro communi vtilitate et honestate ciusdem
 Ciuitatis commorantem, per Maiorem et pares suos necnon Com-
 munitatem eiusdem Ciuitatis concordatum et ordinatum est,
 secundum tenorem carte nostre domini Regis Ciuitatis predicte,
 quod nullus Ciuis² qui fuerit in Gyldam Mercatoriam placitum extra
 Curiam ciusdem Ciuitatis in vlo placito preter placita de tenuris
 exterioribus exceptis Monetariis et ministris nostris, sub pena per-
 dicionis aut forisfacture libertatem suam. Et quia notandum est
 eisdem Maiori, comparibus ac Communitatibus eiusdem Ciuitatis
 [et] compertum est quod Johannes Kente, Ciuis² Ciuitatis pre-
 dicte, contra consuetudinem et predictam ordinacionem implaci-
 taurit Johannem Calley, conciuem Ciuitatis predicte, in Curia
 domini Regis apud Westmonasterium de placito deceptionis, ac
 eciam propter diuersas discordes et discensiones et diuersas fabulas
 per predictum Johannem Kent, Ciuem dicte Ciuitatis, inter Mag-
 nates patrie et Maiorem et Communitatem dicte Ciuitatis factas in
 sectis et querelis contra iuramentum suum;—ideo consideratum
 est per dictum Maiorem et communitates eiusdem Ciuitatis quod
 idem Johannes Kent sit expulsus et adiudicatus et plene absolutus
 a ffranchicia et libertate sua. Et quod nullus imposterum amittatur
 nec recipiatur eum pro Cive, nec inter Ciues intermitteret, [nec]
 gaudebit libertatem predictam infra regnum Anglie donec, etc.—
 (*Black Book of Winchester*, fol. 36.)

¹ They had agreed to refer certain differences between them to arbitration.

² MS. 'Cives.'

WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK.

‘Quod dicta villa nostra de Noua Wodestoke deinceps liber Burgus sit, et quod tenentes, residentes et inhabitantes eiusdem et eorum heredes et successores liberi Burgenses sint, et Gildam mercatoriam habeant, et eisdem libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus vtantur in eodem Burgo quibus Burgenses ville nostre de Noua Windesore ante hec tempora iacionabiliter vsi sunt et gauisi. Ac eciam concessimus et per presentes concedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi decetero sint in re et nomine vnum corpus et vna communitas perpetua corporata,’ etc. The above is extracted from a royal grant of 31 Henry VI, which was confirmed by Edward IV and Henry VII.—(*Record Office, Confirmation Roll 3 Henry VII, pars 1, No. 6*¹)

A.D. 1453.

YARMOUTH, GREAT.

The following note is extracted from Assembly Book A of Yarmouth:—

A.D. 1551.

21 April, 5 Edward VI. ‘Memorandum: That ther remayneth certeyn money in the hands of the Heyners of Trynytie Gyld, whose names be these, Wilham Heylat, John Barret and Thomas Nycolson.’—(*Hist. MSS. Com. 1883, p. 314.*)

¹ Cf. Marshall, *Early Hist. of Woodstock, 128-129.*

GLOSSARY.

THIS Glossary does not necessarily include old French and English words differing only slightly in form or spelling from the corresponding modern words. An asterisk is placed before Latin words that are not to be found, or are not fully explained, in Du Cange's Glossarium. All words used as French in the text are marked Fr. Abbreviated titles of works cited are explained in the list of Authorities, printed in vol. 1.

Abcariare, ii. 286. To carry away from a place
Abjurare, ii. 129. To abjure, reject
***Abreviamentum**, ii. 281. Diminution.
Abrokur, Brokur, ii. 226, 230. Fr. A broker
Accomodare, Acomodare, ii. 8, 29, 115, 139, for *commodare* To lend; *acommodare debitum*, to incur a debt
Accomodator, ii. 139. A lender of money.
Aconvenu, ii. 140. Fr. Covenanted, agreed upon.
Acquietare, ii. 174, 237. To acquit, to exempt from.
Actenus, i. 275 = *hactenus*. Thus far.
Adunare, i. 291. To assemble.
Adunke, ii. 157. Fr. Then
Advocatus, i. 295. Chamberlain or treasurer (?).
***Adwunculus**, ii. 7, 351 = *avunculus*. Uncle.
Aferaunt, ii. 140. Fr. Share, quota, proportion. (*Godefroy, ferant.*)
Affidare, ii. 174, 303, 307. To promise or pledge; to prove.
***Affirmare**, ii. 328. To support, strengthen.
Afforsatus, ii. 179. Perhaps the same as *afforciatus*, pure, unmixed. (Du C., *afforciatus*.)
Aketon, ii. 322. Gambison, defensive doublet worn under a coat of mail.

Al, ii. 157. Fr. à le or à la To the.
Aldermannia, *Aldremanria, ii. 168, 341. An aldermanry.
Alderneman, ii. 14; **Aldreman**, ii. 13; **Aldyrman**, ii. 196, **Aldirman-nus**, i. 228, 236, **Aldremannus**, ii. 192. Alderman.
Alegere, ii. 71. Engl. Allowed (?)
Alever, ii. 229. Fr. To lift
Alient, Alliant, Auliant, ii. 71. Engl. An alien.
Alimeine, ii. 157. Fr. At the least.
Alimete, ii. 263. Engl. To assign or limit
Allec, i. 233, 237; ii. 43, 182. Herring.
Allenarly, i. 220. Only.
Allocare, ii. 94, 96. To allow (in an account).
***Allocatio**, ii. 94, 96. Allowance. (Du C., *allocantia* and *allocare*.)
Allutarius, i. 115. Cobbler, shoemaker, or tawyer. (Wright, i. 685.)
Almeyns, ii. 223. Fr. au moins At least.
Aloer, ii. 229. Fr. To place (Burgay, loyer.)
Alower, ii. 222. Fr. To rent, to hire.
Alterare, ii. 88. To alter.
Amaundement, ii. 158. Fr. Profit. (Cf. *Godefroy, amendir*)
Ambe, ii. 141. Fr. Both.
Americiamentum, i. 146, 239. Amercement, fine.

Glossary.

Americiare, ii. 100. To amerce, fine.

Americier, ii. 222. Fr. To amerce

Amercy, i. 133. To amerce or fine

***Amittere**, ii. 391 = admittere (Cf. Du C, admittere) To admit

Amministrare, i. 276 = administrare To administer

Ampullosus, i. 27. Disdainful, pompous.

Anca, ii. 99, 100 = auca Goose.

Anchoragrum, i. 195. Anchorage dues.

Andegavia, ii. 41. Anjou

Andewra, Andeura, Andever, i. 9; ii. 3. Andover.

Ansum, Ansa, i. 195, 197, 293; ii. 137 Hanse

Apendre, ii. 222 Fr To belong

Appellare, i. 277 To appeal

***Appensio**, i. 293. The act of appending, e.g a seal to a document

***Appenticum**, ii. 44. Penthouse, or pentice.

***Apprenticiagrum**, ii. 259. Apprenticeship

Apprenticius, ii. 259. An apprentice.

Apprester, ii. 50 Fr To lend.

Appunctuare, ii. 88. To appoint, to determine.

Arang, Arange, Araunk, Ayrange, ii. 218, 231. Fr. Herring. (Cf. Hohlbaum, Urk, iii. 538, arinc: Roquefort, arenc) Sel de arang seems to mean herring salt.

Arere, ii. 255. Engl To raise. (Wright, i. 615; Murray, arear.)

Arere, ii. 157. Fr en arrière. In arrears (Roquefort)

Arestare, ii. 300. To arrest.

Armiger, ii. 208. An esquire.

Arrentare, ii. 39 To rent, to let out at a rent.

Arreragium, Ariragrum, ii. 290, 309. Arrears. (Du C, arriragum.)

Artificium, ii. 189. Goods made by craftsmen.

As, Al, ii. 204, 216 Fr à les. To the

Asaer, ii. 141. Fr. assaer To assay, try, examine (Cf. Burguy, essai.)

Aser, Asser, ii. 141, 255. Fr. To assess, to tax. (Godefroy, asseoir.)

Ash-burner, ii. 209 One who burns kelp for the preparation of potash (?).

Aspyse, ii. 255. To seek, spy out

Assala, ii. 364 An assay or examination.

Asser, ii. 255. See Aser.

Assetz, ii. 205 Fr Enough satisfaction

Assidere, Assedere, i. 56, 294 To assess.

Assigne, ii. 141 Fr An assign, a person to whom property is conveyed

Assisa, Assisia, i. 55, 293; ii. 146, 191, 192, 211, 212, 378. Assessment; mode of trial by jurors (i. 263); the fixing or regulation of the price of bread, ale, etc. (ii. 38, 238, 364).

***Assisus**, ii. 40. Fixed, accustomed.

Assoiler, ii. 49 Fr. To assoil, absolve.

***Assumptus**, ii. 330 = sumptus Expenses

Atacher, ii. 206, 224. Fr. To attach, to arrest.

Attachiare, ii. 147, 387. To attach, to take by legal authority.

Atteynt, Ateint, Ataint, ii. 204, 205, 216, 226. Fr. Convicted

Attinctus, ii. 318. Convicted.

Attornatus, ii. 184 An attorney, authorised agent.

***Auctorizare**, ii. 30. To authorise, to clothe with authority.

Auderman, i. 264. Fr. Alderman.

Audomarus (Sanctus), i. 270. St Omer.

Audreyn, ii. 140. Fr. au dreyn, au derren. At last. (Cf. Britton, ii. 369; Burguy, rier.)

***Aula**, ii. 102. Gild, fraternity. Cf. below, Domus

Autresy, ii. 215, 216. Fr. So, as, likewise.

Autrieus, ii. 222. Fr. Goods of others.

Auxi, ii. 224, 225. Fr. aussi. Also, just as.

Auxilium, i. 54; ii. 189. An aid, a tax.

Avenaunt, ii. 223. Fr. Proper, good.

Aventure, ii. 219. Fr. Risk.

***Average money**, ii. 372. Duty on goods imported and exported. (For

other meanings of 'avergium,' see Du C. and Cowell.)

Averare, ii. 289. To verify, to prove one's right to a thing.

Averium, ii. 20, 306. Goods, chattel, wares.

Avier, Aver, ii. 205. Fr. Cattle, goods, chattels.

Avisamentum, Avisement, i. 265; ii. 88. Fr. Counsel, advice.

***Avocatio**, ii. 158. Protection. (Cf. Du C., *advocatio*.)

Awher, i. 265. Fr. Doubt. (Britton, ii. 367, *awer*.)

Aȝe, ii. 254. Engl. Again.

Bachelarius, ii. 31. Young man. (Du C., *baccularius*. Cf. *Annales Monast.*, iv. 138: *conjuratio ribaldorum qui se bachilarios publice proclamabant*.)

Baillia, Balliva, ii. 116, 150. Bailiwick.

Baillie, ii. 221. Fr. Office of bailiff.

Bale, ii. 195. Bailiff.

***Ballium**, ii. 283. Bail, surety.

Bancum, ii. 236. Bench, seat of justice, the Court of Common Pleas. (Maitland, *Sel. Pleas*, p. xii.)

***Bankruptes**, ii. 280. Bankruptcies.

Ban-leuca, ***Banna-leuca**, i. 293; ii. 30. Precinct of the jurisdiction of a community. Cf. Fr. *banlieue*.

Barbitonsor, i. 296. Barber.

Barellus, ii. 312. Barrel.

Baret, ii. 226. Fr. Strife, disorder. (Godefroy, *barat*; *Liber Cust.*, 698.)

Bargaigner, ii. 218. Fr. To bargain for or buy.

Barhude, ii. 206. Fr. *barrote*. A barrow. (Du C., *barrote*.)

Baron, ii. 216. Fr. A husband.

Barons, i. 186. Certain borough officers. In Irish towns they held the pleas of fairs.

***Basket Stallagium**, i. 195. Perhaps the market dues of those who sold goods in baskets, corresponding to the stallage of those who sold from stalls.

***Basto**, ii. 331, 335. Probably for *pasto*, *pasty*.

Bastoun, ii. 216. Fr. A baton or staff.

Basynetum, ii. 322. A light helmet or iron head-piece. (Du C., *bacinetum*.)

Batel, ii. 225. Fr. A small boat or ship.

Bede-roll, ii. 152. A roll or record containing the names of the dead, for whom prayers were said.

Bene-placitum, ii. 19. Good-will, good pleasure.

Berfredus, i. 234, 239. Belfry.

Berivagum, i. 237 = *beveragium*. Drink-money. (Cf. Du C., *biberagium*.)

Besilliez, ii. 218. Lowered, embezzled, impaired. (Du C., *besil*.)

Bevere, Bevier, i. 33; ii. 157, 256. Fr. *boire*. To drink; *bevere gilde markande*, to hold a meeting of the gild merchant.

***Bibitoria**, i. 190. Gild-house, perhaps ale-house.

Bier, i. 265. Fr. Baron.

***Bika**, i. 29; ii. 85, 86, 370. A beaker or measure of ale. (Cf. Du C., *bicheta* and *bicarium*; and Papenheim, 488, 'debent confratres recipere bicaria,' etc.)

Bilettum, ii. 298. A billet.

Bistrand, ii. 386. Engl. *Bystrand*, on the sea-shore.

Bladum, ii. 124. Corn, wheat.

Blobbe, ii. 230. Blubber, fish-oil.

Boiste, ii. 221. Fr. A box or chest.

Bolla, i. 230. A boll, a measure of capacity for grain, etc., generally containing six bushels. (Murray; cf. Du C.)

Boltere, ii. 246. A bolter, one who sifts meal. (Murray, *Dict.*, i. 976.)

***Bonda, Bunda**, i. 206; ii. 62. A boundary.

Boothes, i. 82. The name applied to the court-house of Manchester. Cf. *Celda*.

Borch, i. 258. Engl. A surety.

Borda, i. 233, 239; ii. 352. *Infra bordam*, on board; *ante bordam navis*, at the ship's side.

Borgeis, Borges, ii. 141. Fr. Burghesses.

Borgeswyke, Borgesshippe, ii 12
Fee of admission to burgess-ship

Boroghes, ii 345 Sureties.

Borth-selver, ii 30 (borch-selver) Fee paid on finding sureties, frank-pledge fee.

Bosces, ii 21. Wood as distinguished from plain.

*Bosset[um], ii 259. Box, chest (Cf. above, Boiste)

Bote-hall, Booth-hall, i. 81 A town-hall.

Bothemane, ii 382. Dealer in corn
Merchauntes of corne called 'Bothemene' (ii 383).

Bounde, ii 224. Fr. Boundary

Braceator, Brasiator, ii 135, 261.
Brewer

Bracer, ii 207 Fr. To brew.

Braceresse, Braciatrix, ii 207, 304
Brewster, a woman who brews ale.

*Bracina, ii 312 Malt, brew, ale

Brash, ii 107. Refuse, rubbish (Halliwell, brash, brashy)

Brassium, Braseum, Braserium, i
230, 237, ii 99, 125 Grain out of
which beer was made, malt (Cf
Du C., brace)

Brazare, i 295 To brew

Bref, Brief, ii 217, 232. Fr. A
writ

Breser, ii 219. Fr. To break.

Brethred, ii 71. A brotherhood

Breve, ii 173 A writ.

Bribour, ii 306 Scrap-craver, beggar,
low beggarly fellow (Jamieson,
bribour; Du C., bribe; Burguy,
bribe, Murray, briber)

Brief, Bref, ii 217, 232. Fr. A writ

Bristowa, Bristollum, Bristolia, i
247-249 Bristol

Britholt, ii. 390 (? brichtol). Bridge-toll. (Liber Cust., 704; Liber Albus,
Gloss., 299.)

Broake, i 195 A 'broke,' fee, fine,
or tax

Broccarius, i. 234. A broker.

Brocha, ii 58. A tap or tube. Ven-dere vina ad brocham, to sell wine
from the tap or by retail

*Bron-gavell, ii 103 (read brougavell.)

Tribute paid for the right to brew
(Cf. maltselver in Hale's *Domesd.*
of St P., 56)

Brotherede, ii 68. A brotherhood

Bunda, Bonda, i. 206, ii 62 A
boundary

*Burcum, ii. 239, for bursa A purse.
(Cf Liber Albus, Gloss., 379)

Burell[um], ii 254 Burel, borel. a
kind of coarse woollen cloth. (Murray,
burel; Catholicon, 48.)

Burgagium, i 71, ii 21, 175. A bur-
gage tenement. See i 6, note 3.

Burgeis, ii. 232. Fr. Burgesses

*Burgensia, i 10, ii. 127, 129 Bur-
gess-ship

*Burgensialis, ii. 191 Burgensic,
burghal

Burgensis, ii. 271. An alderman, a
member of the town council. The
ordinary meaning of the word in the
middle ages was a burgess.

Burgh-motum, i 64 Borough-court.

Burgus, ii. 18 Borough.

Burlee, ii 204 Fr. Coarse woollen
cloth See above, Buelum

Bursa, Burse, i 199, ii. 291. Bourse,
exchange. (Cf. Rec. of Conv iii.
679.)

Busca, ii. 312. A bush, a measure
of capacity (Possibly for rusca,
a measure of capacity See Du C.,
rusca)

Busselus, ii. 124. Bushel.

Busung, Bosogne, ii. 225, 255 Fr.
Need, business.

Buteillaria, ii 386 Butlerly

Byrton, ii 71. A Briton

Cachepollus, ii 237, 238. Catchpole,
baillif.

Cadomus, i. 4. Caen

Cadowe, ii. 286. Rough woollen cloth
used as a covering. (Murray, cad-
dow.)

Caduce, i. 131. A kind of worsted
lace (Nares, caddis)

Caesarisburgus, i. 292. Cherbourg.

Caldarium, i. 295. Kettle, cauldron.

Calumpnia, ii. 191, 273. A challenge
or claim.

Calumpniare, Calumniare, i. 230; ii. 29, 135, 319. To claim or challenge; to charge or accuse.

Culumpniator, ii. 244. Accuser, challenger, or plaintiff.

Cameraria, ii. 88. A treasury in charge of the town chamberlain. Cf. Chamber.

Camerarius, ii. 142. Chamberlain or treasurer.

Campana, i. 231, 238. A bell.

Cancellaria, ii. 50. The Court of Chancery.

Cantaria, ii. 50. A chantry.

Cantebruggia, ii. 154. Cambridge.

Cape, ii. 322, 323. Judicial writ in pleas of lands containing an injunction to seize the same. (For the difference between *Magnum* Cape and *Parvum* Cape, see Bracton, v. 496.)

Capella, ii. 61, 170. Chapel.

Capellanus, ii. 169. Chaplain.

Capitaneus, i. 94. Captain, head, or chief officer.

Capitolium, ii. 128, 129. Gild-hall, town-hall, or moot-hall. (Wright, i. 184, *dom-hus*.)

***Capitularius**, i. 282. Head-man or chief officer.

Capitulum, i. 291. Chapter or assembly.

***Caput**, i. 269. Head-court, court of appeal.

Carbun de Mer, ii. 229. Fr. Seacoal.

Carectata, ii. 44. Cart-load.

Cariagium, ii. 202. Cartage, cartage dues, impost on transport of goods through a country. (Murray, Dict., ii. 131.)

Caritas, i. 292. Gild, fraternity.

Carkes, ii. 99. Charges.

Carliolum, Carleolum, i. 71; ii. 184. Carlisle. (For C. *Fareolum*, i. 71, read *Carleolum*.)

Carne, ii. 133. Evidently an error of the transcriber for 'carve.' See Corf.

Carnifex, ii. 60. A butcher.

Carto', ii. 7. Owing to the omission of the context in the MS., the meaning of this word is not clear.

Cartula, Carta, i. 291; ii. 21. A charter or record.

Castellanus, i. 291. Castellan, governor of a castle.

Catallum, ii. 32. Chatel.

Cavil, i. 54, 232, 239. A share in trade or in trade privileges. (Jamieson, *cavel.*)

Cayum, ii. 124. A quay. (Du C., *caya.*)

Celda, ii. 44. Booth, shop, shed, stall. See Selda. In Celdis may mean in the Booths, i.e. the gild-hall. See Boothes.

Celdra, i. 238. A chalder.

Celebrare, ii. 127, 169. To celebrate mass.

Celler, ii. 66. Engl. To store in a cellar.

***Censarius, Censer, Chencer**, i. 49, 50. A person allowed to trade on payment of an annual cense or cess. (Cf. Murray, *censer, censerie.*)

Centena, ii. 44. Hundred weight.

***Cersegus**, ii. 4 (erroneously printed *tersegus*). Kersey. (Cf. Rec. of Nott., iii. 138, 140, *carsetum*; Earle, *Land Charters*, 484, *Caeresige*.)

Certificate, ii. 38, 168. To certify.

Certitudo, ii. 114. Certitude, certainty.

***Certum**, ii. 125. A sum certain, a fixed amount. (Cf. *certain* in *Liber Cust.*, 707; and Engl. *Gilds*, 465.)

Cerum, ii. 305. Evening. (Du C., *serum.*)

Cerveyse, Cervoyse, Cervose, ii. 205, 215. Fr. Ale.

Cervicia, ii. 99 = *cervisia*. Ale.

Cestria, i. 141. Chester.

Chaffare, Chaffre, ii. 134, 255. Commerce, trade; wares. (Catholicon, 57; Prompt. 333; Murray, Dict., ii. 245.)

Chalo, Chalon, ii. 254, 382. A shalloon, a woollen counterpane. (Catholicon, 58; Prompt., 68.)

Chamber, ii. 264, 266, 347. The town treasury. Cf. Cameraria.

Charisement, ii. 232. Fr. Increase of price.

Chastel, ii. 225. Fr. Castle

Chatel, Chateux, ii. 204, 205. Fr. Goods, chattels.

Chef, Chief, ii. 157, 214, 221. Fr. Head, end, beginning. En prime chief, in the first place.

Cheffware, ii. 69. Goods, merchandise.

Cheker, ii. 275. A checker-roll, an Exchequer-roll, an assessment-roll (Cf. ii. 211, 212; Murray, Dict., ii. 321). Every borough of Scotland seems to have had its 'chakker' rolls Rec. of Conv., i. 43, ii. 20. The civic treasury of Nottingham was called 'scaccarium'. Rec. of Nott., ii. 469.)

*Chenicte-halla, i. 188. A cniht's hall. See Cniht

Chenser, i. 49. A person allowed to trade in a town on payment of an annual cess

Cheping - gavel, Chepyn - gavell, Chep-gavell, i. 58; ii. 203, 208, 236. Annual payment due to a lord for the privilege of trading in his town.

*Chepmene-sela, i. 196. A merchants' hall.

Chepmene-sild, ii. 135. Chapman gild, gild merchant.

Chet. See Chiete.

Cheveteyn, ii. 225. Fr. A chief, the principal officer.

Chief, ii. 214. See Chef

Chief Mys, ii. 224. Fr. Capital mes-susage, a great house.

Chierte, i. 128. Fr. Deafness.

Chiete, Chet, ii. 140, 218. Fr. 3 sing. pres ind of cheoir, to fall

Childwite, ii. 390. Fine paid by the reputed father of an illegitimate child to the villein mother's lord. (Murray.)

Chiminagium, ii. 363. Road-tax, toll paid for permission to go through a forest (Cowell)

Chirothecarius, ii. 175. Glover. See also Cirotocarius, Cyrothecarius.

Chyveriz, ii. 228. Fr. Goats, kids.

Cicestria, i. 90, 140. Chichester.

Ciligo, i. 232. Rye (Du C., siligo)

Cimiterium, ii. 120, 295, 296. Church-yard.

Cingula, i. 290. Circuit, precinct.

Ciphus, ii. 316 = scyphus. Drinking vessel or goblet.

Cirotocarius, ii. 60, 132, 358. Glover.

Cissor, i. 115. Tailor.

Citatio, i. 236. A summons.

Civilitas, i. 286. Citizenship.

Clamare, ii. 171. To claim.

Clamium, Clameum, Clamor, i. 188, 292; ii. 171, 172. A claim.

*Clarus, ii. 5, 94, 102, 103. Clear, in full, net; liquidated in full (ii. 5)

Claye, ii. 206. Fr. Hurdle (Liber Albus, Gloss., 304)

Clericus, ii. 96. A clerk, a town clerk.

Cloth-drawer, ii. 208. Cloth-stretcher.

Cloth-mangere, ii. 311, 312. Cloth-monger.

Cnihta-gealdan, i. 188. A cnihten gild

Cniht, Chenicte, i. 183, 184, 188. Military retainer.

Cnihtene-gild, Cnithe-gilda, Cnith-ten-gilda, ii. 186-188. A cnihten gild

*Coccare, ii. 310. To bake or cook.

Cognoscere, ii. 194. To recognize, to acknowledge, or confess.

Coler-maker, ii. 130. Collar-maker.

Colli-strigium, ii. 301. Pillory.

Colour, i. 48, 136; ii. 68, 82, 177, 275. 'To colour a person or his wares,' 'to sell under colour of a gildsman,' means to sell goods in the gildsman's name, so that the stranger could evade dues or tolls demanded from non-gildsmen.

Comblus, ii. 125. A measure of four bushels, a coomb. (Liber Cust., 714, coumble)

Comburgensis, i. 235. Fellow burgess.

Comenaunce, ii. 73 = covenant. An agreement. (Cf. Engl. Gilds, 466; Halliwell, comenant; Matzner, i. 493.)

Comercium, Comercia, ii. 366, 367. Commerce.

Comes, ii. 136. Earl.

Comitatus, ii. 36, 146; ii. 120. County; county court.

Comitissa, ii. 387. Countess.

Commestio, ii. 34. A feast.

Comminis, i. 119 = communis. Common.

Commoditas, ii. 360. Commodity.

Common Bargain, ii. 149. A 'town bargain,' purchase of goods by a borough. See i. 135.

Communa, Communia, Communitas, i. 21, 93-103, 269. Civic incorporation, the privileges of a free incorporated borough; the common people, commons; a common payment; a community, gild, etc.

*Communarius, i. 112. Common-councilman.

Commune, ii. 254. Engl. The community or commons.

Commune, ii. 4 = communitas. Community.

Communis, ii. 192, 235 = communitas. (Du C., communis.)

Communitas. See *Communa*.

Communitates, ii. 391. For communitas, community, commons.

Comoyn, ii. 383, 384. To common, to add or join certain persons to others for consultation, to associate.

Complementum Justiciae, ii. 379. Complete justice. (Cf. Du C.)

Componere, i. 295. To compound, to pay as a composition or fine.

Computus, Computus, Computum, ii. 3, 94, 99, 100, 103. An account.

Comunier, ii. 218. Fr. Participating.

Concencire, ii. 293 = consentire. To consent.

Concensus, i. 239; ii. 126 = consensu. Consent.

Concernere, ii. 101, 168. To regard.

Conciliarius, ii. 39. Alderman, member of the town council.

Concordatus, ii. 114. An agreement.

Conculcare, ii. 365 = conculcare. To trample upon.

*Conductivus, i. 295, 296. Hired. (Cf. Fr. conductif. Godefroy.)

Confit, Confytt, ii. 204, 206. Fr. Water in which skins are soaked. (Godefroy.)

Confraria, i. 297. Fraternity or gild.

Confrater, ii. 247. Gildsman.

Confraternitas, i. 296. Gild; membership of a gild.

*Congildanus, i. 29. Gildsman.

Conjuratio, i. 21. Civic corporation or 'commune.'

Conreatus, i. 115. See *Coureatus*.

Considerare, ii. 238, 292. To decide, award, give judgment. (Cf. Madox, Exch, ii. 118.)

Consideratio, ii. 8. An award or judgment.

Consivis, i. 262 = concivis. Fellow citizen.

Constitutio, i. 233-240. Constitution (ii. 55) or ordinance.

Consuetudo, i. 59; ii. 183, 209, 252, 261. Customary payment, toll, etc. (Cf. i. 103.)

Consult, Consull, ii. 371. Councillor. Consulantes in this sense occurs in many Scotch burgh records. Cf. consuls of Utrecht, etc. i. 286, 294.

Continentia, i. 27. Manner of doing anything, an act.

Contrafacere, ii. 316. To counterfeit.

Contre, ii. 227. See *Encontre*.

Convener, i. 202, 222. The head of a convener. See *Convener*.

Convener, i. 202. A union of Scotch craft gilds.

Convenientia, ii. 22. Appurtenance, lawful property.

*Conventionarius, ii. 246. A covenanter, a person allowed to trade by entering into a covenant with a town.

Conventus, ii. 171. Monastery.

Conversatio, i. 230. Conduct, deportment.

Convinctus, ii. 135 = convictus. Convicted.

*Convivium, i. 84, 284. A gild.

Copies, ii. 382 = occupies. Occupations.

*Coquinaria, i. 195. Kitchen-dues.

Cord, ii. 140. Fr. Accord, consent.

Glossary.

Cordewan, ii. 204. Fr. Cordovan leather, cordwain.

Corduanarius, **Cordewanarius**, i. 115; ii. 60. Cordwainer, cordiner, or shoemaker.

Corduanus, i. 115. Cordovan leather, cordwain (Du C., *cordebusis*, *Liber Cust.*, 713.)

Coreum, i. 46, ii. 8, 28, 52 = corium. Leather, hide.

***Corf**, **Corff**, **Corffe**, **Corficina**, ii. 132, 133, 150, 175, 176, 189, 358. The cutting of wares, selling by retail. (O. Engl. *corven*, to carve. Cf. *Chron. of Rob of Glouc*, ii. 901; *Ancren Riwle*, 452.)

Cornere, ii. 224. Fr. A corner.

Cornu Communitatis, ii. 30, 32. The town horn, for summoning meetings, etc. See Mot-horn.

Cornubia, ii. 174. Cornwall.

Coronator, ii. 107. Coroner.

Corporalis, ii. 368. Relating to the corporale or cloth covering the sacred elements. According to Du C. a corporal oath was one taken on the Gospels, Cross, or relics of a Saint. (Cf. *Liber Albus*, 382.)

Corporation, i. 135. A gild; in Scotland a craft gild.

***Corpus Comitatus**, i. 59. The unprivileged districts of a county, those portions that were under the immediate jurisdiction of the sheriff.

***Corrigium**, i. 290. Strap, leather. (Diefenbach.)

Corvesarius, i. 114. Shoemaker.

Corveser, **Corvyser**, ii. 24, 274. Shoemaker. Cf. Fr. *courvoisier*.

Costa, ii. 279. A coast.

Costage, ii. 51. Fr. Cost.

Cotel, ii. 216. Fr. Knife.

Counfite, ii. 206. Fr. Vat for soaking skins. (Godefroy, *confit*.)

Coureatus, i. 115 (erroneously printed *conreatus*). Curried or dressed. (Du C., *coreare*; cf. *Liber Cust.*, 795.)

Coustume, ii. 218, 221, 227. Fr. See *Custuma*.

Coustumer, ii. 227. Fr. Customable, subject to tolls, etc.

Coviengne, ii. 214. Fr. A covenant or agreement.

Craftyman, ii. 381. Craftsman.

Cranoke, ii. 69. (Irish, *cranog*, basket or hamper for holding corn.) A measure supposed to be equal to a Bristol barrel (Cal. Pat. and Cl. Rolls, i. 196; *Gilbert, Hist. Doc.*, p. xxxiv. Cf. *Pipe Roll*, i. *Rich. I.*, p. 163.)

***Crassus Piscis**, i. 292. Royal fish, i.e. whale and sturgeon, which when thrown on shore or caught near the coast were the property of the king (*Pipe Rolls, Introd.*, 88.)

Cum, ii. 139. Fr. As, whereas.

***Cumbra**, ii. 123. A form of cumba, a coomb of four bushels. (Prompt., 97.)

Cumbria, ii. 39. Cumberland.

Cunteck, **Contek**, ii. 139, 226. Fr. A quarrel, strife, contest. (Godefroy, *contec*, *Catholicon*, 75.)

***Curia Legalis**, ii. 100, 104, 105, 242. Law-day, meeting of the *Leet* or principal local court. (Cf. *Law-day*.)

Curiales, ii. 99. Perhaps members of the town council. (Cf. *Wright*, i. 111, *curiales* = *burh-gerefa*.)

Custagium, ii. 281. Cost.

Custumia, ii. 43, 48, 123, 124, 132; **Custumum**, i. 194; **Coustume**, ii. 218, 221, 227; **Customa**, ii. 109. Any kind of customary payment, especially tolls for buying and selling, etc.

***Custumarius**, i. 31; ii. 297, 308, 312. A person subject to customary payments, tolls, etc. (For the ordinary meaning of this word, see *Kennett, Gloss*, s. v.)

***Custumum**, i. 194. See *Custumia*.

Custus, ii. 364. Cost.

Cutistannatus, ii. 46 = *cutis tannatus*. Tanned skin or hides.

Cuva, ii. 312. A vat. (Fr. *cuve*.)

***Cyfus**, i. 291. A drinking vessel. Cf. *Ciphus*.

Cyrotheca, **Cyroteca**, ii. 173. Glove.

Cyrothecarius, ii. 173. Glover.

Dacra, i. 239. A dakir or dicker, ten.

Dampnare, ii. 31 = damnare. To condemn.

Dampnum, ii. 35 = damnum. Damage.

Dapifer, ii. 40. Steward.

Data, ii. 184. A date.

Dawber, ii. 382. A dauber or plasterer. (Halliwell; Liber Cust., 716.)

Day, i. 10. A meeting, a diet. (Cf. Law-day.)

Decanus, i. 208. Dean.

Decasus, ii. 111. Decay.

*Decennarius, ii. 106. Tithingman, petty constable. (Rec. of Nott., i. 445.)

Decennia, ii. 33. A tithing.

Decern, i. 220. To decide, to judge.

*Decisio, ii. 24. See Discicio.

Decreit, i. 215. A decree, decision, or judgment.

Dedecere, ii. 146. Mis-print for deducere.

*Deducere, i. 248. To deal with, to treat; mercatum deducere (ii. 146, 378), to carry on trade, to traffic.

Defacere, ii. 4 = deficere. To undo or disregard.

Defactus, ii. 298 = defectus. A default.

Defencio, ii. 307. Prohibition.

*Defendere vim et injuriam, ii. 177, 180. To deny a charge. (Cf. ii. 7, vim et justum defendere; Rec. of Nott., ii. 457.)

Defensa, Defensio, ii. 296, 326. A fence, an enclosure.

Deforciare, ii. 7, 173, 202, 295. To take forcible possession of, to wrongfully hold property, to defend one's claim to anything. (Du C., disforciare; Liber Albus, Gloss., 384; Cowell, deforceor.)

Deforis, ii. 378. Strange, not having the privileges of a burgess.

Delegare, i. 228. To bequeath, to give.

Deliberare, ii. 62, 147. To liberate.

Deliberatio, ii. 137. Liberation.

Deliverer, i. 137. An officer of the Gild Merchant of Dublin who delivered shares of a town bargain.

Dementiers que, ii. 226. Fr. While.

Demeyne, Demesne, ii. 230, 232
Fr. Own.

Demeyne si, ii. 140. Fr. Unless.

*Demittere, ii. 38. To demise, transfer, convey. (Du C., dimittere.)

Demurr, ii. 74. To stop, remain, dwell.

Den, ii. 158. Fr. Dean or deacon.

Denarius Dei, i. 233. God's penny, arles, earnest money. (Liber Cust., 797.)

Denzein, i. 66. Citizen. (Godefroy; Liber Cust., 717.)

Deofol-gild, i. 190. Devil-worship.

Departir, ii. 219. To share. (Cf. Partir.)

*Deperditura, ii. 286. Loss, damage.

Deputatus, ii. 282. Deputy.

Derige, Dirige, ii. 15, 163. Hymn forming part of the burial service, a dirge. (Halliwell, dirige; Prompt., 121.)

Desawoare, ii. 7. To disavow, deny or contradict. (Du C., desavouare.)

*Deserere, Disserere, ii. 308, 330. To fail, to be wanting, to be denied.

*Deservire, ii. 281, 308. To deserve, merit, or gain; to earn a living.

Deskarger, Desqarker, ii. 225, 227.
Fr. To unload, discharge.

Despendre, ii. 221, 255. Fr. To lay out, to expend.

Desperdre, ii. 157. Fr. To lose.

Despersoner, ii. 217. Fr. To defame, insult, or slander.

Desque, Deske, ii. 206, 207, 216.
Fr. Until, unto.

Desque a taunt que, ii. 220. Fr. Until.

Destier, ii. 205 = d'estier. See Estier.

Destriccio, ii. 5. Distress, distraint.

Detaillum, ii. 47. Retail, detail.

De ultra mare, ii. 5, 8. This was a lawful and common 'essoin' or excuse for absence from court. The 'xl. dies' which is sometimes added in the Andover records means that the case is accordingly postponed for forty days.

Devor, ii. 273. Duty.

Dewling, ii. 71. Dublin.

Glossary.

Dies Amoris, ii. 7, 293. Love-day, day of reconciliation

Dieta, i 230. A day

Diffinire, i 269 = definire. To decide, to determine.

***Diffranchisare**, ii 20. To disfranchise

***Dignor**, ii 286 To deign, to vouchsafe to give

Discernere, ii 367 = decernere To decree

***Discicio**, **Decisio**, ii 24, 134. A cutting up, discionem pannorum facere, vendere pannum ad decisionem, to cut cloth and sell it, to sell cloth by retail

Discommun, ii. 176 To discommun, disfranchise.

Disiderare, ii. 208 = desiderare. To desire

***Dispercionare**, ii 328 To injure, slander, insult. (Du C, disper-sonare.)

Disrationare, ii. 183, 357. To derain, disprove, refute, clear. (Liber Cust., 798)

Disserere, ii 330 See Deserere.

***Distillare**, i 276. To extend, to propagate.

Distringere, ii 5 To distract or levy distress.

Disuitym, ii 141. Fr. dix-huitième. Eighteen

Divider, i 137. A gild officer who divided town bargains.

Dividere, i. 291. To arrange, to determine

Divisa, ii 146, 378 Division or quarter of a town.

Doble, i 153 = double

Dog-stones, ii 122 Hearthstones, on which the fire dogs rested. (Halyburton, 349)

Dolum, i 27; ii. 43 A cask, 208 gallons (Rec. of Nolt., ii. 458.)

Dome, i 258 A doom or judgment.

Domesday, ii. 123. Book or roll containing borough laws.

Dominicum, ii 204. A demesne.

Domus, i. 196, n. 2 ; ii 4-6, 8. Gild or fraternity. Cf Aula.

***Domus theloniei**, ii. 30 Toll-house.

Dorra, ii. 216 Fr. 3 sing fut ind. of donner, to give.

Dounk, ii 220 Fr. Then.

Doura, ii. 351. Dover.

Draperius, ii. 196. Draper.

Drappa, ii 331. Cloth

Dreiture, ii. 225 Fr. Justice, right.

Dreyt, ii. 205. Fr. Law, right.

Driturelement, ii. 220. Fr. Lawfully

Duellum, ii. 183. Duel or judicial combat.

Dunelmia, i 12 Durham

Durer, ii 228. Fr. To extend.

Dutchland, i 150. Germany

Dyes, ii 34. The two (?). Cf dees and deus = two, ii 158, 296

Dyrd, ii 51 = dirge.

Dyvlyng, ii. 65. Dublin.

Ebba, i. 292 Ebb tide

Eboracum, ii 21. York.

Effoncer, ii. 230 = enfoncer. Fr To push in. (For a different rendering of this word, see Davies, Southampton., 150.)

Eicere, i. 231 = ejicere. To eject.

Einz nei, **Eine**, i 216. Fr. Elder, first-born.

***Elde-fadus**, **Eld-fader**, i. 263 ; ii. 7. Grandfather, ancestor (Cf. Engl. Gilds, 169; Matzner, aldfader; Halliwell, eldfather)

Elde-stuard, i. 26 ; ii. 12. Elder or chief steward.

Embracerie, ii. 381. Unlawful meeting.

Emenda, i. 229 ; ii. 204 Amends, fine, reparation.

Emendare, i. 228. To make reparation.

Empeach, ii. 150. To impair.

Empledier, ii. 217. Fr. To implead, sue at law.

Enarere, ii. 140. Fr. In the past.

Encheson, ii. 140. Fr. A reason or occasion.

Encontre, ii. 227. Fr. To encounter, to go to meet.

Encoru, ii. 218. Fr. Forfeited.

Encrecement, ii. 231. Fr. An increase, an increased price.

Encrestre, ii. 231. Fr. To increase.

Enfranceys, ii. 195. Engl. Franchises.
 En hest mot, i. 299. — In hastigem Muth. Germ. In anger. (Schiller und Lübben, mot.)
 Enpletter, ii. 229. Fr. To do, fulfil, or satisfy.
 Enprompter, ii. 256. Fr. To borrow.
 Enpruener, ii. 157. Fr. Profit.
 Enrouler, ii. 219. Fr. To enroll.
 Enseler, ii. 222. Fr. To seal.
 Ensement, ii. 141, 205. Fr. Likewise, together.
 Entour, ii. 49. Fr. Regarding, about.
 Erene, ii. 69. Iron.
 Erogare, i. 234. To distribute.
 Escambium, ii. 253. An exchange.
 Escheatum, ii. 39. An escheat.
 *Eschippare, Eskippare, i. 292; ii. 87. To ship, to sail.
 Escot, i. 55; ii. 140. Fr. Scot or payment.
 Escotantus, ii. 132 = escottans. Being in scot, contributing to common rates and taxes.
 Escoter, Escotter, i. 55; ii. 138, 140. Fr. To scot, to contribute to common payments.
 Esement, ii. 157. Fr. Easement, relief, or accommodation.
 Esgard, ii. 217, 222. Fr. Award or judgment.
 Eskiven, Eskevyn, ii. 157, 158, 215 = scabinus. Fr. Echevin, an officer of a gild. See i. 26.
 Essoniare, ii. 5, 154. To essoin or excuse from appearance in a court.
 Essonium, ii. 6. An excuse for not appearing in a court, an essoin.
 Establissemant, ii. 224. Fr. Statute or ordinance.
 Estatut, ii. 220. Fr. Statute.
 Estaundar, ii. 222. Fr. Standard.
 Ester, Estier, ii. 205, 226. Fr. To stand. Ester a dreyt, to submit to justice or trial.
 Ester-gavell, ii. 236. Easter-gavel, rent due at Easter.
 Esteyn, i. 140. Fr. Tin.
 Estoverium, Estovium, ii. 124, 155. An estover, anything necessary for

sustentation or maintenance. Estovium is an incorrect reading of estoverium.
 Estraura, ii. 316 = extrahura. Estrays, stray animals. (Du C., *estrajeriae*.)
 Eus, ii. 223. Fr. Door.
 Ewe, ii. 232. Fr. Water.
 Exhereditatio, ii. 238. Disherison, ruin, damage.
 Exigere, ii. 370 = erigere. To erect.
 Exitus, ii. 38, 169. Issues, revenues, profits.
 Exorare, i. 278. To exhort.
 Extraneus, Extranus, i. 66; ii. 44, 53, 102, 134. A stranger, one not free of the borough.
 Extremus, i. 228. In extremis suis, in his last days.
 Extrinsecus, i. 66; ii. 14, 52. A stranger, one not free of the borough.
 Facultie, ii. 54. A trade, occupation, or craft.
 Falda, ii. 307, 330, 339. Sheepfold, enclosure.
 Farse, Farsietz, ii. 204. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. and p. part. of *farcir*, to stuff.
 Feat, Feate, i. 155; ii. 362, 380. Occupation, business.
 Feel, Foial, i. 209; ii. 214. Fr. Faithful.
 Feez, Feiz, Fez, i. 74; ii. 219, 220. Fr. fois. Time.
 Feit, ii. 225 (bis). Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of *fere*, to do; as in *feit a saver*, doth you to wit.
 Felling, i. 234. Breaking contract. (Innes, *Anc. Laws*, 208. Cf. Mätzner, *fellen*, to destroy.)
 Feodum, i. 146; ii. 196. A fee or payment.
 Feoffatus, i. 72, 74; ii. 13. Feoffee one holding a fief.
 Feoffmentum, ii. 327. Enfeoffment.
 Feor, ii. 205. Fr. Price. (Godefroy fuer.)
 Fere, i. 189. Engl. A fellow or companion.
 Feria, i. 297; ii. 175. Holiday, any day of the week; a fair.

Glossary.

Ferir hors, ii. 230. Fr. To knock out (Cf. Burguy, *ferir*.)

Ferne, ii. 254. Engl. See *Firma Burgi*

Fermer, ii. 216. Fr. To swear, give security to (Burguy.)

Ferour, Feure, ii. 206. Fr. A smith or ironmonger. (Roquefort.)

Ferrealment, ii. 206. Fr. Hardware, things made of iron.

Ferretynge, i. 131. Ferret, tape, ribbon. (Cf. Axon, Engl. Dialect Words.)

Ferro, ii. 245. Blacksmith, ironmonger (Liber Cust., 802.)

Ferthingmannus, Firthynman, Fer-yngman, Furthyngman, i. 27, 228, 231, 238. Quarter-master, gild officer.

Feru, ii. 330. See *Ferr*

***Festualis**, ii. 170. Festal

Feudum, ii. 29. A fief or fee

Feure, ii. 206. See *Ferou*

Fez, ii. 220. See *Feez*

Ffor', ii. 334, 335. Probably a contraction of forwardmen.

Fienz, ii. 223. Fr. Offal, rubbish. (Burguy, *fiens*)

Fiert, ii. 216, 217. Fr. 3 sing pres. ind. of *fieri*, to strike

Filacium, ii. 291. Thick yarn.

Filetum, ii. 276. Yarn.

Filum, ii. 286. Yarn, thread.

Finire, ii. 153. To pay a fine.

Finis, ii. 43, 50, 92. A fine, payment for a favour or privilege

Fire-lookers, ii. 174. Overseers of fires, heads of fire department.

Firma Villae, Firma Burgi, i. 6; ii. 100, 101. Fee-farm rent of a borough.

Fleshewer, ii. 197. A butcher or flesher. Cf. Germ. *Fleischhauer*. (Catholicon, 135.)

Foial, ii. 214. Fr. Faithful.

***Foraneus**, i. 66. A stranger, a person who did not enjoy civic privileges.

***Fordede**, i. 29, ii. 240. O. Engl. A good deed, a charitable action. (Matzner, *fordede*.) In the Totnes records it may mean a fixed payment to the Gild for charitable purposes; or surety-money payable by persons entertaining the gild. (Ancien Riwle, 444, *fordede*=surety.)

***Fordele**, i. 29, ii. 240-242. Cf. Germ. *Vortheil*, advantage (Matzner, *fordel*.) Perhaps in the Totnes records, it may be another word connected with *ferto* or *feithelum*, a measure [of ale or wine], given as an entrance-fee. See *Du C.* In a continental record of 1274 we meet with an entrance-fee of a gild consisting of *unum fertonem ad convivium*. (Salvioni, *Gilde*, 5.)

Forefactum, i. 298. A fine

Foreign, Foreigner, i. 27, 68, 130; ii. 71. See *Forinsecus*.

Forensis, ii. 246. A stranger. See *Forinsecus*.

Forestarius, ii. 363. Forester or forest officer

Forinsecus, i. 66; ii. 13, 37, 52, 124. A 'foreigner,' i.e. any person not a burgess or a member of the Gild Merchant, a person not enjoying the privileges of a borough. Cf. i. 27; ii. 130.

Forinsecum Hundredum, ii. 341. The part of the hundred lying outside the town.

Forisfacere, ii. 47, 64, 244. To forfeit; to offend or transgress; to punish.

Forisfactura, Forisfactum, i. 9, 115, 227; ii. 197, 273. Forfeiture, a fine; transgression, offence.

Forisjudicare, Forjudicare, ii. 328. To deprive of anything by judicial process.

Forjuger, ii. 217. Fr. To forejudge, to condemn.

***Formatores**, i. 206, 227. The aldermen of a gild. (Hohbaum, iii. 550.)

Fornier, ii. 220, 222. Fr. To execute.

Forsene, ii. 205. See *Sorsene*

Fors pris, ii. 141. Fr. Except.

Forum, i. 233, 234. Market-place.

Forwardmannus, ii. 297, 312; *Forwardesmen*, i. 31; *Forewardmannus*, ii. 4, 8, 324; *Fordwardmannus*, ii. 320, 331; *Fordwarmannus*, ii. 321; *Forwardinus*, ii. 308, 343,

345; *Foreworwannus*, ii. 298; *Formannus*, ii. 293. Forward-man, covenant-man, gild officer (See i. 31; cf. *Aneren Riwle*, 444; *Eaile, Land Charters*, 489.)

Fossagium, ii. 363. Toll or duty for the maintenance of a fosse.

Fossatum, ii. 366. Ditch or moat.

Fra, ii. 220. Fr. 3 sing fut. ind of fane, to do.

Franchesia, *Franchicia*, ii. 43, 61, 391. A franchise

Francigena, i. 4 Frenchman, foreigner.

Francis, *Fraunches*, ii. 138, 195. Franchises.

Francus Plegius, ii. 94. Frank-pledge.

**Fratres Guildhaldæ*, ii. 272. Brethren of the gild-hall, members of the Common Council of Windsor.

Free, *Freedom*, *Freemen*, i. 12, 31, 123, 124. Those having free trade privileges were the 'freemen' of a town, they were 'free' of the town, they enjoyed its 'freedom'. A 'free' baker (ii. 82) was a person who had all the privileges of that craft. Cf. i. 123, 124.

Frimire, i. 115. (Incorrect reading of frumire.) To tan.

Friscus, ii. 136. Flesh, undressed, untanned.

Frometye, ii. 279. Frumenty.

**Fugator*, ii. 279. A hunting dog.

**Fullerettus*, ii. 39. Pertaining to fulling.

Fumer, ii. 223. Fr. fumier. Dung, muck.

Fundrible, ii. 230. Fr. fondrille. Lees, dregs.

Funz, ii. 230. Fr. Bottom.

Fura, ii. 104 = *fultura*. A prop or support.

Furnire, ii. 311. To bake.

Furnitor, ii. 135 = *frunitor*. (Cf. *Chariae Hibern.*, 86.) A tanner.

Furthyngman, ii. 13. See *Ferthingmen*.

Fyllishape, i. 123. Fellowship, fraternity.

Gablium, ii. 245. Rent or tax

Galy-man, ii. 263. A ship-man. (Catholicon, 149, galy)

Garcio, *Gareun*, i. 235; ii. 157. Fr. Servant

Garde, ii. 216. Fr. Ward of a town.

Gardianus, ii. 62, 63, 87. Warden.

Gardinus, ii. 104. Garden.

Garleke, ii. 96. Garlic.

Garnir, ii. 138, 216. Fr. To warn, inform.

Gate-waiters, i. 27. Certain town officers at Wigan. Cf. 'custodes viarum qui vocantur Gategeters' (Rec of Nott., i. 54.) Gate = road, highway.

Gavel-yeld, ii. 39. House-rent. (Cf. Schmid, *Gesetze*, 587; *Domesday Studies*, 142.)

Gayola, ii. 147. Gaol. (Du C., gaola.)

**Gay-wite*, *Gay-wyt*, ii. 44, 191, 356. 'Et per hoc verbum *Gaywite* clamant esse quietos ab omnibus muneribus et vadiis solvendis pro vigiliis non factis extra civitatem praedictam.' (i. e. Chester. Harl. MS. 2057, fol. 65.) Watch-money, ward-wite, ward-penny. (Cf. Rep. MSS Com., 1883, p. 60; *Plac. de q. W.*, 275; Hale, *Domesd. of St. P.*, lxxiii-lxxx.)

Gefer-scope, i. 189. Gild or fraternity

Geill (Sanct), i. 216. St. Giles

Geldabilis, i. 59. Subject to taxation.

Geldable, *Gildable*, i. 59. The taxable land or unprivileged part of a county.

Geldare, i. 59. To pay Danegeld.

Geldum, *Gelda*, i. 55, 59; ii. 378. A tax, impost. Cf. *Gilda*.

Gemot-hus, i. 81. Moot-hall, court-house.

**Generosus*, ii. 348. Gentleman.

Gensor, ii. 176, 177. See *Chenser*.

Gentilis, ii. 132, 358. Gentle, noble.

**Geres-givia*, ii. 245. See *Yeres-give*.

Gernemuta, i. 140. Yarmouth.

Gerner, ii. 218. Fr. A granary, garner.

Gersuma, ii. 32. Payment, fine, or exaction. (Hale, Reg. Prior. Wig., xlvi; *Spelman*.)

Ghesceden, i. 276 = entscheiden Germ.
To determine.

Ghewand, i. 296. Germ. Cloth.

Ghilda, Ghylda, ii. 145, 212 = gilda.
A gild.

Ghild-hus, i. 190 Gild-house, perhaps
ale-house.

Gialda, Gihalda, Ghalla, i. 80, 82,
189. Gild-hall.

Gilda, i. 119, 216, 229; ii. 4, 187 A
gild or fraternity; membership of a
gild, meeting of a gild

Gilda, i. 60; ii. 146. Tax, impost,
payment Cf. Geldum

Gilda Aula, Guild-aula, ii. 33, 170,
207 Gild-hall

Gildable, i. 59 See Geldable.

Gildagium, i. 49, 50, ii. 374. A gild
payment or exaction

Gildalla, i. 291. Gild-hall.

Gilda Mercatoria Gild merchant.
(For the various terms used to express
this idea, see i. 6.)

Gildan, Gyldan, i. 27; ii. 246, 277.
Gild officer; gildsman

***Gildanus**, i. 29; ii. 5, 8, 204, 277, 290,
293 Gildsman; gild-officer.

***Gildare**, i. 99. To gildate, to form
into a gild

Gildate, i. 88. To form into a gild.

Gild-day, i. 118; ii. 277. Corpus
Christi day, when the crafts went in
procession, etc.

Gildein, ii. 206, 207, 217. Fr. Gilds-
man

Gilde-silver, i. 58, 195; ii. 109 A
payment made by stranger merchants
for permission to trade in a town, or
exercise the privileges of the Gild.

Gilda, ii. 105 = gilda A gild.

Gild-hall, ii. 207. A gild. Cf. Aula
and Domus.

Gild-halla, i. 81; ii. 203. Gild-
hall

Gild-holder, i. 27. A gild officer, one
who provided the gild banquet

Gild-mele, ii. 207. Fr. Gild-meal,
gild-feast.

Gildonia, i. 283. A gild.

Gildry, i. 201, 215 A Scotch Gild
Merchant.

Gildryman, i. 203. A member of a
Scotch Gild Merchant.

Gild-salle, i. 196. Gild-hall.

Gild-town, i. 204. A town having a
Gild Merchant

***Gild-wite**, i. 49, 50, ii. 147. A
gild fine or exaction. (For other
meanings of the word, see Domesday
Studies, 89, 117, Schmid, Gesetze,
604, Kemble, Codex Dip., vi 240;
Liber de Hyda, 44.)

Gippeswicum, i. 140 Ipswich

Girra, ii. 216. Fr. 3 sing fut. ind. of
gésir, to lie.

***Glenare**, ii. 308. To glean.

Gratum, ii. 40 Grace, good-will

Grawe, ii. 76 Grave, influential.

Gre, Grey, ii. 217, 219 Fr. Agree-
ment, satisfaction.

Greignor, Greindre, i. 125, ii. 141.
Fr. Greater

Grevousement, ii. 207, 223. Fr.
Heavily, severly.

Grossus, ii. 19, 37, 185. Great. In
grosso, per grossam (ii. 87), by
wholesale.

Guelda, i. 294. A gild

Guhald, Guldehalda, i. 82; ii. 272.
Gild-hall.

Guild-aula, i. 10. Gild-hall

Guile, ii. 176. A gild.

Gulda, i. 58, 286. A gild.

***Gustatores**, i. 27; ii. 335. Tasters;
officers of the Andover Gild who
seem to have had charge of the provi-
sions for the Gild feast; testers of
ale, etc (ii. 106)

Guyaula, ii. 258. Gild-hall.

Guyhalda, ii. 262. Gild-hall.

Guylda, ii. 260. A gild.

Gwilde, i. 123. A gild

Gwyld-hawle, ii. 271. Gild-hall.

Gyeres-gyve. See Yeres-give.

Gyldan, ii. 277. A gild-officer.

***Gyldanus**, ii. 346. Gildsman

Gyll, ii. 75. Gaol.

Habundans, ii. 61 = abundans. Abun-
dant.

Haia, ii. 8. A hedge, house, town.
(Earle, Land Charters, 493, haga.)

The meaning of the word in ii. 8 is not clear.)

Halla, i. 296. Hall, gild-hall.

Halle-house, ii. 275. Gild-hall.

Hamso, ii. 389. Apparently an incorrect reading of *hansa*. (Perhaps *hamsocha* is meant. See *Du C.*, *hamsocha*.)

Hanaperium, ii. 353. The hanaper or treasury of the King's Chancery.

***Hanasterii**, i. 195; ii. 194. Persons admitted to the Gild or freedom of Oxford.

***Hancerius**, ii. 329; **Hansarius**, ii. 323, 333, 337, 339, 340; **Hansorius**, ii. 321; **Hansere**, ii. 313. Pertaining to the hanse, subject to certain payments. Cf. i. 31, 194.

Hannse, ii. 176 = *haunse*. To enhance, to increase the price. (Halliwell, *hanse*.)

Hansa, **Hans**, i. 192-198; ii. 16. A hanse; a mercantile impost; an entrance-fee; a gild or mercantile company.

***Hansagium**, i. 195. A tribute exacted by a gild, a mercantile exaction.

***Hansare**, i. 296. To pay hanse or tribute.

***Hansarius**, **Hansere**. See *Hancerius*.

***Hanseria**, i. 195. A hanse or mercantile tribute.

Hans-hus, **Hanse-house**, i. 82, 196; ii. 21, 22. A gild-hall; a hanse or gild.

Hansing-silver, i. 32. Payment made to a hanse or gild.

***Hansorius**. See *Hancerius*.

Hans-pane, i. 58; ii. 333, 335. Hanse penny, payment to the hanse.

Hantachen-sele, i. 196. The hall of the cnihten hanse (?).

Hantona, ii. 213. Southampton.

Hanza, i. 198. A hanse.

Harieta, i. 185. Heriot. See *Herietum*.

Heele, ii. 207. To conceal.

Hellier, ii. 57. Engl. Thatcher or tiler.

Herbagium, ii. 296. Grass.

Herbergier, **Herbager**, **Herbiger**, ii. 222, 228. Fr. To harbour or lodge. **Herberwerd**, **Herborwed**, ii. 190, 255. Harboured, lodged.

Herietum, **Harieta**, i. 185; ii. 330. A heriot, a deceased customary tenant's best beast or best chattel due to his lord. (For heriots payable to clergy, see *Thomson, Magna Carta*, 208; *Kennett, Gloss*.)

Herle-breking, i. 234. Arle-breaking, breaking contract. (Innes, *Anc. Laws*, 210.)

Heyn, ii. 278. 'To heyn the feast' seems to mean 'to raise, erect, or provide for the feast.' *Heyn* = *highen*, from M. Engl. *hey* = high. See *Mätzner, hezen*. Cf. i. 27.

Heyners, i. 27, 33; ii. 392. Officers who provided for the gild feast.

Heyr, ii. 226. Fr. Heir.

Hloter, ii. 256. Fr. To separate or divide. (Cf. *Roquefort, lotir*.)

Holde, ii. 65. Whole.

Holding, ii. 76. A share of a town bargain.

Hool, ii. 257. Whole, good, loyal.

Hostium, ii. 8 = *ostium*. Door.

Hundredum, ii. 202, 341, 342. A sub-division of the county; a hundred court. *Hundredum forinsecum* (ii. 341), that part of the hundred lying outside the town.

Hurts, ii. 15. Whortle-berries. (Still common in Sussex dialect.)

Hus, ii. 157. Fr. A door.

Hutesium, ii. 341. Hue and cry raised in pursuing a malefactor. (*Du C.*, *huesium*.)

Hynen, ii. 255. Men.

I, ii. 157 = *Y*. Fr. There.

Iad, ii. 256 = *y a*. Fr. There is.

Illoeques, ii. 232. Fr. There.

Impechiamentum, i. 44. Impediment.

Impetitio, ii. 62. Hindrance, demand, unjust claim. (Cf. *Höhlbaum*, iii. 555.)

Implacitare, ii. 154. To implead.

***Imponere, Inponere**, ii. 33, 307. To charge or accuse.

Inbreviare, i. 234. To register.

***Incidere**, ii. 88. To belong or pertain to.

***Incompetenter**, ii. 341. Immediately.

***Inconsultus**, ii. 318. Doubtful.

Incontinenti, Incontinenter, ii. 95, 260. Incontinently, at once.

Incorporeity, i. 104. Incorporation.

Inde, ii. 61, 89. Thereon, thereof, therefrom.

Indentare, ii. 239. To indent.

Indentura, ii. 259. An indenture.

***Indigines**, ii. 258 = *indigena* A native or resident of a town.

Indilate, i. 231. Without delay.

Infongen-theif, Infangene-theif, ii. 38, 356. Engl. Right of trying thieves caught within a privileged district or manor (Bracton, ii. 540.)

***Infortunitum, Infortunia**, i. 94, ii. 112. Misadventure, mishap.

Ingesegil, i. 279. Germ. A seal.

Ingrossir, ii. 268. An engrosser. (Cf. i. 128)

Inn-burgess, ii. 200. A burgess dwelling in the town.

Innunge, i. 114, 295. Germ. The privilege of trading; a gild (Cf. Hohlbaum, iii. 555.)

***Inponere**, ii. 307. To charge with an offence.

Inprisonamentum, ii. 88, 283. Imprisonment.

Inprisonare, ii. 307. To put in prison.

Inrotulare, Irrotulare, ii. 258, 259. To enroll or register.

Insultare, ii. 305. To assault, attack.

Intermittere, ii. 391 = *immiscere*. To mix. (Cf. Du C.)

Intrant, i. 50. Engl. A person allowed to exercise trade temporarily.

***Intrinsecus**, i. 66; ii. 13, 14, 52, 125. In-dwelling, resident; a citizen. *Intrinsecum hundredum*, ii. 341, that part of the hundred situated within the town.

***Intrinsus**, ii. 352. Belonging to a citizen.

Introitus, ii. 22, 137, 296. Entrance. entrance-fee

Intromittere, i. 115, 208; ii. 112. To interfere, intermeddle, or interpose.

Inward, ii. 67, 70. Probably means within the town.

***Irrevertere**, ii. 31. Not to return.

Irrigulatus, ii. 360 = *irregularis*. Badly regulated.

Irrotulamentum, ii. 124. Enrollment.

***Irrotularius**, ii. 334. An enroller or registral.

Issi, ii. 205. Fr. So, thus.

Issir, ii. 215. Fr. To go out.

Issue, ii. 221. Fr. Egress, issue, export.

Itiel, ii. 214. Fr. Such.

Ja le meynz ne, ii. 219. Fr. Nevertheless.

Jantaculum, Jentaculum, ii. 96-98, 102. Collation.

Jheres-cheve, ii. 358. See *Yares-give*.

Judicarius, i. 298. A judge.

***Judicium**, i. 3, 178. Judgment or regulation.

Jurata, ii. 45, 53. Jury.

Jurator, ii. 38. Juryman.

Jurors, Jurats, Jureis, Jourez, i. 87; ii. 151, 217, 221. Civic magistrates, members of a town council.

Jus, i. 29; ii. 4-6. A lawful fee.

Justificare, ii. 316, 330. To try a person charged with an offence.

Justicia, Justiciarius, ii. 116, 172. A justice or judge.

Kaiagium, Kayagium, i. 195; ii. 363, 374. Quayage, dues for loading or unloading a ship.

Kancia, ii. 387 = *Kantua*. Kent.

Kele-men, ii. 382. Ship-men, mariners.

***Kerka**, i. 270. Judgment, charge.

***Keverage**, ii. 390. This seems to be the same word as *couveragrum* and *coverage*. (See Devon. Assoc., xii. 324; Rec. Office, Conf. Rolls, 2 Hen. VIII, p. 6, m. 3.)

Keyl-toll, ii. 44. Keel-toll, a payment

levied on every ship landing with merchandise at the town quay.

Kief, i. 270. Fr. A head, a chief court of appeal.

Knytte-gilda, i. 187. Cnihten gild.

Kran, ii. 72. Engl. A crane. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 557.)

Laborator, Laborarius, ii. 366. Plowman, workman.

Lage-mannus, i. 185. Law-man or judge.

Lagena, i. 27; ii. 102, 237, 295, 335. Gallon.

Lancettus, ii. 30 = North Engl. land-sete. A class of villein peasants, (Spelman; Josc. de Brak, 150.)

Lanuga, ii. 206. Fr. Woollen.

Lanutus, Lanatus, i. 232; ii. 52, 286. Woolly. *Pellis lanuta*, a wool-fell.

Lastagium, ii. 388. See *Lestagium*.

Lastum, Lestum, Lasta, i. 233; ii. 43, 359. A load or last, a measure equal to twelve barrels of fish, twelve sacks of wool, etc. (Halliwell; Prompt., 299.)

Lauche, i. 199. Law.

Lauticia, ii. 128. Dainty food, a delicacy. (Du C., *lautia*.)

***Lavagium, Levagium**, i. 27. At Yarmouth this was a toll for landing wares, or transferring them from one vessel to another.

Law-day, i. 65; ii. 105, 273. A court day, a meeting of the court leet or principal borough court, generally held twice or three times during the year.

Leal, Leel, i. 209; ii. 256. Fr. Loyal, legal.

Leaul, ii. 226. Fr. Legal, loyal.

Leaumentz, ii. 229. Fr. Loyally, legally.

Leave-looker. See *Leve-looker*.

Leave-lookerage, i. 27. This word probably has the same meaning as *Leve*.

Leawe, ii. 227. Fr. *l'eau*. Water.

Legalis Homo, ii. 115, 116, 119. A law-worthy man, i. e. a man who has not 'lost his law'; hence a person

qualified to appear as witness, etc. in a court of law, to serve on juries, etc. (Cf. Pike, *Crime*, i. 450.)

Leisive, ii. 206 (? *leisnie*). Fr. A band wherewith to tie anything, a leash.

Leip, ii. 255. Engl. Lendeth.

Lene, i. 27. See *Leve*.

Leodiensis, i. 269. Of Liége.

Lerround, ii. 224. Fr. 3 pl. fut. ind. of lesser, to leave, omit.

Lestageum, Lastagium, ii. 178, 211, 388. Lastage, toll or payment exacted in markets and fairs, perhaps for buying and selling goods by measure. (Cf. Spelman; Liber. Cust., 812; 'Lestage, id est, consuetudo exacta in nundinis et mercatis.' Liber de Hyda, 44.)

Lestum, ii. 359. See *Lastum*.

Levagium, i. 27. See *Lavagium*.

Levare, ii. 31, 34, 364. To establish; to levy.

***Leve**, i. 27; ii. 356. A mercantile levy or impost, a fee for permission to trade.

Leve-looker, Leve-looker, Leave-looker, i. 27. A gild officer who looked after the collection of the 'leve' or fees for permission to trade.

Lenna, ii. 147. Lynn in Norfolk.

Lewe, ii. 205. Fr. *lieue*. A league, three miles.

Lewe, ii. 68. Engl. Leave.

***Lex, Ley**, i. 108; ii. 206. The burghal freedom or franchise.

***Lex**, ii. 299, 305, 308, 315, 340-342. The wager of law, compurgation; *vadiare legem* = to wage law, to give security to clear one's self by compurgation, i. e. *facere legem*. (Rec. of Nott., i. 451.)

Liber, Libertas, i. 236; ii. 8, 87, 103, 290, 310, 319. See *Free*.

Liberalis, ii. 21 = liber. Free.

Liberare, ii. 38, 39, 305. To deliver or pay.

Libertas, ii. 254. A liberty, franchise, or privileged district, with its own jurisdiction.

Libertates, ii. 20. The boundaries of a franchise.

Glossary.

Liberatio, ii. 333. Payment.
Liber Burgus, ii. 385. Free borough
 See 1. 5.
Licentiare, i. 115. To license.
Ligeancia, ii. 110. Allegiance.
Ligeus, ii. 112. A liege-man, a subject.
Limun, ii. 206. Fr. Shaft of a vehicle
 (La C, limon.)
***Linia**, ii. 44. Linen. Cf Fr linge.
Liths-man, i. 186. Ship-man, ship-
 owner.
Live-lode, ii. 142, 249. Livelihood,
 means of support, estate.
Lok, ii. 219. Fr. A lock.
Longevus, i. 276. Long.
Loos, ii. 255. Reputation, good fame,
 report (Prompt., 148, 313.)
Lot, Loth, i. 53, 55; ii. 110, 211, 374,
 376; **Lotatum**, ii. 150; **Lotum**,
 ii. 189, 192. Lot, tribute, or pay-
 ment. (Cf Du C, lot.)
Lot, Loth, i. 232, 239; ii. 46. A lot
 or share. Cf *Cavil*.
Lote and Scot, ii. 138. To pay taxes.
 See *Scot* and *Lot*.
Lotel, ii. 228 (read locel). Fr. Iusel.
 A box, tray. (Godefroy, cf Du C.,
 locellus.)
***Lottantus**, ii. 132 = lottans. See
Lottare.
***Lottare**, i. 55; ii. 120, 123, 175. To
 be in lot, to contribute to local rates
 and taxes.
Lotum, i. 291. A liquid measure of
 about two pints. (Du C, lothum;
 cf. Hohlbaum, iii. 560.)
Loyneteignite, ii. 49. Fr. Distance.
Ludelawe, i. 46. Ludlow.
Luicens, *Lycens*, ii. 72, 73. Engl.
 A licence.
Luminare, ii. 302. Lamp or candle
 kept burning on the altar of a church.
 (Cf. *Kennett*.)
Luy, ii. 220. Fr. A place.
Ly, ii. 218. Fr. For himself.

Macecrier, ii. 205. Fr. A butcher.
Mactare, ii. 309. To kill or slaughter.
Maior, i. 227. A mayor.
***Male-gestura**, ii. 369. An evil deed.

Mane-loquium, i. 32; ii. 345. A
 meeting of the Gild Merchant, a
 morrow-speech. Cf *loquela matu-*
tinalis, i. 32.
Mangnus, ii. 296 = magnus. Great.
Mango, i. 2. A trader, a monger.
 (Hohlbaum, iii. 561.)
***Manu-agere**, ii. 389. To manage, to
 carry on.
Manu-capere, ii. 94. To give surety
 for.
Manu-captio, ii. 283. Mainprise or
 surety.
***Manu-factura**, **Mani-factura**, ii.
 285. A manufacture.
***Manu-operalis**, i. 117. Manual, relat-
 ing to a handicraft.
Manu-opus, i. 115. Handiwork.
Manu-pastus, ii. 307, 330. Servant.
Manus, ii. 305. A compurgator's hand,
 a compurgator. *Est ad legem se*
sexta manu, the accused is to swear
 together with five compurgators.
 (Cf. *Rec. of Nott.*, ii. 465.)
Manu-tenere, ii. 184. To maintain.
Marcatorius, ii. 348. Relating to
 trade.
***Marcenarius**, i. 128. A mercer or
 dealer in small wares, a retail dealer;
 later a silk or cloth merchant. Cf.
 below, *Mercenarius*.
Marcher, ii. 205. Fr. To bargain,
 purchase.
Marescallus, ii. 94. A marshal.
Marettum, ii. 293. A marsh. (Du
 C., maretum.)
Marinarius, ii. 361. Mariner or sea-
 man.
Mase, i. 296. The Meuse.
Mastilio, i. 232. Mixed grain, maslin.
Masuagium, i. 71. Messuage.
Matutinae, ii. 170. Matins.
Maudir, *Mesdire*, ii. 217. Fr. To
 speak evil, to defame.
Maufere, ii. 217. Fr. To do evil.
Maunder, ii. 218. Fr. To demand.
Maundy, ii. 125. Maundy Thursday.
Maylle, ii. 229. Fr. Half-penny, small
 piece of brass money. (Cf. *Liber*
Cust., 740.)
Me, ii. 255. Engl. They.

Media **Xlma** (Media Quadragesima), ii. 8. Mid-Lent.

Mendre, **Meyndre**, **Mener**, ii. 226, 228. Fr. To dwell.

***Mensura**, i. 27. Moderation. (Cf. *Prompt.*, 335.)

Mentionare, ii. 367. To mention.

***Mercalis**, ii. 40, 43. Relating to trade.

Mercandizare, i. 54; ii. 16. To trade.

***Mercandizius**, ii. 113. Relating to trade.

***Mercandus**, ii. 202. Relating to trade.

Mercantia, i. 206. Merchandise.

Mercatorium, i. 235. Market, market-place.

Mercatorius, ***Mercantorius**, i. 117; ii. 212. Relating to trade.

Mercatus, i. 290. Merchandise.

Mercenarius, ***Marcenarius**, **Mercerius**, **Mercerus**, i. 128; ii. 245, 280. A mercer or dealer in small wares, a merchant, a retailer; later a silk or cloth merchant. (Cf. *Innes, Anc. Laws*, 18, 213; *Acta Parl. Scot.*, i. 339.)

Merceria, ii. 280. Mercery.

Merchandisa, **Merchandiza**, ii. 19, 191, 376. Merchandise, trade.

Merchandizare, ii. 171. To trade.

Merci, **Mercy**, ii. 217. Fr. A fine or amercement.

Merciamentum, i. 239. A fine or amercement.

***Mercimonia**, ii. 127. Mercantile.

Meremium, ii. 157, 290. Timber.

Merz, ii. 205. Fr. Merchandise.

Mes, ii. 215. Fr. A mess or dish.

Mes, ii. 230. Fr. Moreover, again.

Mese, ii. 279. Engl. A mess, dish.

Mesel, **Meseau**, ii. 215. Fr. A leper, a mcsel. (Cf. *Prompt.*, 339; *Liber Cust.*, 742.)

Messuagium, **Mesuagium**, ii. 203, 353. Messuage.

Mester, ii. 255. Fr. Mystery or craft.

Mester, ii. 221, 225. Fr. Need.

***Mestuosus**, ii. 128. Cf. *maestus*. Mourning.

Mete-oyl, ii. 26. Meat-oil.

Meynprendre, ii. 230. Fr. To become surety.

Meyser, ii. 15. Mazard, a kind of cherry.

Mie, **Mye**, ii. 140. Fr. Not.

Miles, ii. 124. A knight.

Mill-heymer, i. 27 (? *mill-heyner*). A mill-keeper.

***Milwellus**, ii. 44. A melwel, or green-fish, much used in former times for salting as stockfish. (*Liber Cust.*, 816; *Liber Albus, Gloss.*, 394; *Du C. mulvellus*.)

Ministerium, i. 115, 292. Mystery, trade, or craft.

Misericordia, ii. 6, 115, 297. Arbitrary fine, amercement. (*Liber Cust.*, 694; *Schmid, Gesetze*, 632.)

Missa, ii. 128. A mass.

Mistera, **Misterium**, i. 124; ii. 38, 368. Mystery, trade, or craft.

***Mistling**, ii. 19. (A corruption of *miskenning*.) Fine exacted for an error in pleading. (*Liber Cust.*, 743; *Schmid, Gesetze*, 632.)

Modernus, ii. 361. New, modern, present.

Moele, ii. 218. Fr. Mill-stone.

Molatis, ii. 127. Relating to a mill.

Momonia, ii. 286. Munster.

Monetaria, ii. 253. A mint.

Monialis, ii. 45. Nun.

Moot-hall, **Mote-hall**, i. 81. Court-house or town-hall.

Moravia, i. 197. Moray.

Morgespeche, ii. 293; **Magespeche**, ii. 6; **Morowspeche**, ii. 152, 348; **Morespeche**, ii. 289, 293; **Morghespeche**, i. 32; ii. 294; **Morspech**, ii. 293; **Morhespeche**, ii. 5, 7, 8; **Mowspech**, ii. 344; **Morwenspeche**, ii. 143; **Moregespeche**, **Mornspeche**, i. 32; **Marwinspeche**, ii. 137. Morrow-speech or meeting of the Gild Merchant. See i. 32.

Mortkyne, ii. 286. Skins of sheep which have died of disease. (*Halyburton*, 354; cf. *Halliwell*, *morkin*.)

Mosa, i. 297. The river Meuse.

Mot, i. 299. See *En hest mot*.

Glossary.

Mote-hall, Moot-hall, i 81 Court-house or town-hall

Mot-horn, ii 32. The town-horn used for summoning courts, etc (Cf. Josc. de Biak., 136)

Moto, ii 100 A wether, mutton, or sheep. Cf Multo.

Mountance, ii 140 Fr An amount.

Mouvoir, ii 139 Fr. (Read mues for unies.) To stir, move, or arouse

***Mulctura**, ii 87 A mulct or fine.

Multo, ii 123 A wether or sheep

Multotiens, ii 156 Often

Multura, i 232 Fee for grinding corn, multure.

Munimen Sigilli, i 298 The impression of a seal

***Munire**, ii 290. To instruct or admonish

Muragium, i. 195; ii. 42 Murage, toll for the maintenance of the town walls.

Murdrum, ii 363 Penalty paid by the district in which a man is found secretly killed

Murra, ii. 311. A drinking vessel, a maser.

Mussa, ii. 204. Fr. Moss

Mys, ii. 224. Fr House, a mesusage.

Naidgaires, i. 264. Fr. Not long ago, recently.

Namer, ii. 219. Fr To distract, levy distress.

Namium, ii 183, 253. Distraint, legal distress

Naperie, i 128. Fr. Table linen, napery.

Narrator, ii. 7 An advocate, a pleader in a law court. (Cowell; Liber Albus, Gloss, 395)

Natale, i 238 Christmas.

Nativus, ii 123, 191 A naif, native (i. 30), i.e. a born bondman.

Nautorum, ii. 286 = nautarum Sailors.

***Negotiare**, ii. 285. To engage in, to set to work.

Nent, Nient, ii 158, 205. Fr. Not.

Noctanter, ii. 170. By night.

Noumentum, ii. 50. Damage, injury.

Norhtz, ii. 225 Fr North.

Norrenses, ii. 377. Northmen, Norwegians and Danes Cf. Fr. Norrets.

Nosme, Noun, i 94; ii 206 Fr. A name.

Nule, Nul, Nullus, ii 205, 256, 259 = ullus. Any, anyone.

Nuzt, ii. 215, 216 Fr. Night.

Obeyant, ii 82. Engl. Obedient.

Obicere, ii. 331 = objicere. To approach, to refute.

Oblatio, ii 330. An oblation from the parishioners to their priest. (See Kennett, Par. Antiq., Gloss.)

Obolus, ii. 14. Half-penny.

Occasio, ii 139, 244, 387. Hindrance, molestation, charge.

Occasionare, ii. 19, 290. To molest, accuse.

***Occupare**, ii 105 To carry on a trade or occupation.

Oculi, i. 299. Dominica qua cantatur Oculi, Third Sunday of Lent.

Od, ii 214. Fr. With.

Oeps, ii. 230. Fr. Use.

Offertorium, ii. 129. Offertory, part of the mass.

Officium, i. 115, 234. A craft, trade, or occupation.

Onnys, Oon, ii. 68, 380 Engl. One.

***Opella**, ii. 345. A shop. (Diefenbach.)

Optinere, i. 233; ii. 354 = obtinere.

Ordum, ii. 99 = ordeum, hordeum. Barley.

Ostrey, ii. 133. Hostel, inn

Ou, Ouue, ii. 140, 157, 255. Fr. ove. With.

Oui, ii. 218. Fr. ou. Or

Ouster, ii. 219. Fr. To oust, remove.

Outtane, i. 258. Engl. Except.

Ovesque, ii. 214, 216. Fr. With.

Owe, ii. 228. Fr. Goose.

Ownestlye, ii. 73. Honestly.

Owting, ii. 190. Putting out or displaying wares for sale.

Oyer, ii. 141, 187. Fr. To hear.

Oynt, ii. 206. Fr. Grease, lard. (Godefroy, oint; Liber Albus, Gloss., 345.)

Paagium, ii. 179. Toll or payment, comprising all kinds of tolls or mercantile exactions.

Pacare, ii. 6. To pay, satisfy.

***Factionarius**, ii. 245. A person allowed to trade after agreeing to pay tribute to the town.

Pagina, i. 293. A charter.

Paier, ii. 221. Fr. To satisfy, pay.

***Pandaxator**, ii. 135. A brewer. (Wright, i. 688, *pandoxator*.)

Pandoxare, ii. 376. To brew.

Paneal, ii. 204. Fr. *panneau*. Cushion of a saddle, pannel. (Cf. Du C., *panellum*.)

Pannagium, ii. 44. Pannage, the privilege of feeding swine in the woods, money paid for this privilege.

Pannarius, ii. 8, 132. Draper, clothier.

Papira, i. 31. A paper or record.

Parcella, ii. 99. A parcel or portion.

Parcenex, ii. 214, 218. Fr. Partner.

Pares, ii. 259. Peers, bailiffs. (Cf. *dusperi*, in Kitchin, Winchester, 164.)

Parmentarius, **Parmenter**, ii. 6, 60, 206. Tailor.

Parrochianus, i. 291. Parishioner.

Particulatim, **Per Particulas**, ii. 173, 179. By retail.

Partir, ii. 205, 219. To share or divide.

Passagium, i. 9; ii. 191, 251. Passage money levied on merchants visiting markets and fairs. It was thus explained by the burgesses of Chester, probably in the early part of the sixteenth century: 'Et per hoc verbum *passagium* clamant quod ipsi sint quieti de omnibus passagiis pro aliquibus mercandisis et aliis rebus suis per ipsos emptis seu venditis in aliquibus nundinis, marcatis seu aliis locis,' etc. (Harl. MS. 2057, fol. 65; cf. vol. ii. p. 44.)

Pathing-stone, ii. 127. Paving-stone. (Cf. Jamieson, *pathit*—paved.)

Patinus, i. 290. A clog or wooden shoe; a counter.

Patria, ii. 181. A jury.

Paupirus, ii. 258 = papyrus. A register.

Pavagium, i. 195; ii. 258. Pavage, toll levied for the paving of the town streets.

Peal, ii. 206. Fr. *peau*. Skin or hide.

Peer, i. 112; ii. 83. An equal, an ex-officer. 'Sheriff's peers,' persons who had held the office of sheriff.

Pees, Pes, ii. 216, 220. Fr. Peace.

Peletrie, Peltrie, Peletrine, i. 128; ii. 220. Fr. Peltry, skins, furs. (Perhaps *poltrie*, poultry, should be substituted for *peletrie*, ii. 220. See Davies, *Southamp.*, 143.)

Pellifex, i. 295. A skinner.

Pelliparius, i. 236; ii. 35. A skinner.

Pendre, ii. 217. Fr. To belong.

Pensio, i. 299. Payment or due.

Peot, ii. 206. Fr. *peut*. Can.

Per, ii. 289 = pro. For.

***Peramenator**, ii. 7. Parmenter, tailor. (Du C., *permentarius*.)

***Periclitans**, ii. 361. Venturing. Merchant *periclitans*, a merchant venturer.

Permissere, ii. 4 = *permiscere*. (Read *permissent* for *promittant*.) To mix.

Perpetualiter, i. 276. Perpetually.

Persona, ii. 342. Parson or beneficed clerk.

Pertinentia, ii. 17, 203. Appurtenance.

Pes, Pees, ii. 216, 220. Fr. Peace.

Pesagium, ii. 256, 261. Pesage, toll or duty for weighing wares.

Peschalme, ii. 233. Pea-straw. (Halliwell, *peasham*.)

Pessonner, Peissonyr, ii. 205, 225. Fr. Fisherman or fishmonger.

Pestur, ii. 177. Baker. (La C., *pestor*.)

Peys, ii. 141. Fr. *pois*. Weight.

Picagium, ii. 261. Duty paid by a stranger in markets and fairs to break the ground and erect a stall.

Pictavia, ii. 174. Poitou.

Piert, ii. 49. Fr. 3 sing. pres. ind. of *perer*, to appear.

Pillorium, ii. 238. Pillory.

Pincerna, Pynserna, ii. 93, 331. A butler, an officer of the gild.

Pipa, ii. 302. Pipe.

Piratia, ii. 112. Piracy.

***Piscaria**, i. 195. Tribute or duty paid by fishmongers or fishermen.

Pissis, ii. 301 = *piscis*. Fish.

***Pixis**, i. 146. Chest, treasury.

Placea, ii. 39, 169, 295. A place, open plot in a town.

Placebo, ii. 165. Vesper service for the dead, so called from the beginning of the anthem.

Placidum, ii. 21 = *placitum*. A plea.

Placitare, i. 231; ii. 33. To plead or implead.

Platea, i. 292. Street, open plot in a town.

Play, Plait, i. 270; ii. 219. Fr. Plea or action.

Pleayt, ii. 67. Engl. Impleaded.

Plegium, Plegius, Pleggius, Plegge, ii. 4, 30, 34, 224. Surety or pledge.

***Plena Gilda**, i. 119. Probably a general or public meeting of the gild, as distinguished from a meeting of the governing body. Cf. ii. 1-3.

Plenarie, ii. 356. Fully.

Plenarius, i. 233. Full.

Plevir, ii. 224. Fr. To pledge, to put under surety.

Plevyne, ii. 224. Fr. A pledge, suretyship.

Pleyne, ii. 66. Full.

Poer, i. 56, ii. 230. Fr. Power.

Poin, ii. 216. Fr. poing. Fist.

Point, Pointe, Poynt, ii. 70, 214, 220, 372. Engl. and Fr. Ordinance or regulation.

Point, i. 107. A lace used to tie together parts of a person's dress.

Pole, ii. 149. Engl. A poll or head.

Polein, ii. 228. Fr. Pulley.

Pompesus, i. 27 = *pomposus*. Pomposus, boastful.

Pondagium, Pontagium, i. 195; ii. 17, 258. Pontage, toll for the maintenance of bridges.

Porca, ii. 94 = *porta*. Gate.

Portage, i. 136. Cargo of imported wares (?)

Portagium, i. 239. Carriage or transportation.

Portmane-broc, ii. 203, 204. A mea-

dow belonging to the burgesses of Reading.

Portmannesethe, ii. 172. A heath belonging to the burgesses of Malmesbury.

***Port-manni, Port-menni**, ii. 118, 119, 122, 127. The twelve men forming the common council of Ipswich.

Port-moot, ii. 148, *Porti-motum*, ii. 244, *Port-manne-mot*, i. 87, ii. 30. Borough moot or court (Cf. i. 64.)

Posse, i. 209. Power.

Potatio, ii. 153, 331. (Cf. i. 33; ii. 161.) Compotation, gild meeting.

Potellum, ii. 104. A pottle, a measure of two quarts.

Potestas, i. 14. Dominion or territory of a lord or ruler.

Potuary, ii. 208 = poticary. Apothecary.

Pot-wallinge, ii. 175. Pot-boiling, being a pot-waller.

Poynet, Poynt, ii. 70. Engl. Ordinance or regulation.

Poyntement, ii. 71. Appointment.

Poynter, ii. 130. Maker of point or lace.

Preattea, ii. 280. Before, formerly.

Precaria, i. 294. Tribute, payment.

Precintus, Precintum, Procinctus, Procinctum, ii. 19, 20, 54, 62, 64, 213. A precinct, a bounded district.

***Preficere**, ii. 369. To admonish or command.

Prelibacio, i. 292. Preliminary collation, antepast.

Pre manibus, ii. 259. At once.

Premunire, i. 209; ii. 34 = *praemonere*. To admonish, to cite.

Prepositura, Prepositatus, ii. 116, 150. Provostship, office of borough reeve.

Prepositus, i. 209; ii. 358. Borough reeve, bailiff, or provost.

Pres, ii. 49 (read *pies*). Fr. Good, pious.

Prester, ii. 221. Fr. To lend, to give on credit.

Presumptor, i. 298. An offender.

Pretor, i. 71. One of the principal town officers of Preston, a bailiff.

Pretorium, i. 216. Gild-hall or town-hall.

Preu, Pru, ii. 230, 256. Fr. Profit, advantage.

Prima, Prime, ii. 214, 230, 291. Fr. First, the first ecclesiastical hour.

Prime, *Prima, i. 291; ii. 161, 162. A principal meeting.

Prisa, Prise, ii. 119, 227, 370. Fr. Duty levied for the king upon provisions, especially wines. (Cowell; *Liber Cust.*, 753, 821.)

Priso, ii. 119. Prisoner.

Prisona, ii. 61. Prison. Prisonam habere, ii. 35, to be in prison.

Prive, Privet, ii. 218, 219, 221. Fr. Citizen.

Privet Gild, ii. 1. Meeting of the governing body of a gild, as distinguished from the 'full,' 'public,' or 'common' gild. Cf. ii. 2, 3; and Scott, Berwick, 258, 260.

Prizer, ii. 148. Appraiser, one who fixes prices. (Promp., 413, prysare.)

Pro, ii. 281 = per. By, through.

Probi Homines, i. 197; ii. 119, 347. Approved men, persons of standing and respectability, 'good men and true.' (Liber Cust., 753.) Cf. Prodeshomes.

Procurare, i. 227. To procure, to establish.

Prodeshomes, Prudeshomes, ii. 141, 205, 256. Fr. Law-worthy citizens, 'good men and true.' Cf. Probi Homines.

Profecuum, Proficuum, ii. 16, 22. A profit.

*Propinatory, i. 291. Cup-bearer, a gild-officer. (Cf. Diefenbach.)

Provinenz, ii. 157. Fr. provenances. Products, issues.

Pru, Preu, ii. 230, 256. Fr. Profit. Prudhomed, ii. 256. See Prodeshomes.

Pryst, ii. 15. Priest.

Pucinis, ii. 228. Fr. Chickens.

Pugillum, ii. 9. A fistful, handful, an exaction. Du C. gives 'multure' as one meaning of the word, the miller taking so many fistfuls per sack as his grinding fee.

*Pullanus, i. 46. A fowl. The word also means a colt.

Pulverulentum, i. 231. Dust, dirt.

Punctum, ii. 204. Ordinance or regulation.

Pupplicare, ii. 120, 365 = publicare. To proclaim.

*Purcatium, ii. 4. Illegitimate birth, as opposed to legal descent. In the reign of Stephen, Robert of Gloucester is called 'frater imperatricis de purcachio' (*Annales Monast.*, ii. 50). Cf. Godefroy, porchas.

Purceynt, ii. 232. Fr. A precinct.

Purchaser, ii. 157. Fr. To prosecute, to pursue. (Cf. Jamieson, purchas.)

Pynka, ii. 335. Scotch pinkie, the weakest kind of table beer. (Jamieson.) The gild officers at Andover were to get an extra gallon when it was weak beer or pinkie.

Quadragesima, ii. 172. Lent.

Quam cito, ii. 118. As soon as.

Quanque, ii. 228. Fr. Whatever, as much as.

Quarter, i. 139. A share or part.

Quarterage, ii. 69. Quarterly payment (still used in Oxford college accounts).

Quartermaster, i. 138, 139. An officer of a gild having charge of the gildsmen in a quarter of the town.

Querelare, ii. 292. To complain, to accuse, to charge.

*Quere-manni, i. 269. Town officers who supervised the execution of the keuren or local statutes, civic magistrates. (See Höhlbaum, chorarius and kore; cf. Du C., choremanni.)

Quernstone, ii. 122, 127. Hand-mill stone.

Querulans, i. 278. A plaintiff.

Queu, ii. 223. Fr. A cook.

Quietantia, Quietacio, i. 195; ii. 17, 351, 356. Acquittance or exemption.

Quietum Clamare, ii. 172, 204. To quit-claim.

Quietus, i. 14, ii. 3, 93. Quit.

Quir, ii. 204, 205. Fr. Skin, leather.

Quizte, ii. 223. Fr. Cooked.

Quod, ii. 342, 343 = qui Which, that
***Quousque**, ii. 19, 320. Unto, until
Quo Warranto, i. 27, ii. 16. A writ
 to inquire by what title or warrant a
 person or community exercised cer-
 tain privileges.

Quy, ii. 221 = que. Fr. That.

Rad-eniht, i. 185. A freeman who
 served his lord on horse. (Cf Lewis,
 Laws of Wales, 357.)

Rade Bra, i. 239. Engl. Landing
 place for ships at Berwick.

Ratificare, ii. 355. To ratify or con-
 firm.

Rayum, ii. 179. Ray, a kind of fine
 striped cloth.

***Realis**, ii. 17. Real, actual.

Recens, i. 46, 56. Fresh, green, un-
 dressed.

Recordum, ii. 353. A record.

Recorasant, ii. 227. Fr. Setting. (Kel-
 ham, rescous, recoursant.)

Rectitudo, ii. 377. Right or privi-
 lege, payment or impost.

Recursus, i. 269. Recourse, appeal.

Redditus, i. 119; ii. 100. Revenue,
 rent

Regalitas, i. 206. A district in Scot-
 land in which the lord exercised
 regal or criminal jurisdiction.

***Regratarae**, ii. 290. To retail wares,
 or to buy in order to sell at an en-
 hanced price

Regratarius, **Regratier**, **Regrateour**,
 i. 234; ii. 205, 206, 291. Fr. Re-
 tailer, retail dealer, one who buys
 provisions, etc., to sell them again
 at a profit

Regrateresse, ii. 227. Fr. Female
 regrate or retailer.

Relesser, ii. 231. Fr. To relax or
 remit.

Religiosus, ii. 123. A religious, one
 bound by monastic vows.

Remenant, ii. 206. Fr. Remnant.

Remeyndre, ii. 206. Fr. To remain.

Remuer, ii. 221. Fr. To remove.

Ren, ii. 158. Fr. rien. Nothing, any-
 thing.

Renable, ii. 140, 214. Fr. Reasonable.

***Renovare**, ii. 377. To grow.

Rentale, ii. 12. Rental or rent-roll.

Repleyez, **Repleggez**, ii. 229, 230.
 Fr. Replevied, bailed.

Reprisa, ii. 169. Reprise, deduction,
 or expenditure.

Requiller, ii. 256. Fr. recueillir. To
 gather. Requiller en gilde markande,
 to gather money in the gild, to collect
 money from the merchants.

Rere, ii. 70, 71. To raise or collect.

***Resettare**, ii. 308, 320 = receptare.
 To receive (Cf. Du C., recetta =
 recepta.)

***Resonabilis**, ii. 286. Reasonable.

Respectuare, ii. 96, 98. To respite
 or postpone.

Respectus, ii. 290, 323, 326, 338.
 Respite, delay, or postponement.

Retallum, **Retallia**, **Retalia**, ii. 17,
 61, 87. Retail.

Retornare, ii. 50. To return, to send
 back or report.

Retornum Brevium, ii. 17. The re-
 turn of writs, the privilege of making
 return of writs in place of the
 sheriff of the county.

***Retro**, i. 235. Against.

Reveent, ii. 226. Fr. 3 sing. pres.
 ind. of revendre, to resell.

***Reverberare**, ii. 110 = verberare. To
 beat or dash.

Reward, ii. 295. Regard. (Halliwell.)

Rewlacion, ii. 70. Relation or re-
 port.

Ribaldus, ii. 306. A low or lewd
 fellow, a ribald, a rogue.

***Ripa**, ii. 258. Landing-place or
 hythe. Ripa Reginae, Queen-Hythe
 in London.

Rofecestria, i. 90. Rochester.

Rolla, ii. 30. A roll, a record-roll.

Rothesan, ii. 357. Rhuddlan.

Rotomagus, i. 4. Rouen.

Roule, ii. 133. A roll.

Routa, ii. 376. A rout, noisy crowd
 or rabble.

Bussetum, ii. 181. Russet, coarse
 cloth of undyed dark wool.

Ryottoslie, ii. 372. Riotously, wan-
 tonly.

Ryte, Rytē, i. 29; ii. 255. Engl. A fee or payment.

Sac, Sach, ii. 44, 356. The right to hold a court for one's tenants and to have the amercements arising from this court. (Cf. Maitland, *Manor Courts*, p. xxii.)

***Sacrosanctum**, i. 297. Oath.

Sad, ii. 249. Sober, substantial, discreet. (Catholicon, 315.)

Saint Botolph, ii. 144. Boston.

Saisina, i. 263. Seisin or possession.

Saisire, ii. 4, 7. To seize, take possession, have possession or seizin.

Sale, ii. 157. Fr. A room, hall.

***Salicuſ**, ii. 46. Salted.

Salopesbiria, i. 46, 56. Shrewsbury.

Salsare, i. 232. To salt.

***Salteri[um]**, ii. 312. A psalter. (Du. *C., saltaris*.)

Saltery, ii. 199. Relating to salt.

Saresburia, *Saresberia*, *Sarum*, ii. 3, 5, 8. Salisbury.

Satisfacere, ii. 46, 52. To pay a satisfactory fine.

Scabellum, ii. 290. A market-stall. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 571.)

Scabinus, i. 26; ii. 380. Skevin, 'échevin,' a gild officer; on the Continent, a judicial officer of a town (i. 269).

Scacarium, ii. 39. The Exchequer. Cf. Cheker.

Scaccha, i. 290. Chess.

Scalda, i. 298. The Scheldt.

Scamnum *Mali*, i. 296. The mast bench, probably also the mast-step.

Scawe, Schaye, i. 150. The Skaw, Cape Skagen in Denmark.

Scededen, i. 276 =entscheiden. Germ. To determine, to pass judgment on.

Scelaſtich, i. 276. Germ. Discordant, at variance, disunited. (Schiller und Lübben, *schelaſtich*.)

Sceren, i. 296 =scheren. Germ. To shear, to cut hair. (Schiller und Lübben.)

Schira, Shira, ii. 21, 363. Shire.

Schoppa, ii. 180 =shoppa. A shop.

Sclater, ii. 382. Slater, tiler.

Score, ii. 255. Notched stick or tally. **Scot, Scotte**, i. 53, 55. Payment, tax, contribution.

Scot and Lot, i. ch. iv. Payments, pecuniary assessments, rates and taxes; to pay taxes; to share (i. 54, n. 1; ii. 46).

Scotalia, Scotalla, Scotallum, Scot-hale, ii. 171, 183, 245, 253, 358. **Scot-ale**, pecuniary exactions made by royal bailiffs. (The following was one of the articles of inquiry of the Justices Itinerant in 1254:—'De parvis ballivis qui faciunt cervisias quas quandoque vocant Scot-alas, quandoque Fulst-ales, ut extorqueant pecuniam a sequentibus hundredum et eorum subditis.' *Annales Monast.*, i. 332. Cf. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, i. 628.)

***Scotamum**, ii. 150 =scottum. Scot, payment, or tax.

***Scotenus**, i. 59, 197; ii. 134, 250. Person paying scot or taxes.

Scooth, ii. 110, 211. Scot or payment.

Scot-peny, i. 58, ii. 13, 14, 335. Scot-money.

Scottare, i. 55, ii. 120, 123, 175. To be in scot, to pay taxes.

Scottum, Scotum, Skottum, i. 59; ii. 189, 192. Scot, tax, or contribution.

Scriptura, ii. 389. A writing, a charter.

Sculetus, i. 294. Judge, mayor.

Scoute-man, i. 295. Seaman or sailor.

Se, ii. 226. Fr. si. If, whether.

Seal of Cause, Sigillum ad Causas, i. 202. A charter granted by the town authorities to a craft fraternity.

'Causa' here probably means a plea.

Secator, Seccator, ii. 46, 239. A cutter.

Seccator Burci, ii. 239. A cut-purse.

***Secta**, ii. 135, 177, 180. A suit; a body of witnesses or compurgators. (Bracton, ii. 564; Rec. of Nott., ii. 469.)

***Sedagium**, i. 195. 'Tributum est quod a navi exigitur pro sede sua in portu.' (Spelman, *segiagium*.) Berth-dues.

Seel, Sel, ii. 216, 221. Fr. A seal.
Seele, ii. 50 Fr. celle, celui. That one
Seer, ii. 157 Fr s'asseoir. To sit.
Seet, ii. 206. Fr sept Seven.
Seetz, Sietz, ii. 215. Fr 3 sing
 pres. ind. of seer, to sit.
Seim, ii. 230. Fr. Fat, lard. Cf.
 Seymour
Seisina, Seisyne, Saisina, i. 263;
 ii. 111, 226, 324. Seisin or posses-
 sion.
Seisire, ii. 65 To seize.
Serwer, ii. 224. Fr suivre To follow
 or pursue
Selda, ii. 132, 175, 189 Shed or
 shop Cf. Celda.
Sellarium, i. 237 = cellarium. A cellar
Semble, ii. 65 Engl. Assembly.
Sende, ii. 229, 255. Fr Shop, booth.
Sene, ii. 68. Engl. To send.
Senescallia, ii. 290 Stewardship.
Senescallus, Seneschallus, ii. 236,
 334 Steward.
Sens, i. 50. A cense or cess.
Senser, Sensere, i. 50. A censer.
 See Chencer.
Sensus, i. 270. Judgment, sentence.
Sententiare, i. 277 To pronounce
 sentence, to adjudge
Sentir, ii. 157. Fr To consent.
Separale, ii. 330. Relating to what is
 held separately or in severalty
Sepum, i. 295 = sebum. Tallow, suet.
Sequela, ii. 4, 7. A suit. See Secta.
Sequor, ii. 51, 171. To prosecute.
Sercle, ii. 207. Fr. cerceau. Hoop,
 the hoop of a barrel, which was the
 sign of a brewster's occupation.
Seriandus, Serviens, i. 216; ii. 310.
 Sergeant.
***Seriater**, ii. 197 = seriatim
Sermentum, ii. 328. Oath
Serviens, Seriandus, i. 216; ii. 310.
 Sergeant.
Servisia, Servitiae, ii. 96, 99, 135, 311
 = cervisia. Ale.
Servoyse, ii. 220. Fr. Ale.
Sessio, ii. 212. Session.
Sester, i. 183. A sextary (Henry of
 Huntingdon, 192, says that it was
 equal to a horse-load of grain;
 there was also a 'sester' or 'sextarium'
 in Domesday equal to about a pint and
 a half, Spelman makes it a quart.)
Sett, Set, i. 201, 217 The written
 constitution of a Scotch borough.
Seur, Seurte, Surte, ii. 157, 219, 221.
 Fr. Surety, security.
***Severallum**, ii. 293 Severalty, sepa-
 rate possession
Sevier, ii. 57 Sieve-maker.
Sextarium, i. 292. Sextary See Sester.
Seym, Seim, ii. 218, 230. Fr. Fat,
 lard.
Sherling, ii. 286. Shearling.
Sherman, ii. 89. Shearman or cloth-
 worker.
Shira, Schira, Shyra, ii. 21, 202,
 363. Shire, shire-court.
Shopa, Schoppa, i. 124; ii. 180 A
 shop
Shot, ii. 376. Scot, tax, or contri-
 bution
Shyra, ii. 202. See Shira.
Si, ii. 204-207 Fr. ci. He, here.
Si come, ii. 206. Fr. Just as.
Sietz, ii. 215. See Sectz
Sieu, ii. 206. Fr. Tallow, suet. (La
 C, sieu.)
Sige-panes, Syge-panyes, i. 58; ii.
 329, 335. Seat-pennies, seat-money.
Sigillator, ii. 106. A sealer.
***Sigillum ad Causas**. See Seal of
 Cause.
Sil, ii. 207. Fr cil. This one.
Siroteca, ii. 322. Glove. (Wright,
 i 686.)
Six-men, i. 121. Officers of a craft
 fraternity at Ludlow.
Skevin, Skiven, Skivin, i. 26; ii. 158,
 160 A gild officer, a steward.
Soca, Soch, ii. 44, 182, 356. Juris-
 diction, the right to hold a court; a
 district having this privilege (Cf.
 Maitland, *Manor Courts*, p. xxii.)
***Socagium**, ii. 17. A soke or privi-
 leged district. The word generally
 means a free socage tenement, held
 by fixed service or rent, other than
 military or clerical.
Soi, ii. 256. Fr. Themselves.
Soiller, ii. 223. Fr. To soil.

Solar, ii. 143. An upper chamber, a loit. (Cf. Rec. of Nott., i. 449.)

Solidata, ii. 353. Shilling's worth.

Solidus, i. 208. Shilling.

Solom, ii. 219. Fr. selon.

Sommage, ii. 205. Pack-horse laden with goods. (La C.)

Somned, ii. 67. Engl. Summoned.

Somnes, ii. 66. Engl. A summons.

Somonice, Somounse, ii. 214, 222. Fr. A summons.

Sorsene [not forsene], ii. 205. Spoiled, putrid, diseased. (La C. and Du C., sorceme, cf. Rec. of Nott., i. 80, carnes sursemay; Britton, ii. 382.)

Sotillares, Sotulares. ii. 173, 293. Shoes.

Soudier, ii. 204. Fr. soulier. Shoe. (Cf. Kelham, soudlers.)

Souter, ii. 197. Shoemaker. (Wright, i. 485.)

Speche, Sprach, i. 32. A meeting.

Specyed, ii. 194. Specified.

Spices, ii. 96. Spices in the middle ages included spices, drugs, preserved and dried fruits, etc.; spicer (ii. 98) was used for apothecary. (Murray, Dict., apothecary; Rec. of Nott., i. 447.)

Spoelen, i. 296 spülhen. Germ. To wash. (Schiller und Lubben.)

Sprach, Speche, i. 32. A meeting.

Spyce Cake, i. 33; ii. 279. Fruit-cake. (Cf. Spices.)

Stabledo, ii. 69. Established.

Stablysshe, ii. 248, 249. To establish.

Stachin, ii. 261. A stake. (Du C., staca.)

Stallagarius, ii. 198. A person having a stall for the sale of goods in a market or fair. (Innes, Anc. Laws, 218; Du C., stallangarius.)

Stallagium, i. 195. Stallage, money paid for permission to have a stall in a market or fair.

Stallum, ii. 173. Market stall.

Standardus, Standardum, ii. 237, 238. A model or standard.

Staple, i. 150. To bring goods to a staple port.

*Stapulare, ii. 286. To staple.

Stapulum, Stapula, i. 142. A staple or scaffold for the sale of wares, afterward a town where alone by law certain goods might be vended.

Stathe, Staith, ii. 159, 169. A wharf.

Statio, ii. 337. Stall or table.

Strata, ii. 100. Street or highway.

Stronde, ii. 245. A strand, sea-shore.

Suant, Sueray, ii. 138, 221. Fr. Pres. part. and 1st sing. fut. ind. of suivre, to follow.

Sub, ii. 94. On condition of.

Subsidium, ii. 286. Subsidy or tax.

Suburbanus, ii. 30. A resident of the suburbs of a town.

Sulon, i. 56 Fr. selon.

*Summagrum, ii. 359. The load of a pack-horse. Cf. Sommage.

*Summonicare, Summonire, ii. 6, 331 = summonere. To summon.

Summonicio, ii. 292. A summons.

Suoer, ii. 204. Fr. Shoemaker.

Super, i. 269; ii. 6-8, 260. Against, before, for, under.

Superior, ii. 135. The superior or 'sovereign,' the chief officer of many Irish towns.

Suppleo, ii. 45 To assist. (Probably the scribe intended to write: 'supplendi IIugone et Waienno, custodibus')

Supponere, ii. 318 = superponere. To impose, charge.

*Suprataxare, i. 290. To offer a higher price than another for wares.

Surplus, ii. 319. Lat. Surplus.

Suses, ii. 140. Fr. Probably for chusies = choisis, chosen.

Suspecchio, ii. 238 = suspicio. Suspicion.

Sutarium, ii. 337. The shoemakers' quarter or district. (Cf. Du C., sutorium.)

Sygepanyes, Sigepanes, ii. 329, 335. Seat-pennies, seat-money.

*Taberna, ii. 235. Tavern, shop, trade. Nomine taberne, in the name of trade, by way of trade. (Cf. Höhlbaum, iii. 576, tabernas facere.)

Glossary.

Tabernaculum, ii. 126 Tabernacle, receptacle for the pyx.

*Tabernare, ii. 240 To sell by retail.

Tabernator, ii. 261. Taverner or inn-keeper.

Tail, Tayle, ii. 206, 218. Fr. Par tail, de tail, by retail.

Taille, ii. 256 Fr. A tally, score.

Tailliare, i. 56, ii. 204 To tallage, to tax.

Talentum, i. 299. A pound.

Talia, Tallia, i. 31; ii. 153. A tally, a stick with notches to score an account.

Tallagium, Tallagium, i. 54; ii. 108, 125, 156. A tallage or tax.

Talha, Tales, i. 46; ii. 378. Retail.

*Talliare, ii. 241 To tallage or tax, to pay tallage.

Tanator, ii. 46 A tanner.

Tannare, ii. 173. To tan.

Tannum, i. 115 Tan, bark.

Tapp, i. 222. To sell, retail.

*Tappator, ii. 261 'Tapper' or inn-keeper.

Tappus, i. 294 A tap Ad tappum, at the tap, from the tap, by retail. Cf Brocha.

*Tastator, ii. 98. Taster or tester, probably the same town officers as the gustatores in ii. 106.

Tastir, ii. 207. Fr. To taste for the purpose of testing the quality.

Taunt come, Tant cum, ii. 140, 215. Fr. While, as much as, as far as.

Taunt soulement, ii. 205. Fr. So much only, only.

Taxa, ii. 352 A tax.

Taxare, i. 290, ii. 327 To tax, to estimate the value of wares, to make an offer for wares.

*Taxator, i. 290 One who sets a price on wares for the purpose of buying them.

*Tela, i. 115; ii. 54. Cloth, web, yarn.

Telarius, i. 115, 213. A weaver.

Teloneum, Telonium, ii. 251, 296. Toll, especially duty paid on buying and selling.

Tenementum, ii. 236. Tenement, estate.

*Teneri in, ii. 36, 153 To owe.

Tensare, i. 50. To lay under tribute.

Tenser, i. 50 See Chenser.

Tenura, Tenuera, ii. 115, 258 A tenure.

Terragium, i. 195. The same as Picagium, q. v.

Terseguus, ii. 4 See Cerseguus.

Thalamus, i. 291. Bed-chamber, a room.

Theloneum, i. 195; ii. 9, 124, 174. Toll. See Teloneum.

Them, ii. 44, 356 The right to hold court for the vouching to warranty; but medieval glossaries also explain it as the right to have the progeny of one's villeins. 'Garant et sequela nativorum' is the definition in *Liber de Hyda*, 43. (Cf. Hale, Regist. Prior. Wig., 16^a; Maitland, *Manor Courts*, p. xxii; Spelman.)

Theoloneum, Theolonium, i. 195; ii. 16, 173. Toll. See Teloneum.

Theoloneum, i. 82. A toll-booth. (Cf. Wright, i. 804, 'toloneum, a tolbothe.')

Thesaurarius, Thesuerer, ii. 75, 154. Treasurer.

Theutonice, i. 295. In German.

*Theynesmen, i. 185, ii. 212. Certain persons in Shrewsbury, presumably town-officers.

Thol, ii. 356. Toll. Cf. Toll.

Tholoneum, ii. 44. Toll.

Tholsel, i. 82. Toll-booth, town-hall.

Tieelle, Tiele, i. 128; ii. 206. Fr. Cloth, web.

Tierce, ii. 205. The third ecclesiastical hour.

Tintinnabulum, i. 291. A bell.

Tixtor, ii. 336 = textor. A weaver.

Toler, ii. 222. Fr. To deprive, take away.

Toll, Thol, ii. 44, 356. The right to hold a market and levy market-tolls; also the right to be quit of toll. (Maitland, *Manor Courts*, p. xxiii; Hale, Reg. Prior. Wig., 16^a; Schmid, *Gesetze*, 663.)

Toll-booth, Tole-booth, Tol-booth, i. 81, 82. Town-hall.

Tolloneum, Tollenium, i. 205, 227, 238. Toll.

Toll-sel, Tol-sil, Thol-sel, Tol-sey, i. 82. Toll-booth, town-hall.

Tolneum, ii. 245. Toll.

Tolnetum, ii. 44, 52, 53, 132. Toll. Tolnetum intrinsecum (ii. 38) seems to mean toll collected from citizens; tolnetum forinsecum, toll collected from strangers or non-freemen.

Tolneum, ii. 320, 324. Toll.

*Tol-setum, Tol-sey, i. 82. Toll-booth, town-hall. (Cf. Halliwell.)

Tonel, ii. 158. Fr. tonneau. A cask.

Torcha, ii. 169. Torch.

*Tortata, ii. 338. Probably = torta. A cake. (Cf. Wright, i. 616.)

Touker, ii. 14. One who 'tucks' or fulls cloth.

Tourn, ii. 129. Fr. A pair.

*Tractagium, i. 237. Carriage, the fee for drawing or carrying goods.

Tractatus, ii. 113. A treaty.

Trawntrey, ii. 133. Peddling. (Cf. Halliwell, traunter, a pedlar; Nares, traunt, to peddle. Cowell gives trantery, amercent for breaking the assize of bread and ale.)

Tresorer, i. 10. Treasurer.

Trigintale, ii. 129. A trental, thirty masses for a deceased person. (Dū C., tricenarium.)

Triturator, ii. 302. A thresher. (Wright, i. 617.)

Tronagium, ii. 256. Payment made for weighing goods at the public beam.

*Tronare, ii. 20. To weigh at the public beam or steelyard.

*Tronaria, ii. 20. Public beam or steelyard, by which heavy articles were weighed. (Liber Cust., 832, trona. Cf. Edinburgh Tron-gate.)

Truble, ii. 206. Fr. Pick-axe.

Trusellus, i. 107. A small truss, a pack.

Tumberellum, ii. 238. A cart, tum-brel, orucking-stool. (Liber Cust., 771.) Cf. Fr. tombereau.

*Ullus, ii. 7 = nullus.

Ulnare, ii. 46. To measure by the ell.

Ultra, i. 236. By, before, beyond.

Unies, ii. 139 (misread for mues). See Mouvoir.

Unkes, ii. 217. Fr. Ever.

Upholder, ii. 349. Undertaker.

Uplop, i. 299 = Auflauf. Germ. Up-roar, tumult, strife. (Schiller und Lübben.)

Uppeyne, ii. 254 = upon peyne. Under penalty.

Usser, ii. 214. Fr. Usher, door-keeper.

Utfang-theif, ii. 44. The right to try thieves coming from other parts, but arrested within a privileged district. (Bracton, ii. 540. Bracton expressly states that this right did not authorise the lord to bring back into his liberty and try one who had fled from his jurisdiction and had been taken elsewhere. But later jurists define outfangtheif as the right of the lord to try such fugitives. See Nichols's note in Britton, i. 229.)

*Utteratio, ii. 366. The vending, offering for sale.

V, ii. 255. Fr. ou. Or.

Vadiare, ii. 314, 315. To give security for, to wage.

Vadium, ii. 115. A pledge or surety.

Vas, Vas[um], i. 232; ii. 285, 360. A vessel or ship; a pot or measure.

Vastum, ii. 286. A waste place.

Veluz, ii. 205. Fr. Woolly. Peaux veluz, wool-fells.

*Venturiarius, i. 152. A merchant adventurer.

Verbotenus, i. 228. In word.

Veredictum, ii. 146. Verdict.

Vesperae, ii. 170. Vespers.

Vestura, ii. 286. Vestment, clothing.

Vewe, ii. 221, 222. Fr. vue. A view.

Vicecomes, ii. 18. Sheriff.

Vicecomitatus, i. 206, 214. Shire or county.

Vicinus, i. 230, 231. Townsman, gildsman.

*Villanus, i. 30; ii. 317. Base, inferior.

Villana gilda, limited membership of the gild, opposed to libera gilda,

Glossary.

full membership. (See 1. 31. Cf. 'villein wool' in Rot Parl., iii 270)

***Villatus, Villata**, ii. 21, 115 A town, a town community. (Villata generally means township, e.g. ii. 213)

Vinarium, ii. 293. Vineyard

***Visus**, ii. 96, 103, 104 View; the view of frank-pledge

***Vitallarium**, ii. 189 Food, provisions

Vitan, ii. 141 Fr. *huitante* Eighty.

***Vloccatus**, i. 296 = *floccatus* Made of flocks or refuse wool (Cf. Hohlbaum, iii. 550.)

Voerdmer, i. 276. Germ. Furthermore.

Voistz, Voysent, ii. 224, 228. Fr. 3 sing and pl pres. ind of *aller*, to go.

Volatile, ii. 301. A fowl. Cf. Fr. *volaille*

Vytelyng, ii. 192 = victualing

Wallensis, ii. 376. Welshman.

Waller, ii. 106, 382 Stone-mason. (Prompt, *wallare*; Wright, i. 688.)

Walling, ii. 174 Rulers of the walling, officers who had charge of the town walls. Cf. the muragers of Chester and the murenger of Oswestry. (Gomme, Index of Munic Offices, 65.)

Wantier, ii. 245 Glover

Wapentachum, ii. 363. Wapentake or hundred. (Cf. Domesday Studies, 67.)

Wapynne, i. 221. Engl. A weapon.

***Wara**, i. 290 Fur. (Cf. Fr. *vair*, Du. *C. varius*.)

Warandia, Warrantum, i. 269, ii. 18, 61. Warrant, authority.

Warderen, i. 298. To guard, examine, or search (Cf. Hohlbaum, iii. 582)

Wardier, i. 298. Fr. Warden or searcher.

Wardman, i. 31 An officer in a town having charge of a ward.

Warr', ii. 50 Warwick.

Waufer, ii. 96. Wafer.

Wetus, ii. 6 = *vetus* Old.

Wetye ii. 255. To keep (Halliwell, wetc.)

White-drawer, ii. 349 Tin-wire maker.

Winnys, ii. 72. Wines.

Wintonia, ii. 3 Winchester.

Wlnersare, ii. 305, 306 = *vulnerare*. To wound.

Wonnynge, Woning, i. 263. Engl. A house.

Wyght, ii. 69 Weight.

XFO, i. 292 = Christo Christ.

***Yare-give, Yeres-gyeve, Jheres-cheve, Gyeres-gyve**, ii. 183, 253, 358, 374, 390. Originally a complimentary new year's gift, later a customary payment extorted in favour of the crown. (Liber Cust., 777.) Cf. Gersuma

Yelde, i. 138; ii. 273 A gild.

Yelde, Yealde, i. 55. To pay.

Yelden, ii. 277. A gild officer. See Gildan.

Yeld-hall, i. 82; ii. 67, 274. Gild-hall

Yerne, Yorne, ii. 68, 70. Engl. Iron.

Yeres-gyeve. See Yare-give.

Yeve, i. 55. To give

Y-3olde, ii. 255. Yielded, paid.

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